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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1906.

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PART I.

1.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Touring.

1. In the year under review I have visited the following places: Mattrā (United Provinces), April 1—26 (26 days); Simla, May 9—June 7 (30 days); Chambā State, June 11—November 14 (157 days); Kāṅgṛā, November 15 —20 (6 days); Lucknow, January 11—12 (2 days); Kasia (Gorakhpur district, United Provinces), January 13—March 25 (72 days); Sārnāth, Allāhābād, Saton and Fatehpur (United Provinces), March 26—31 (6 days). Including three days travel from Simla to Chambā I spent 302 days on tour, of which 196 were spent in the Panjāb and 106 in the United Provinces. The remaining 63 days I stayed at headquarters.

Preservation of Monuments.

2. In the month of November I paid a visit to the districts which had suffered most severely by the earthquake. In general the damage to ancient monuments has been less than was anticipated at the outset. The historical fort and the numerous temples of Kāṅgṛā Koṭ are completely destroyed. The temple of Sidhnāth at Baijnāth, which was already in a dangerous condition, is now a mass of ruins. But the larger temple from which that place received its name, with its famous Śāradā inscriptions, is still standing. With my No. 13 of the 9th January 1906 I submitted to the Local Government a report on the preservation of this temple and other monuments in the district. In Chambā City no damage to ancient buildings has occurred, but in the upper valley of the Rāvī much destruction resulted. At the request of His Highness the Raja of Chambā I inspected the temples of Brahmaur and Chhatrāṛhī and found that those built of stone especially that of Narsiṅgh at the former place have been much more effected by the shock than the wooden shrines in both those places. The latter, notwithstanding their great antiquity, have hardly suffered any injury. In the Chandrabhāgā valley no damage to ancient monuments has to be reported. The necessary repairs to the injured buildings will be carried out by the State Public Works Department in accordance with my suggestions. Further particulars on the subject of conservation will be found on page 24 of the present

report. At the time of the printing of the report no statements of expenditure on preservation of ancient monuments had been received by my office.

Exploration.

3. The greater part of the cold season was devoted to the Kasia excavations, an account of which will be given in the second part of this report page 26. In past years it has been the practice to disturb a number of ancient sites without hardly ever finishing the exploration of any of them. The discoveries made at Kasia in the last cold season afford proof of the desirability of continued excavation at one place, even if at the outset the results are disappointing. It is, therefore, the more to be deplored that the excavations carried on by Mr. Oertel in 1904-05 at Sārnāth have not been resumed this year, as here the finds were far more abundant and important than was ever anticipated. Among minor discoveries made in the course of the year I may mention that of a Buddhist *stúpa* at Chaitru in Kāṅgṛā, the first monument of its kind noticed in that district.

Epigraphy.

4. In the course of my summer-tour in Chambā State a number of fresh inscriptions came to light, adding considerably to the material collected in previous years. They belong mostly to the class of fountain-inscriptions described in last year's Progress Report page 44, the most important being those of Sālhī and Luj in Pāṅgī. The abundance of inscriptions in Chambā is the more remarkable as in the neighbouring tracts hardly any inscriptions are found. An investigation made in Pādar (Jammu-Kashmir State) did not yield a single inscription. On my visit to Baijnāth I obtained a set of estampages of the Baijnāth *Praśastis* for Professor F. Kielhorn who intends re-editing these important inscriptions. On this occasion I obtained for the Lahore Museum an inscribed stone which had come to light in the *pūjāri's* house since the earthquake and bears a fragmentary inscription in Śāradā. The most important epigraphical discovery made in the year under report consists in a series of clay-seals unearthed at Kasia, which, as will be shown further on, are conclusive evidence in favour of the identification of that place with Kusinārā. New inscriptions were also discovered at Saton (Fatehpur district, United Provinces) and in the Allāhābād fort. Altogether 103 inscriptions were copied (*see* list page 8).

Museums.

5. In accordance with the suggestion laid down in Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular No. 22-53-1, dated the 15th June 1903, the Government

of the Panjāb has expressed the wish that I should act as an Honorary Assistant in the Archæological section of the Lahore Museum. A similar arrangement had been previously made for the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. As my ordinary duties require continual touring, the assistance which I can render in the matter, is necessarily limited to advising on purchases and on the arrangement of exhibits. For the Lahore Museum I have recommended that a representative collection of Lamaistic objects of worship especially statuettes and paintings should be gradually acquired. My suggestion has met with the support both of the Curator of the Museum and of the Director-General of Archæology. As shortly (presumably in November 1906) a Museum will be opened at Peshawar which henceforth will become the place of custody for Gracco-Buddhist sculptures found in the Frontier Province, the Lahore collection will have to be extended in other directions. The branches most desirable in connection with the splendid collection of Gandhāra sculptures are mediæval Buddhist and Lamaistic. The Brahmanical and Jaina sections also, though less attractive from an artistic point of view, are capable of extension. In this connection I may mention the acquisition of an image of Gaṅgā from Jagatsukh (Kullū). As regards the Lucknow Museum, no attempts can be made to extend the collection, as long as no better accomodation is available. A matter of first importance to which in the course of the year the attention of the Local Governments has been drawn is the cataloguing of both the Lahore and Lucknow collections. There is, however, little prospect that in addition to my other duties I shall be able seriously to undertake a work of this kind which requires much time and labour and can only be done on the spot. I devoted the greater part of April to the re-arrangement and cataloguing of the sculptures and inscriptions in the Municipal Museum of Mattrā. But even this work could not be completed, for want of time, though the collection is, by no means, an extensive one. The proposed foundation of a State Museum in Chambā has been postponed, mainly owing to the disturbance caused by the earthquake. With the approval of His Highness I collected a number of inscribed stones which were in danger of loss or damage. These have been provisionally stored in the Chambā Dāk Bungalow. It is hoped, however, that in the following year the matter will be seriously taken in hand.

Publications.

6. The principal task now in hand is the publication of the numerous inscriptions discovered in Chambā State during the last three years. I did not succeed in completing this

work, as I had hoped in the course of my last tour, chiefly owing to the unexpected increase of material referred to above § 4. The preliminary publication in the Indian Art Journal of a set of sixteen coloured drawings representing tile mosaics on the Lahore Fort is still under consideration, the cost for 450 copies having been estimated at £ 255, of which the editor of the journal has offered to pay £ 100. During my stay at Simla in May, I wrote, at the request of Mr. Marshall, an article on some of the inscriptions excavated at Sārnāth by Mr. Oertel, namely the Aśoka pillar edict and the votive inscriptions on the colossal Bodhisattva image and umbrella-post dated in the third year of Kaṇsika (*cf.* Progress Report 1904-05, p. 46). This article accompanied by facsimiles will appear in the Epigraphia Indica together with a paper by Dr. T. Bloch on the Srāvastī image now in the Calcutta Museum. The remaining epigraphs found at Sārnāth will be published along with a general account of the excavations which Mr. Oertel is preparing for the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey. Other papers intended for that publication will be found on the list on page 37 of this report.

Kashmir.

7. Among the Native States included in my circle Jammu-Kashmir deserves special notice. After my tour in the summer of 1903 and subsequent report (*see* Progress Report 1903-04, p. 24) the State Council adopted a scheme for the preservation of ancient monuments and, in order to carry it into effect, instituted an archæological and research department under Mr. J. C. Chatterji. How far the measures of conservation, proposed in my report, have been carried out, I am not in a position to say, as repeated endeavours to obtain information on this point have failed. For the same reason it is impossible to decide whether any progress has been made in the preparation of a list of ancient monuments and inscriptions. In my letter No. 134, dated the 26th May 1905 I requested the authorities concerned to make enquiries into the existence of copper-plate inscriptions in the State but have not yet received any information on this point. In the summer of 1903 I learnt of the existence of copper-plates in the Basohli tahsil (the previous Balaur State). On various occasions I drew the attention of the Director of the above-mentioned Department to this point. His search has resulted in the recovery of one plate of apparently recent date.

N. W. Frontier Province.

8. During the last half of the official year I have been officiating for Dr. M. A. Stein as Archæological Survey for the frontier Province and Baluchistan. In order to cope with the

additional work I was allowed to appoint a Native Assistant on a pay of Rs. 250 p. m. for the six months I should be in charge of that circle. My programme for 1905-06 by that time being fixed, I could at the utmost spend a fortnight in the Frontier Province, and the Assistant to be appointed would have to work independently. This circumstance rendered it extremely difficult to find a candidate for the appointment. I therefore proposed to appoint an experienced Native Surveyor and two draftsmen in order to acquire accurate plans of some of the most important ancient sites in the Peshawar district. My proposal was accepted and I succeeded in finding a man who would meet the requirements in the person of Munshi Omar Din in charge of the Curzon Water-works, Bahawalpur State, who would have accepted the post, had he been allowed three months' leave from his present appointment. This not being the case, the project had to be abandoned as by that time more than three months had already elapsed and I could not postpone my departure for the United Provinces any longer. It is owing to these circumstances that no work has been done in the Frontier Province.

List of Ancient Monuments.

9. In the preparation of a classified list of ancient monuments and inscriptions for the Panjāb no progress has been made except that a few items were added to the lists of the Kāṅgṛā District and Chambā State. This was mainly due to my prolonged stay in the United Provinces in connection with the excavations and to the absence of my Assistant during the greater part of the cold season. For practical purposes the revised list of monuments by Mr. C. J. Rodgers meets the requirements. There are presumably in each district a certain number of monuments to be added to that list and as regards classification, it will require constant revision. This however can be best done in connection with more important work of preservation and research.

Establishment.

10. During the year no changes have occurred in my Establishment. The services of my Assistant Paṇḍit Hīrānanda were, at the request of the Director-General of Archæology, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces for six months with effect from the first of January. My Clerk L. Gursarn Das Mehta was absent on sick-leave from 5th September to 30th November during which time Babu Gyan Chand was temporarily employed. In the month of October my office was removed from the Lower Mall to the Lytton Road.

Draftsmen's work and Photography.

11. During the hot season my head-draftsman M. Ghulām Muhammad finished 16 more coloured drawings of the tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort. It is hoped that by the end of next year the whole work consisting of 115 figured panels will be complete. The publication of these drawings will be the more desirable, as the originals are rapidly decaying. My second draftsman Babu Bhura Mal prepared drawings of the ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort, excavated by Mr. Rodgers, to illustrate an article which, at my suggestion, Paṇḍit Hīrānanda has undertaken to write for the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey. In connection with the Kasia excavations 10 drawings were made and 19 photographs were taken. Moreover a series of photos were taken of sculptures in the Mattrā Museum, in the Public Library at Allāhābād, and of those discovered by Mr. F. O. Oertel at Sārnāth. In the course of my tour in Chambā State I obtained photos of a great number of partly inscribed fountain-slabs and a complete set illustrating the wood carvings of the Mirkulā temple in Chambā Lahul. The latter, on account of their difficult position, do special credit to my photographer Ghulām Nabī. The photographs of ancient monuments in Kāṅgṛā, after the earthquake, are of special interest, if compared with those taken of the same buildings in previous years. Altogether 31 drawings were made and 222 photos taken in the year under review (*see* the complete list beneath p.p. 16 and 20.

Tour-programme 1906-07.

12. The month of April will be spent at headquarters in writing the present report and completing my contribution to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1904-05. The months May to October I propose to devote to the volume of Chambā epigraphs previously sanctioned (*See* above § 6). If the Government of the United Provinces accepts my proposals regarding the Kasia excavations, the greater part of the cold season will be well spent in continuing those explorations. I hope, however, to be able to set apart a month at least for the completion of my catalogue of Mattrā sculptures and for an inspection of some of the most important monuments and sites in the United Provinces. When returning to the Panjāb in the beginning of March the proposed catalogue of sculptures in the Lahore Museum will first of all claim my attention.

J. PH. VOGEL,

SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,

Northern Circle.

2.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1905-06.

Sub-heads.	Actual expense.			Budget grant.		
Salaries of gazetted staff.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent, including compensation allowance ...	5,153	2	0	5,120	0	0
Salaries of Establishment.						
Pandit	1,500	0	0			
Clerk	536	0	0			
Draftsmen	1,095	0	0			
Photographer	600	0	0			
Servants	296	0	9			
Total Salaries ...	4,027	0	9	4,380	0	0
Allowances.						
Travelling Allowances	3,093	7	3	3,000	0	0
Contingencies.						
Rent, rates and taxes	599	5	8			
Tour charges	575	5	3			
Printing of Archæological Reports 1903-04 and 1904-05.	430	11	6			
Photography	211	13	6			
Postage charges	126	0	0			
Hot and cold weather charges	71	15	3			
Telegraph charges	40	12	0			
Printing charges	16	12	0			
Typing charges...	19	8	0			
Purchase and carriage of stationery	73	0	3			
„ and repairs of furniture	47	1	0			
„ of books and maps etc.	35	12	0			
„ „ drawing instruments	12	0	0			
„ „ a letter and parcel scale	11	11	0			
Repairs of tents...	17	5	0			
Liveries of peons	24	0	0			
Miscellaneous	61	1	0			
Total Contigencies ...	2,374	1	5	1,740	0	0
Grand Total ...	14,647	11	5	14,240	0	0

3.—LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		KÁṄGṚÁ
1. Baijnáth ...	Stone slab (2′ 3″ × 2′ 4″) in maṇḍapa of Baijnáth temple (south side).	Thirty-five lines ...
2. Do. ...	Stone slab (2′ 3″ × 2′ 5″) in maṇḍapa of Baijnáth temple (north side.)	Thirty-three lines ...
3. Do. ...	Stone slab found in *Pūjārī's* house.	Four lines, 15″ in length ...
4-13. Do. ...	Various parts Baijnáth Temple and surrounding buildings.	.....
14. Do. ...	Pillar of Sidhnáth temple ...	Eight lines of various length ...
15. Salyáná, near Baijnáth.	Copper-plate (8 × 5½″) ...	Obverse twenty lines, reverse ten lines.
16. Dárhí near Kanhiyárá, one mile east of Bhágsu.	Rock on the bank of the Máñjí at locality called Gharkukkar.	Two lines; 4′ 3″ and 3′ 8″ respectively.
17. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines, 2′ 7″ and 1′ 1″ respectively.
		KULLÚ SUB.
18. Sultánpur ...	Copper-plate (8¼ × 11¼″) in possession of the *Pūjārī* of the Sítárám temple.	Twenty-six lines; twenty-four of 7¼″ and two (on the margin) of 9¼″.
19. Do. ...	Copper-plate (5″ × 7¼″) in possession of the *Pūjārī* of the Sítárám temple.	Fourteen lines of 4¾″ ...
		CHAMBÁ
20. Gúm (map Guh) *pargana* Lilh	Squared stone (3′ 2″ square × 9½″ high) presumbly *linga* stand.	Four lines, 1′ 2″ to 1′ 6″ long ...
21. Prŏlí-rá-galá, a pass on the road from Basu to Rilhu (Káṅgṛa)	Boulder ...	Two lines; the second line partially destroyed.
22. Tur, 2 m. south-east of Basu-kothí on the road to the Balêní Pass.	Squared stone presumably image stand.	Six lines ...
23. Do. ...	Squared stone (2′ × 2′ 3½″ × 7½″ high) presumably image stand.	Three lines ...

COPIED IN 1905-06.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
DISTRICT.		
Sanskrit-Śáradá ...	Śaka 112 [6] Reign of Jayaccandra of Jálandhara.	*Cf.* Bühler, Epigr. Ind. Vol. I, p. 97.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
Ditto ...	.....	The stone has been deposited in the Lahore Museum.
Ditto ...	.....	.....
Ditto ...	.....	.....
Bháṣá (?) Ṭá(ṇ)karí ...	Saṁvat 1847, Reign of Sansár Cand II of Káṅgṛa.	.....
Sanskrit-Bráhmí ...	No date; presumbly early-Kuṣaṇa period.	*See* Epigr. Ind. Vol. VII, p. 116 ff.
Prákrit-Kharoṣṭhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...
DIVISION.		
Bháṣá-Ṭá(ṇ)karí ...	Saptarṣi saṁvat 27 Mágha pra. 5 (A. D. 1651) Reign of Jagat Sing of Kullú.	Records a grant of land.
Ditto ...	Saptarṣi saṁvat 32 Caitra śú.di. 9 (A. D. 1656) Reign of Jagat Singh of Kullú.	Ditto. ...
STATE.		
Incorrect Śanskrit. Late Gupta character.	No date. Reign of *Sāmanta* Aṣádha, a feudatory of Meruvarman of Brahmapura (c. A. D. 700).	Records foundation of Śiva temple at Śivapura.
Sanskrit-Śáradá ...	No date. Reign of Mṛtyuṁjaya. Presumbly 9th or 10th century.	.....
Ditto ...	The first year of Vidagdha of Chambá. Mágha śu.ti. 12 Tuesday.	Records erection of image. Nos. 23 and 24 have been deposited in the Chambá Dák Buṅgalow.
Ditto ...	In the reign of Dodaka, the son of Vidagdha, the son of Yugákara.	Records erection of image of Svámi-Kárttika.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		CHAMBA.
24. Tur, 2 m. south-east of Basu-kothi on the road to the Balẽní Pass.	Image of a goddess (ht. 1′ 11″), much defaced.	Three (?) lines mostly obliterated.
25. Panali, 1 m. from Gúm (Lilh) ...	Rock ...	.....
26. Luj, near Darvás (Páṅgí).	Carved fountain-slab (4′ high; 6′ wide).	Five lines 14½″ in length and a few short lines.
27. Loh-Ṭikrí ...	Carved fountain-slab.	Eighteen lines 5″ in length, divided over two panels.
28. Sálhi, 7 m. from Sác (map Sauch) in the Secu valley (Páṅgí).	Carved fountain-slab (6′ 6″ high; 7′ wide).	Three lines, two of 6′ 7″ and one of 5′ 7″, besides short epigraphs indicating the names of the various figures.
29. Bento-puhálí 2 m. east of Kilár (Páṅgí).	Carved fountain-slab ...	Two panels (9″ × 7″) cont. each 7 lines.
30. Hundán near Kilár (Páṅgí).	Fragment of fountain-slab (2′ 10″ × 1′ 8″).	Three lines of 15″. ...
31. Sukói, ½ mile south east of Lóh-Ṭikrí	Fragment of carved fountain-slab (ht. 20″, width 27″).	Panel (8½″ × 9″) containing eight lines.
32. Baṭrúṇḍi (map Batrund) Lóh-Ṭikrí pargaṇá.	Fragment of carved fountain-slab (ht. 2′ 2″, width 5′ 7″).	Two panels, (13″ × 48″) ? writing mostly obliterated.
3. Bhaṭkárá, 3 miles north-west of Lóh-Ṭikrí	Broken fountain-slab (ht. 3′ 2″ width 3′ 8″).	Two panels, one of which is defaced. The other has 6 lines.
34. Basuá (Bagór pargaṇa).	Fountain-slab (ht. 2′10½″, width 2′ 5″).	Three lines of 22″, 15¼″ and 18½″ respectively.
35. Bharárá, 3 miles north of Lóh-Ṭikri.	Fountain slab, ht. 3′ 1½″, width 5′, 10½″.	Two panels (10″ × 11″) of nine lines each.
36. Dantúim (map Dante) Loh-Ṭikrí pargaṇa.	Copper-plate 11¼ × 8″, ...	Twenty lines ...
37. Juṅgurár or Juṅgharár (Churáh).	Copper-plate, 10½ × 7¾″ ...	Sixteen lines ...

IN 1905-06—(*continued*).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
STATE—(Continued).		
Sanskrit Śáradá ...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
Mixture of Sanskrit and Bhásá, Śáradá.	[Saptarsi] saṁvat 81 (A. D. 1105 Pausa. The first year of Jásaṭa of Chambá.	Records erection of fountain-slab.
Sanskrit-Śáradá ...	The 7th (or 9th ?) year of Jásaṭa of Chambá, Jyeṣtha bati. 12 Sunday. Revatí nakṣatra.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	[Saptarsi] saṁvat 46 Śrávana śu.ti. 13 Sunday. Múla-nakṣatra ; the 27th year of Lalitavarman of Chambá.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	No date ...	.....
Ditto ...	Saṁvat 4 Áṣádha Thursday Reign of Śáli (=Sálaváhana ?)	.....
Ditto ...	No date ...	.....
Ditto ...	The 7th year of Rájá (name illegible).	.....
Ditto ...	No dated ...	Taken to Chambá.
Ditto ...	Uncertain owing to bad execution.	.....
Ditto ...	The 27th year of the reign of Rájá (name illegible).	.....
Sanskrit-Bhásá ; Ṭá(ṅ)-karí	Śástra-saṁvat 94; Vikrama 1675. Reign of Balabhadra.	Grant of land.
Sanskrit-Ṭáṅkarí ...	None. Reign of Bhoṭavarman.	Ditto. Cf. Kielhorn Ind. Ant. Vol. XVII (1888), p.10.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		CHAMBA
38. Chambá ...	Copper-plate, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$" ...	Eighteen lines ...
39. Drabilá, (Sác pargaṇa).	Copper-plate, $10 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$" ...	Sixteen lines ...
		UNITED
40. Sárnáth (Benares district).	Pillar of railing ...	One line of 10" ...
41. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto $8\frac{1}{2}$" ...
42. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of 8" and 4" ...
43. Do. ...	Ditto ...	One line of 15" ...
44. Do. ...	Same pillar at No. 40 ...	Three lines of 9" to 10" and one line of $5\frac{1}{4}$".
45. Do. ...	Two fragments of slab ...	Four lines of 5" to 2" ...
46. Do. ...	Base of Buddha image ...	One line of 18" ...
47. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of c. 20", mostly effaced.
48. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of $14\frac{1}{4}$" and 6" ...
49. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of 5" ...
50. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Five lines of $6\frac{1}{2}$", much obliterated.
51. Do. ...	Hand of image ...	Four lines of $6\frac{1}{4}$" to $3\frac{1}{2}$" ...
52. Do. ...	Buddha image ...	One line in two parts 7" and $9\frac{3}{4}$".
53. Do. ...	Fragment of slab ($14" \times 10\frac{1}{3}$")...	Portions of nine lines ...
54-60. Do. ...	Fragments of slabs of various sizes.	.....
61-96. Muttra ...	Thirty-six sculptures in the Municipal Museum.	.....
97. Alláhábád Fort ...	Fragment of stone slab broken on both sides.	Three lines of 25" to 26", only middle portions preserved.

IN 1905-06—(*continued*).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
STATE—(Continued).		
Sanskrit-bhásá; Táṅkarí...	Vikrama 1701; Śástra 20. Reign of Pṛthví Singh.	Grant of land.
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkari ...	Śrí-saṁvat 58; Vaisákha pra. 9. Reign of Pratáp Singh.	Ditto.
PROVINCES.		
Prákrit-Bráhmí ...	Mausya period ...	These three pillars probably belong to a railing round the Aśoka pillar.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	3rd Century A. D. ...	.....
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	5th Century A. D. ...	A few letters of the same type are on the lower end of the pillar.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Donor: Śílayaśas.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Donor: Dharmasiṁha.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
.....	.....	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Buddhist creed.
Ditto ...	6th Century A. D. ...	Donor: Bandhugupta.
Ditto ...	.....	.....
Ditto ...	7th to 9th Century A. D.	Buddhist creed.
.....	Mostly Kuṣaṇa period ...	Impressions were taken in connection with the proposed catalogue of the Muttra Museum.
Sanskrit; nail-head type...	9th Century; Rájá (?) Harivarman, son of [Dhá]saṭa.	I have proposed to deposit the stone in the Lucknow Museum.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		UNITED
98. Allahábád Public Library.	Base of image from Mathurá.	Two lines of 20″ ...
99. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Portion of one line 11″ in length.
100. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Four lines of 15½″ to 17¼″ ...
101. Do. ...	Ditto Jaina image ...	Inscribed surface 19″ × 2″; mostly obliterated.
102. Fatehpur Town-hall.	Pillar from Asni ...	Fourteen lines 18″ in length (last line 6¼″).
103. Do. ...	Lintel of temple from Saton (Fatehpur district.)	One line 23″ long ...

IN 1905-06—(*continued*).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
PROVINCE.		
Sanskritized Prákrit; Bráhmí (Kuṣaṇa-type).	Reign of Vásudeva ; Saṁ. 83 gr. 2. di. 26.	.....
Ditto ...	Saṁ. 83 gr. 2 di. 15 ...	.....
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	Gupta Saṁ. 135 A. D. *i. e.* A. D. 454—55.	*Cf.* J. F. Fleet Corpus Inscr. Ind. vol. III, p. 262.
Sanskrit-Devanágarí ...	Vikrama (?) Saṁ. 1529 *i. e.* A. D. 1471.	.....
Ditto ...	Vikrama Saṁ. 974 *i. e.* A. D. 916.	*Cf.* J. F. Fleet, Ind. Ant. vol. XVI, p. 174.
Ditto nail-head type	8th Century ...	Legend : *Jayāditṭyaputtra-Durggādittyasya kīrttiḥ.*

4.—PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1905-06.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
		PANJÁB.		
		KANGRA DIST.		
1	611	Núrpur ...	Ruined Temple	10″ × 12″
2-7	612-617	Do. ...	Do. do. Details	6½″ × 8½″
8-13	618-623	Do. ...	Do. do. Minor Details	4½″ × 6½″
14	624	Káṅgṛā Fort ...	Entrance after earthquake	6½″ × 8½″
15	625	Do. ...	Amírí Darwázá	,,
16	626	Do. ...	Jahángírí do.	,,
17	627	Do. ...	Temple of Lakṣmí Náráyaṇa	,,
18	628	Do. ...	Do. Ambiká Devi	,,
19-20	629-630	Do. Town ...	Do. Vajreśvarí	,,
21	631	Do. do. ...	Do. Indreśvara	,,
22	632	Chetru ...	Buddhist *stūpa*	,,
23	633	Do. ...	Do. image	,,
24	634	Baijnáth ...	Temple of Baijnáth	10″ × 12″
25	635	Do. ...	Do. do.	6½″ × 8½″
26	636	Do. ...	Do. do. North	,,
27-28	637-638	Do. ...	Do. do. Balconies	,,
29-30	639-640	Do. ...	Do. do. Details	,,
31	641	Do. ...	Do. Image of Skanda	,,
32	642	Do. ...	Do. Sidhnáth, North	,,
33	643	Do. ...	Do. do. West	,,
34	644	Do. ...	Do. do. East	,,
		KULLU SUB-DIVISION.		
35	645	Dyár ...	Temple of Tiryug Náráyaṇa	,,
36	646	Do. ...	Masks do. do.	,,
37	647	Sultánpur ...	Masks of Devatás	10″ × 12″

4.—Photographs taken in 1905-06—(continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
38-56	648-666	Sultánpur ...	Masks of Devatás	6½" × 8½"
57-60	667-670	Do. ...	Annual Fair	,,
61	671	Manali ...	Temple of Hidimbá, Doorway	10" × 12"
62	672	Do. ...	Do. do. Window	,,
		CHAMBA STATE.		
63-64	673-674	Gum ...	Images of Súrya	6½" × 8½"
65	675	Harsar ...	Brass image of Śiva	,,
66-67	676-677	Kiláṛ (Páṅgí) ...	Collection of fountain-slabs	10" × 12"
68-69	678-679	Luj do. ...	Inscribed fountain-slab	6½" × 8½"
70-74	680-684	Kiláṛ do. ...	Fountain-slabs	,,
75-77	685-687	Sálhi do. ...	Inscribed fountain-slab	,,
78	688	Do. do. ...	Group of Ránás	,,
79	689	Udaypur (Lahul)	Temple of Mirkulá	10" × 12"
80	690	Do. ...	Do. do. Façade sanctum ...	6½" × 8½"
81-87	691-697	Do. ...	Do. do. Details wood-carving ...	,,
88-90	698-700	Bhatti-Ṭikri ...	Fort Ganeśgarh	4½" × 6½"
91	701	Mahla ...	Temple of Hidimbá	,,
92	702	Tur ...	Sepulchral (?) slab	,,
93	703	Loh Ṭikri ...	Inscribed fountain-slab	,,
94	704	Batrúndi (Loh-Ṭikri)	Do. do.	,,
95	705	Bharárá do. ...	Do. do.	,,
96-97	706-707	Do. ...	Fountain-slabs	,,
98	708	Basua (Bagora)	Fountain-slab	,,
99	709	Bhaoras ...	Do.	,,
100—101	710-711	Dolá (Sai) ...	Do.	,,
102	712	Dárvár (Tisa) ...	Do.	,,
103	713	Lilh ...	Guher nála	,,
104	714	Do. ...	Makoli cho	,,

4.—*Photographs taken in 1905-06*—(continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
105	715	Chatrárhi ...	Temple of Śakti	$4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
106—107	716-717	„ ...	„ „ Details	„
108	718	„ ...	Nága images	„
109	719	Brahmaur ...	General view	„
110	720	„ ...	Temple of Manimahes	„
111	721	„ ...	„ Narsingh	„
		JAMMU-KASHMIR STATE.		
112	722	Gulábgarh (Pádar).	Old fort	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
113	723	„	Modern fort	„
114	724	„	Temples	„
115	725	„	„	„
116—119	726-729	„	Sculptures	„
		UNITED PROVINCES.		
120—176	730-786	Muttra (Mathurá)	Sculptures in Museum	„
177—184	787-794	Alláhábád ...	„ „ Public Library	„
185—186	795-796	„ ...	„ found in the Fort	„
187—188	797-798	Fatehpur ...	„ in Town Hall	„
189—190	799-800	Sárnáth ...	Buildings excavated	$10'' \times 12''$
191	801	„ ...	Bodhisattva image	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
192	802	„ ...	„ „	„
193	803	Sárnáth ...	Standing Buddha image	„
194	804	„ ...	Seated „	„
195	805	„ ...	„ „ Back	„
196	806	„ ...	„ Yakṣa (?)	„

4.—*Photographs taken in 1905-06*—(concluded.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
197	807	Sárnáth ...	Pair of Bodhisattvas	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
198—202	808-812	„ ...	Various sculptures	„
203	813	„ ...	Inscribed pillar of railing	„
204	814	Kasia ...	Courtyard M.	$10'' \times 12''$
205	815	„ ...	Monastery D.	„
206	816	„ ...	„ West wall	„
207	817	„ ...	„ Courtyard	„
208	818	„ ...	„	„
209	819	„ ...	Monastery L. M. from south	„
210	820	„ ...	„ „ east	„
211	821	„ ...	„ M. Western cells	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
212—213	822-823	„ ...	„ „ Tank	„
214	824	„ ...	„ L. Courtyard	„
215	825	„ ...	„ „ Entrance room	„
216	826	„ ...	Shrine north of plinth	„
217	827	„ ...	Group of *stūpas*	„
218—220	828-830	„ ...	Metal vessels	„
221—222	831-832	„ ...	Inscribed clay-seals	„

5.—DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1905-06.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
		PANJAB.		
1	145	Lahore Fort ...	Tile panel. Mounted elephant	1/2
2	146	„ ...	„ Man with candle-stick	2/5
3	147	„ ...	„ „ flower-pot	„
4	148	„ ...	„ Fairy with fan	1/4
5	149	„ ...	„ Cherub.	1/2
6	150	„ ...	„ Man with sword	2/5
7	151	„ ...	„ „ flower	1/2
8	152	„ ...	„ „ cup	„
9	153	„ ...	„ „ fly-whisk	„
10	154	„ ...	„ Man blowing trumpet	„
11	155	„ ...	„ „ with jar	„
12	156	„ ...	„ „ „ flag	„
13	157	„ ...	„ Servant	„
14	158	„ ...	„ Ostrich	„
15-17	159-161	„ ...	„ Seated men	„
18	162	„ ...	„ Elephant and calf	„
19	163	Núrpur, district Káṅgṛá ...	Núrpur temple, three sections	1/30 & 1/60
20	164	„ ...	„ cross section of sanctum ...	1/30
21	165	„ ...	„ brackets...	1/2
		UNITED PROVINCES.		
		Kasia (district Gorakhpur).		
22	166	Máthá Kuar ká Koṭ.	General plan of site	1/400
23	167a	„ ...	General plan with enclosure wall	1/1500
		„ ...	and southern gate	1/30

5.—*Drawings prepared in* 1905-06—(continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
24	168	Máthá Kuar ká Koṭ.	Image of Dying Buddha. Plan and elevation	1/12
25	169	,, ...	Ancient Plinth. Elevation	1/120
26	170	,, ...	Monastery L. M. Plan and section ...	1/120
27	171	,, ...	,, D. Four sections	1/120
28	172	,, ...	Colossal seated Buddha image	1/8
29	173	,, ...	Kalacuri temple. Plan and section ...	1/100
30	174	,, ...	Shrine K. Plan and section	1/80
31	175	,, ...	Buildings excavated at Anrudhvá	1/80

PART II.

6.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

In my report on ancient monuments in the Kāṅgṛā District injured by the earthquake I made the following proposals :—

Temple of Baijnāth at Baijnāth.—The four corners of the anti-chamber or *maṇḍapa* are to be rebuilt. The roof has to be pointed, where cracked. Three of the architraves inside the *maṇḍapa* are broken and should be stirruped up. The dwarf pillars of the southern balcony are to be replaced by new ones carved after the old pattern. The temple proper has practically suffered no damage. In the central niche, on the north side, a dwarf pillar is missing, which should be supplied. According to a rough estimate the total cost of these repairs will be Rs. 2,500.

Of the minor building in the temple-yard I proposed the rebuilding of the Nandi pavilion and of the shrine of Jamadagni (cost Rs. 30 and Rs. 300 respectively), the others being of no archæological interest.

Temple of Sidhnāth at Baijnāth.—For this building I proposed only such minor measures as will tend to keep it up in its present ruined state. The cost has been estimated at Rs. 1208. The inscribed tablet, let into the southern wall, should be deposited in the Lahore Museum.

Kāṅgṛā Fort.—The only buildings in the Fort which have escaped annihilation are the two gates known as Amīrī and Jahāngīrī Darwāza. Both are seriously damaged. I recommended that adequate measures be taken to save them from further ruin. Of the shrine of Ambikā Devī the *maṇḍapa* and the two small Jain shrines at the back are still extant. The inscribed image contained in one of these shrines, and the pedestal placed in the other, I suggested should be sent to Lahore; but from a letter received since from the Deputy Commissioner Kāṅgṛā District it appears that the image is still worshipped by Jains from other places.

Temple of Indreśvar in the Kāṅgṛā Bāzār.—This temple, the oldest shrine in Kāṅgṛā City, is completely ruined, but the two Jaina sculptures it contains, one of which is inscribed, are intact. They should be sent to Lahore, provided the priest in charge has no objection to their removal.

Temple of Vajreśvarí or Mātā Devī.—This temple, situated in Bhavan, the suburb of Kāṅgṛā, was destroyed in the earth-quake; but the stone tablet inscribed with the record of its foundation in A. D. 1440 (*See* Epigraphia Indica Vol. I, p. 190) has marvellously escaped destruction. The shrine, though widely reputed for its sanctity, possessed little antiquarian interest. A committee was formed to raise funds for the purpose of rebuilding the temple.

Temple of Ambikeśvara at Haripur.—This temple, profusely decorated with carvings, is believed to be the oldest at Haripur. It was slightly damaged in the earthquake.

Masonry tank (*naun*) *at Javali* decorated with carvings, was also slightly damaged.

Thākurdvārā at Fatehpur, 16 miles south-east of Núrpur, slightly damaged. This building, which is said to date from the seventeenth century, has no architectural pretensions, but is decorated with freecoes relating to the legend of Krishna which are worth preserving.

Of the eastern division no particulars have been received.

Chamba State.

The temple of Narsingh at Brahmaur (map Barmaor). The superstructure has been thrown south-westward, the stones being displaced some 5″ at a height of 7 to 8′ from the ground-level. Consequently the two pilasters suppporting the lintel of the porch have become detached from the wall. At several places the walls are cracked, especially on the north-west side. The only way of restoring the building to its original state would be to demolish and re-erect the whole structure. But this would involve a cost hardly justified by the arthitectural interest attaching to this temple. Possibly the two pilasters in the porch could be replaced, but this would require the supervision of an expert.

The temple of Manimahes at Brahmaur has suffered very little. The façade over the porch is somewhat cracked, and inside also slight cracks are apparent. The carved stones which support the lintel over the outer entrance are broken, evidently owing to the action of an iron bar, which has been injudiciously fastened to them. Several of the dwarf pillars in the outer niches, here as well as in the Narsingh temple, are entirely worn. They ought to be replaced by new ones carved on the original pattern.

The temple of Lakṣaṇā Devī consists of a square *cella* with a porch in front, encased in an outer wall built of layers of rubble stone masonry separated by horizontal wooden beams, the whole being surmounted by a sloping wooden roof covered with slates. Of the outer walls, that to the west has entirely collapsed, as is also the case with the platform built against it (locally called "*bindi*"). I recommended that both should be rebuilt without delay, and adequate measures taken to make the roof perfectly safe. The woodwork of the façade and porch, with its beautiful carvings, does not show any traces of injury.

A great number of the small *liṅga* shrines and *dharmsálás* have been ruined by the earthquake. Some of them could be rebuilt with the material at hand, but none of them can be said to possess special archæological interest.

The State *koṭhi*, which is said to date from the reign of Raja Pṛthvī Singh (17th Century), is completely ruined. I have recommended that any specimens of wood-carving found among the debris should be preserved, especially a door with four well-carved figures in Mughal dress.

The temple of Śakti Devi at Chatrārhi has hardly suffered from the action of the earth-quake. It is true that the *dharmsālās* surrounding the temple-yard have been completely destroyed; but these did not possess any archæological interest and can easily be rebuilt. Of the temple proper the modern walling built in the spaces between the pillars has been shaken down, whereas the old wood-work has withstood the shock. As a temporary measure, I recommended that the walls should be rebuilt in the same *kaccha* manner. But subsequently more effective steps should be taken to strengthen the structure. A strong wooden frame-work would seen most adequate. On this point the advice of a trained architect will be most desirable.

7.—EXPLORATION.

Excavations at the Māthā-Kuar Koṭ near Kasia.—The following is a brief account of the explorations carried out on the principal Buddhist site near Kasia from the middle of January till the end of March at a cost of Rs. 1,799-8-11. A detailed statement of expenditure is given beneath. The sum first sanctioned was Rs. 1,400, but at my request an additional Rs. 400 were sanctioned to enable me to complete this year's excavations.

The excavation of the large monastery* which occupies the north-west partion of the mound was continued, and most of the cells and part of the central court-yard were cleared. The latter is paved with brick tiles and comprises two wells belonging to different periods of occupation, as appears from their difference in level.

In the course of the excavation of this edifice no important finds were made except a collection of inscribed clay-seals, which will be referred to beneath. The building itself, however, is a very fine specimen of its class, the heavy brick walls standing at places to a height of 9 feet, and every attempt should be made to preserve it in its present state.

Adjoining this building, to the south, the remains of an earlier monastery came to light, consisting of rows of cells built round two square courtyards. In the centre of each courtyard a square tank is found, one containing a well.

In this building the finds were more important, including a collection of twelve metal vessels and sacrificial implements. This is evidently due to the circumstance that this monastery was destroyed by fire, whereas the later one more probably became gradually deserted. Masses of charred *sāl* wood were found in considerable quantity. The date when this building became thus destroyed must have been about 400 A. D. as appears from the inscribed clay seals found among the ruins.

In a field to the east of the mound a third monastery was unearthed without its existence being indicated by any elevation of the soil. There can be little doubt that the fields around the mound still contain numerous remains of monuments which would repay excavation.

In the course of my operations it became apparent that the buildings extend in all directions beyond the limits of the mound. Only thirty years ago its size was much more extensive than it is now, as is evident from the boundary-marks left by Mr. Carlleyle who excavated the *stúpa* and temple of the dying Buddha in 1875. Since then the agriculturists have continually encroached upon the site.

The exact extent of the original site can be established with full certainty owing to the discovery of a brick wall which once formed the enclosure. This wall was traced through the fields on the four sides of the

* *Cf.* V. A. Smith. The remains near Kasia (Allahabad 1896) Plan.

mound, its total length being not less than 5000 ft. In connection with this wall two points are of special interest; first, to the south of the group of buildings a large entrance gate was found, secondly all along the east side the wall is buried under a layer of river silt.

Here I may briefly note that Hiuen Tsiang describes the temple of the *Nirvāṇa* as standing in the midst of a grove of *sāl* trees on the western bank of a river half a mile north-west of the town of Kusinārā. It will be seen how well this agrees with the points just noted, which indicate the former existence of a town to the south and of a river to the east of the site. The long brick wall suggests the ancient enclosure of the sacred grove in which the temple stood. Moreover, about half a mile south-east of the entrance gate in and near the village of Anrudhvā, a group of ancient buildings was discovered which seems to have belonged to the town just-mentioned.

But apart from such indications the recent excavations have afforded positive proof of the identity of the site with Buddha's death-place. In and around both the monasteries a number of clay-seals were found which, according to the inscriptions they bear, belonged to "the congregation of reverend friars of the Convent of the Great Decease." This last expression (Sanskrit *mahāparinirvāṇa*) is the term constantly used in the sacred books of the Buddhists to indicate Buddha's death. The ruined monastery, therefore, in which these documents were found, was that which stood on the traditional site of Buddha's death.

Among these inscriptions there are two which mention the name of another monastery. This circumstance only confirms the above conclusion. For the convent they mention is that of Buddha's cremation which also is known to have existed in the immediate neighbourhood of Kusinārā and is referred to by the Chinese pilgrim I-tsing as the *Bandhana* monastery.

Thus this winter's explorations have led to the important result of establishing beyond doubt the identity of the Buddhist site near Kasia with the traditional place of Buddha's *Nirvāṇā*, one of the four great places of pilgrimage of the Buddhists.

Considering the importance of the site, it is highly desirable that the explorations should be systematically continued. Though the main buildings of the mound proper have been exposed, it will be clear from the above remarks that these only form the nucleus of a much more extensive group of monuments. How far these extend it is at present impossible to say. *A priori*, it seems probable that the greater portion of the area enclosed by the brick wall was taken up by the sacred *sāl* grove, and that the buildings only occupied its northern portion.

I, therefore, have proposed that a piece of land adjoining the mound be acquired by Government for further exploration. This ground for the greater part belonged to the mound in Mr. Carlleyle's days and, therefore, most probably contains remains of the buildings. I may add that among

the monuments still to be discovered there is an inscribed pillar mentioned by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang.

It will be necessary next to remove debris of previous excavations, which, for want of space, have been thrown up along the sides of the mound, and already, in the course of this year's explorations, caused much trouble and labour. The Joint-Magistrate at Kasia has informed me that the debris could be well used as ballast for the Gorakhpur road.

If my proposals meet with the approval of the Local Government I shall be glad to devote the greater part of next cold season to the Kasia excavations. I reckon that in two or three years the exploration of the whole site can be completed. But at present, it is, of course, impossible to say what remains are still underground. The excavations will, in any case, have to be carried out on a somewhat larger scale than was the case in this and the previous year. An estimate of the cost of four months' excavations is added to this report.

Finally I wish to express my thanks to the District Officers Mr. T. A. H. Way, I. C. S., Collector at Gorakhpur; Mr. R. C. Tute, I. C. S., Joint-Magistrate at Kasia; and Mr. J. W. O'Callaghan, Executive Engineer, Gorakhpur for the assistance rendered in the course of the work. As in the previous year, I derived much benefit from the services of B. Kashi Ram of the Public Works Department, whilst in the actual supervision of the work and registering of finds my clerk L. Gursaran Das Mehta made himself very useful.

LIST OF FINDS.*

Four cases carved bricks.
Three cases pottery.
Twelve metal vessels and implements.
Some hundred terra-cotta figurines.
A skull and numerous bones.
Beads and spindle-worls.
Several knives, iron nails and rings.
Grinding stones.
Terra-cotta drain-pipe.
Numerous inscribed clay-seals.
Fragments of terra-cotta Buddha head.

* The objects have been stored in the cellars of the Lucknow Museum, no room being available for their proper exhibition.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on Excavations.

Number.	Sub-head.	Amount sanctioned.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Labour	1,378	0	0	1,463	4	10
2	Compensation for Chaukidar's house ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
3	Tools	20	0	0	30	0	0
4	Rewards	72	0	0	22	10	2
5	Photography	80	0	0	6	7	0
6	Boxes for finds	20	0	0	23	9	0
7	Baskets and Rope	20	0	0	19	13	11
8	Compensation for crops	30	0	0	17	1	0
9	Miscellaneous and transport	80	0	0	116	11	0
	TOTAL ...	1,800	0	0	1,799	8	11

Estimate of Expenditure for Excavations proposed to be carried on during the cold season 1906-07.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Acquisition of land	500	0	0
2	Clearing of debris	800	0	0
3	Labour	2,000	0	0
4	Transport of finds	100	0	0
5	Contingencies and Rewards	100	0	0
	TOTAL ...	3,500	0	0

8.—EPIGRAPHY.

CHAMBA STATE.

The inscriptions discovered in Chamba State in the course of the summer are, for the greater part, incised on carved fountain-slabs of the kind described in my last Progress Report p. 44. Most important among them are the two inscriptions of Luj and Sālhī, either of which helps us to fix the date of one of the ancient rulers of Chamba. For the discovery of these two inscriptions I am indebted to Munshi Imam Din of the Forest Department. The fountain-stone of Luj near the border of Pādar was erected in the first year of Rājā Jāsaṭa in the year 81 of the Saptarṣi era, which would correspond to the year 5 of some century of the Christian era. As Jāsaṭa is frequently mentioned in the Rājatarangiṇī as a kinsman and supporter of Harṣa and his grandson Bhikṣācara, the year of his accession must have been 1105 A. D. It follows that, when in 1101 Jāsaṭa surrendered to Sussala in the temple of Vijayeśvara the modern Vijabror (*vulgo* Bijbihara) he was heir-apparent (Skr. *yuvarāja*) and had not yet succeeded his father Āsaṭa. That Kalhaṇa calls him king (Skr. *nṛpati*) on this occasion is evidently an anachronism.

The other inscription is found at the village of Sālhī, some seven miles from Sāc in the romantic Secu glen. It is cut on a large slab (ht. 6′ 6″, width 7′), carved with the figures of various deities, and records the erection of this "*Varuṇa*" (*i. e.* fountain-stone) in the 27th year of the reign of Rājā Lalitavarman and in the year 46 of the Saptarṣi era. From the place which Lalitavarman occupies in the genealogical roll (*Vaṁśāvalī*) of the Rājās of Chambā, we may infer that he lived in the 12th century. The year in which the fountain-slab was erected is, therefore, 1170 and that of Lalitavarman's accession 1144 A. D.

The Sālhī inscription enables us, moreover, to date the *praśasti* (eulogy) of Devī-rī-Koṭhī which was likewise written in the reign of Lalitavarman (*Cf.* Progress Report 1904-05, p. 44) namely in the regnal year of that prince expressed by the numerical value of the words *muni* "Sage" (=7) and *Vidhu* "moon" (=1), *i. e.* the year 17. The interpretation of this date I owe to the kindness of Professor F. Kielhorn.

It adds much to the interest of the Sālhī fountain-stone that each of the figures of the deities carved on it is marked by a short epigraph. The centre of the upper row is occupied by Śiva, with Varuṇa and Gaṇeśa to his right, whilst Indra and Kārttikeya are seated to the left. In the middle or second row we have Viṣṇu reposing on the snake Śeṣa with two river goddesses on each side. The third or lower-most row must also have consisted of four river deities, but this part of the stone is much injured by an avalanche and only two of the four figures are preserved.

These Naiads and the four of the second row are identical except for the distinguishing *vāhana*. Each figure holds in one hand a lotus stalk in the other a water vessel, on which we find the name of the river

it personifies. Thus we are enabled to identify: Gaṅgā (the Ganges) with her crocodile or *makara*, Yamunā (the Jamnā) with a tortoise, Veth (the Jehlam) with a fish, Sindhu (the Indus) with a dragon, Vipāśā (the Bias) with a hippocamp (?) and Sataludra (the Satluj), the *vāhana* of which is lost. It will be noticed that the names are neither in Sanskrit nor in Hindī, but in some intermediate form.

The remaining fountain inscriptions recovered are mostly fragmentary and of less historical importance. There is one other inscription which deserves special notice. It was found at Gūm (map Guh), once the head-quarters of a *pargana*, now included in the Lilh *pargana*. The inscription is cut on a large squared stone which must have belonged to a *liṅga*, and records the erection of a Śiva temple by Aṣāḍha a feudatory (*Sāmanta*) of Rājā Meruvarman. It is, therefore, contemporaneous with the earliest documents found in Chambā State and shows that the rule of Meruvarman whose capital was at Brahmaur extended much lower down the Rāvī valley than was hitherto suppposed. Besides it affords further proof of the prevalence of Śivaism in Chambā in the 8th century of our era.

LADĀKH (JAMMU-KASHMIR STATE).

In treating of epigraphical research I wish briefly to mention the interesting work which is being done in Ladākh by the Rev. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission, who has succeeded in collecting a considerable number of historical inscriptions in Tibetan. A first instalment which comprises 89 specimens (including one in Urdū) has been published by him in forty hand-printed copies.

The earliest of these inscriptions belong to the period between 800 and 1000 A. D. From that time up to the present day there is a continuous series of epigraphical records, mostly inscribed on votive tablets which can be approximately dated owing to their containing the name of the ruler of the time. They mention the names of thirteen kings of Western Tibet known to history. I note especially No. 45, an epithalamium of the beginning of the 17th century, and some inscriptions referring to the construction of bridges and roads. It is sincerely hoped that Mr. Francke will find leisure to continue his researches for which he is so eminently fitted by his knowledge of Tibetan and local history.

Besides these Tibetan records there exists in Ladākh a number of epigraphs in Indian scripts of an earlier date. It is interesting to find that both Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī were used. The earliest specimen of those of which Mr. Francke has sent me hand-copies, is a rock-inscription found on the right bank of the Indus a few yards below the Dogra fort at Khalatse (map Khalsi or Khalch, Leh Tahsil). It consists of one line of five Brāhmī characters of the Maurya period which I read Bharad[v]āyasa.* This

* I am to point out, that, as only hand-copies are available to me, this and the following readings are not to be considered as final.

is the genetive of Bharadvāya (Skr. Bharadvāja) a Brahmanical name. Whoever the bearer of this name was, we may assume that he was an inhabitant of north-western India, as appears from the substitution *ya* for *ja* between two vowels. Cf. *maharayasa* and *puyae* in the Takht-i-Bahai inscription.

At the same locality Mr. Francke has noticed another rock-inscription consisting of some eleven letters of Kharoṣṭhī writing apparently of the Kuṣaṇa period. Near a group of chortens called Gochen on the bank of the Indus there exists a fragmentary rock-inscription of six letters arranged in two lines. The character is Brāhmī of the Kuṣaṇa period. I read it *Śrî* (?) *Sacamatisya* genitive of Sacamati (Skr. Satyamati). Brief though these epigraphs be, they afford proof of the early intercourse between Ladākh and India.

Inscriptions in Indian Character of a later date occur on votive clay tablets with figures of stūpas and deities such as are found on Buddhist sites all over India. Mr. Francke sent me two specimens which he obtained at Khalatse, 400 yards above the travellers' bungalow in the direction of Skinding. They are inscribed with the Buddhist creed in Sanskrit. The character is that of the 9th century. The objects have been deposited in the Lahore Museum.

Śāradā inscriptions also are met with in Ladākh. The occurrence of such inscriptions can be easily accounted for by the close vicinity of Kashmir where the Śāradā character is indigenous. A partially effaced inscription painted in black ink on the wall of the ancient monastery of Chigtan, Kargil tahsil, Purig district, seems to be written in that script. Mr. Francke informs me that the building belongs to that type of convents in West-Tibet which were founded by Kashmirian Buddhist monks at the time when Buddhism declined in Kashmir.

Another Śāradā inscription in eight lines has been previously noticed by Sir A. Cunningham * on the back of what he believed to be a *Sati* pillar between the hamlet of Styalbo and the village of Drās. The inscription is Buddhist as appears from its mentioning the Bodhisattvas Lokeśvara (*i. e.* Avalokiteśvara) and Maitreya. It is not dated, but judging from the type of Śāradā used, it may be assigned to the 12th century A. D.

SĀRNĀTH.

In addition to the important inscriptions noted in my last Progress Report (p. 46) the excavations carried on by Mr. F. O. Oertel at Sārnāth near Benares have yielded several more epigraphs mostly carved on Buddhist images. As they are short votive inscriptions, their chief interest lies in their connection with the sculptures on which they occur. Earliest in date are three inscriptions in Brāhmī of the Maurya period, which are cut on the pillars of a Buddhist railing which originally may

* Ladak (London, 1854), p. 381 and plate xxx. The terms Kashmirian Tákri used by Cunningham is incorrect, as Tákri is the modern form of the ancient Śáradá.

have stood round the Aśoka column. On one of these pillars, the donation of a Buddhist nun (*bhikkhuní*), we find another inscription in Gupta character recording the gift of a lamp to the Lord Buddha by a lay-member. Apparently the old railing pillar was set up as a lamp-stand in the 5th century the time of this later record. Finally it must have been used as a building stone, as is evident from the mortice holes which have partly destroyed the later inscription.

A well preserved inscription which presumably belongs to the same period (5th Century A. D.) is incised on the base of a statue. It consists of one stanza (*sloka*) in pure Sanskrit which I read:

Ādityabandhor Buddhasya pratimāpratimadyuteḥ kāritā Śīlayaśasā kāṅkṣatā padam uttamam. "Of the Sun's kinsman the Buddha of matchless splendour [this] image was caused to be made by Śīlayaśas striving after the highest state of bliss."

It is to be deplored that the image to which the inscribed base belonged has not been recovered. A similar inscription in Sanskrit poetry of the same period is found on a Buddha image discovered at Sārnāth by Sir A. Cunningham and preserved in the Calcutta Museum.

Among the remaining early Gupta inscriptions excavated at Sārnāth there is one which has the peculiarity that the letters are raised, which, as far as I know, is not the case with any other inscription of the pre-Muhammadan period. It is cut on the pedestal of an image of Buddha seated in the earth-touching attitude, and records the donation of this statue by a Buddhist friar, the senior monk (*Sthavira*) Bandhugupta.

Most of the later epigraphs contain nothing but the so-called Buddhist creed (*dharmaparyāya*). The two earliest records of this kind are incised on the detached hand of an image and on the back of a headless statuette of Buddha preaching the sacred Law. Both presumably belong to the 5th century A. D.

9.—ACQUISITIONS FOR MUSEUMS.

—o—

LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. Inscribed stone discovered in the house of the chief priest attached to the temple of Baijnáth at Baijnáth (Káṅgṛá district). The inscription in the Śáradá character is incomplete and much defaced. From the remaining portion it is evident that it records the erection of a temple of Kaleśvara by a local chief or *rāṇā*, the second member of whose name is Candra.

2. Stone image of Ganga (ht. 2' $3\frac{1}{2}$") the river Ganges personified, from the temple of Sandhyá Devi (the goddess of dawn) at Jagatsukh the ancient capital of Kulu (Káṅgṛá District). The river-goddess is shown standing on her vehicle the *makara*. She has four arms, two of which hold a fly-whisk and a lotus-flower. The two remaining hands hold a well-shaped vase provided with a circular hole. From this it may be inferred that the image was originally placed at a fountain in such a manner that the water escaped through the opening in the urn.

3. Brass statuette (ht. $9\frac{3}{16}$") of Śákyamuni Buddha, seated cross-legged in the so-called "earth-touching" attitude. This is the posture in which the Buddha is represented at the moment of his enlightenment when, being attacked by Mára's host, he called the Earth to witness of his good deeds in this and previous existences. This is also indicated by the little thunderbolt (*vajra*) in front of the figure, symbolizing the "adamantine seat" (*vajrāsana*) on which the Buddha was seated at that very moment. The statuette was obtained by Pandit Hiránanda from the shrine of Nandikeśvar at Dádh (Káṅgṛá district) where it is said to have been brought by a wandering mendicant. Presumably it originates either from Nepal or from Tibet.

The objects Nos. 4—11 relating to Lamaistic cult were obtained from the Gandál monastery on the confluence of the Chandrá and the Bhágá in British Lahul.

4. Copper casket (ht. $4\frac{1}{4}$") or amulet-holder, inscribed with the mystic syllable *Oṁ* and containing a painted clay figurine (ht. $3\frac{1}{2}$") of Vajra-Bhairava "the tutelary fiend of the established church." This deity is represented with nine faces, the lowest central one being that of a bull. His arms and legs are innumerable, the former carry weapons, the latter trample upon the enemies of the established church. See Waddell. Lamaism p. 362.

5. Painted clay figurine (ht. $4\frac{3}{4}$") of a four-armed deity seated cross-legged on a lotus. As two of the hands are broken and probably an attribute in the upper right hand is also lost, it is impossible to identify the figure with certainty. At the back is inscribed the formula: *Oṁ maṇi padme huṁ*.

6. Painted clay figurine (ht. $5\frac{1}{8}$") of some deity or ascetic seated cross-legged on the skin of some animal and holding flowers in the two hands which are crossed over the breast. The figure is placed in a trifoiled niche, surrounded with flames.

7. Painted clay tablet (ht. $2\frac{7}{8}$") of trifoiled shape containing three figurines in relief. The upper one represents Padmasambhava ("the Lotus-born") the saint who introduced Buddhism in Tibet. He is seated cross-legged on a lotus and has a thunderbolt in his right and an alms-bowl (or nectar-vessel) in his left hand. Against his left shoulder rests the trident. The other two figures appear to be Vajrapáṇi "the thunderbolt-bearer" to the proper right and a dancing witch to the proper left. Both these figures are represented with dishevelled hair surrounded by a halo of flames. Between them we find the sacred syllable *Oṁ*.

8. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2′ 8″) called *tankx* in Tibetan. The main figure seems to represent Avalokiteśvara, four-armed, two hands joined before the breast, whilst the others hold a rosary and a blue lotus-flower. The central figure above is Amitábha "the Buddha of boundless light" who is the spiritual father of Avalokiteśvara. To his right is another Buddha figure, seated in the earth-touching attitude. Probably it represents Sákyamuni, who is the earthly reflex (Mánuṣi-Buddha) of Amitábha. The figure in the other corner is the dark-coloured goddess Tárá, holding a blue lotus in her left hand, whilst the gesture of the right hand expresses charity.

9. Picture on cloth (ht. 1′ 10″). Here also the main figure seems to represent Avalokiteśvara, surmounted by his spiritual father Amitábha. Of the two remaining figures that to the proper right is Mañjuśrí characterised by his yellow colour and by the flaming sword of wisdom in his right hand. The flower in his other hand ought to be the blue lotus on which his second attribute, the book, is commonly placed. The fourth figure seems to be the terrible Mahákála, blue-coloured with dishevelled hair and surrounded by flames.

10. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2′ 11″). The figure in the centre is the white Tárá, seated on a red lotus which rises from the waters. Her right hand is in the gift-bestowing attitude, her left hand holds a blue lotus. Her forehead, hand-palms and soles are marked with eyes. *See* Waddell Lamaism, p. 359. Over her is Amitábha, the Buddha of boundless light, red coloured and seated in meditation, with an alms-bowl (?) in his hands. The female deity to the right seated in the same posture and of the same red colour I take to be his female counterpart or energy. To his left we have the goddess Uṣṇíṣa-Vijayá. Her colour is white. She is seated cross-legged on a lotus, and has three faces, that to the right being yellow and that to the left black. The central white face is marked with the frontal eye. She is eight-armed; her hands show the following attributes and attitudes: to the right a figurine of Amitábha, an arrow, the gift bestowing attitude and a thunderbolt (not indicated on the picture), to the left: a nectar (?) vessel, a bow, a strangling string (not indicated) and the gesture of protection. It will be seen that on the picture two of her hands, instead of holding the thunderbolt and the strangling string, are joined before the breast in the attitude of expounding the law.

Of the two figures in the lower corners that to the proper right represents the god of wealth Kubera, also called Jambhala from his attribute, the lemon in his right hand. In the other hand he holds the pearl-vomiting mongoose. The remaining figure is Kubera's female counterpart, the goddess of abundance Vasúdhárá "the wealth-bearing one." Her colour is yellow. She has two arms. Her right hand is in the gift-bestowing attitude, the left is raised before the breast. The ear of corn at the side of her left shoulder confirms the identification.

11. Picture on silk (ht. 2′ 5″) said to originate from China. On it is the figure of a grand lama whose name and titles are written beneath in Tibetan characters.

Mr. A. H. Francke translates it "Honour to rDorje'A chang, the king of religion of a name of good glory. It is not made by hand." This last addition expresses the belief that the picture owes its origin to a miracle. The person represented whose name is mentioned in the inscription was the first of the so-called Phanchen rinpho-ches of the Trashi lhumpo monastery.

12. Votive clay-tablet (ht. 6″) from Khalátse near Leh (Ladákh). In centre seated Buddha figure between two standing Bodhisattvas surrounded by a number of miniature stúpas. Under the figures there is the Buddhist creed in Sanskrit written in the script which was current in India in about the ninth century of our era.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

Two Sculptures from Rudarpur (Gorakhpur district) acquired through Mr. T. A. H. Way, I. C. S., Collector, Gorakhpur.

1. A Vishnu image in blue schist 4′ high 2′ wide, four-armed, upper right hand broken, with representations of the ten *avatāras* (partly missing) on both sides.

2. A figure (2′ 4″ high 1′ 7″ wide) of a bearded deity holding a vase in his left hand and seated on a goat.

(For the Kasia finds deposited in the Lucknow Museum see p. 28.)

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10.—ADDITIONS TO LISTS OF MONUMENTS.

PUNJAB.

Chaitru (चैत्रु) Káṅgṛá district, 6 miles from Bhágsú and 5 miles from Káṅgṛá Koṭ. Buddhist *stūpa*, known as Bhím Tilá some 830′ in circumference, situated at the confluence of the Mánjí and Gúrlú nálás. In making a cutting through the south-eastern portion of the mound for the new cart-road from Dharmsálá to Káṅgṛá the late Mr. F. Farley discovered a Buddha head, now placed in the Lahore Museum. (*Cf.* Progress Report, 1904-05 p. 49). Another Buddha image has been set up near the site and is now worshipped by the Hindús.

Sialkot.—Mound known as Ṭibba Jálián, 8 acres in area and 4 to 7 yards high, at the south-east side of the city on the banks of the Aik. Some bricks 15″ square and 3″ thick are reported to have been found here. An intaglio with a Greek figure and Kharoṣṭhi legend (*Cu-la-sa*) is also said to originate from that site. The site is of great archæological interest in connection with the identification of Sialkoṭ with the ancient Sákala or Ságala recently proposed by Dr. J. F. Fleet. (Actes du XIVE. Congrès International des Orientalistes. Tome I.)

UNITED PROVINCES.

Saton 4 miles from Bahrámpúr, Fatehpur district. Ruined Brahmanical temple, presumably of the 8th century A. D.

11.—PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Panjáb and United Provinces Circle for the year ending 31st March 1905.

Buddhist sculptures from Benares in Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1903-04, p. 212 to 226. With 3 plates and 5 text-illustrations

Inscribed Gandhāra Sculptures.—Ibidem p. 224 to 260. With 5 plates and 1 text-illustration.

A copper-plate grant of Raja Bahādur Singh of Kullu.—Ibidem p. 261 to 269. With one facsimile.

Inscriptions in the State Museum at Gwalior, by Pandit Hiránanda M. A. Ibidem p. 277 to 288. With one facsimile.

Epigraphical discoveries at Sārnāth. Epigraphia Indica. With two plates of facsimiles.

IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Inscriptions of Chamba State.—Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With facsimiles of seventy-two inscriptions.

Catalogue of Sculptures preserved in the Municipal Museum at Mathurá.

Catalogue of Sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

Note on excavations at Kasia.—Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1904 05.

Inscribed brass statuettes from Fatehpur (Kāṅgra).—Ibidem. With one plate.

Excavations at Sārnāth, by Mr. F. O. Oertel. Ibidem.

The ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort, by P. Hirananda M. A.—Ibidem.

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PART I.

1.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Touring.

1. In the year under report the Superintendent spent 134 days in the United Provinces and, including the 64 days of his stay at head quarters, 231 days in the Panjāb. He visited the following places :—Lucknow, April 1—7 (7 days); Agra, 8—10 (3 days); Chambā State, May 18 to October 9 (145 days); Jammu and Kashmir State, October 10—27 (18 days); Kasiā, December 2—19 (18 days); Benares (Sārnāth), December 21—31 (11 days); Lucknow, 2nd to 5th January 1907 (4 days); Kasiā, January 7—February 24 (49 days); Lucknow, February 27—March 10 (12 days); Sārnāth, March 12—19 (8 days); Allahabad, March 20 (1 day); Lucknow, March 21—31 (11 days).

Preservation of Monuments.

2. In the month of September Dr. Vogel inspected the temple of Śakti Devī in Chambā State which proved to be in want of repair. Proposals for its preservation were, accordingly, made to the Darbār. Returning to head quarters by the Lower Chenāb Valley, he visited the ancient site of Babór, 17 miles due east of Jammu, where he found seven more or less ruined temples, which, as is evinced by their remnants, must have possessed considerable architectural beauty. The modern Babór is the ancient *Babbapura* of the *Rājatarangiṇī* and its monuments possess considerable archæological value. The Superintendent, therefore, submitted his proposals for their preservation to the Kashmir Darbār through the Resident. He further offered the services of his assistant and one draftsman for the supervision of the exploration of the surrounding sites.

The Panjāb Office of Accounts, Public Works Department, not having yet supplied the Statement of expenditure, it is not known how much has been spent this year on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in this Province. The expenditure incurred for the said purpose by the United Provinces Government is shown in the following statement :—

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the Conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindū monuments in the United Provinces during the year 1906-07:—

Locality.	Description of work.	Amount spent.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Belgrām, District Hardoi.	Repairs to Phūlmati, near Gobardhani Devī ...	100	0	0
Bhitāri, District Ghāzipur.	Fixing a glass cover over the inscription on the *Lāṭ* (pillar raised by Skanda Gupta).	89	0	0
Chunār, District Mirzāpur.	Petty repairs to the gate and rampart of the Hill Fort.	363	0	0
Kasiā, District Gorakhpur.	Exploration etc. of Māthā Kuar-kā Koṭ ...	3,700	0	0
Sārnāth, District Benares.	Running up earthen ramp and collecting stones for Dhamekh Stūpa.	1,686	0	0
Muttra (Mathurā) ...	Fixing wire netting to keep out bats and pigeons from the Govind Deo temple at Bindrāban.	502	0	0
Do.	Restoring the two kiosks attached to Govind Deo temple at Bindrāban.	195	0	0
Do.	Annual repairs to the Govind Deo, Rādhā Ballabh and Jugal Kishor temples at Bindrāban.	450	0	0
Kalsī, District Dehrā Dūn.	Annual repairs to Aśoka stone.	63	0	0
	TOTAL Rs. ...	6,148	0	0

Exploration.

3. As in the previous year the greater portion of the last winter was devoted to the excavations at Kasiā, an account of which is given below (See page 19 ff.). Though the finds, which at first seemed to point to the identity of Kasiā with the ancient Kuśanagara or Kusinārā, have proved to be inconclusive, yet those of this year, as will be shown later on, give ample proof of the importance of the site and make it highly desirable to bring the excavations to completion.

The excavations at Sārnāth were resumed under the supervision of the Director-General of Archæology, who will probably publish an account of the finds himself.

Epigraphy.

4. This year brought to light in Chambā and Jammu twenty-nine more epigraphs which, with the exception of the two engraved on stone and much delapidated, are all copper-plate inscriptions, mostly recording grants of land. One, however, registers a treaty between Sansār Chand of Kāṅgṛā and Rāj Singh of Chambā in A. D. 1845. The Kasiā excavations yielded a fragmentary stone incription, which on palæographical grounds, can be assigned to the 5th Century A. D., and a seal die of baked clay, bearing the legend *Śrī-Viṣṇudvīpa-vihāri-bhikṣu-saṅghasya*, which forms an interesting epigraphical discovery of this year. A gold coin of Candragupta II (A. D. 401), which was also unearthed at Kasiā, is another important find, for it indicates the antiquity of the buildings exposed. A fuller account of the finds at Kasiā made in the year under review is given in the second part of this report.

Museum.

5. Eight pictures on paper with one brass statuette of the Lāmāistic cult have been acquired through this office for the Lahore Museum, and twenty sculptures and inscriptions for the Lucknow Museum.

The highly unsatisfactory condition of the archæological section of the Lucknow Museum both as regards light and accommodation has made it impossible to display the exhibits. Consequently the numerous Kasiā finds of this and the previous year could only be stored in the cellars. The Managing Committee of the Museum has been memorialised on the matter, and proposals have been submitted for improving the state of things, and it is to be hoped that steps will soon be taken with a view to making the archæological collection accessible to the public. That better accommodation is required is obvious; but the urgency of this need, affecting as it does, the proper display of archæological exhibits that are giving rise to considerable discussion among distinguished scholars, has hardly been sufficiently realised.

In this connection it will not be out of place to remark that though the usefulness of the Provincial Museums will vary with their collection of exhibits, yet too much centralization does not seem desirable. Small collections distributed over the Province will create a more general interest, and, if properly catalogued as well as labelled, they will have a greater educational value than one large collection at the head quarters of Government. Scores of identical objects stored in one Museum would serve no use-

ful purpose. On the other hand, it is very desirable that the Central Museum should contain as full and representative a collection as possible and not be crowded with several samples of one and the same article, which can be deposited elsewhere with greater advantage. For these reasons the creation of Local Museums, like those at Gayā, Sārnāth, Agra (Tāj) and Delhi Fort, which have recently been started, should be encouraged. These will have the advantage of preserving the objects on the very spot with which they may be associated.

Kashmir. 1906.

6. In accordance with the office memorandum of the Imperial Government No. 380-I, dated the 24th October 1905, the Superintendent has been, from time to time, advising the Kashmir Darbār about the preservation of archæological monuments and relics in the State, but it is much to be regretted that the Darbār has not given due attention to his proposals. Indeed the State constituted a special department for the preservation of antiquities and its inauguration was welcomed not only by scholars but also by the Imperial Government. But as no report whatsoever on the work done by that department is forthcoming, it is impossible to judge whether it is doing any service to the State in particular and to the cause of Science in general. Repeated reminders sent from this office have failed to elicit any information on this point.

List of Ancient Monuments.

7. Little progress has been made in the preparation of a classified list of ancient monuments, apart from registering a few inscriptions. This was mainly due to the fact that the Superintendent had to devote most of his time to his volume on the Chambā epigraphs and to the excavation of the ancient site near Kasiā, while I was away on deputation to the Central Provinces.

Establishment.

8. The changes which took place in the staff of this office during the year under report are as follows:—Lala Gursarn Das Mehta, who proved very useful during his tenure of clerkship in this office for the last two years, joined the office of the Examiner of Accounts in the begining of January with a view to bettering his prospects, and Lala Munshi Ram Beri has been employed to work in his stead. The second draftsman was absent on sick leave from the first of November to the 31st December, and the head draftsman for three months from the 2nd January on privilege leave granted to him on medical certificate. No substitute was appointed in place of either. Early in the month of December I rejoined my appointment after some eleven months' stay in the Central Provinces.

Draftsmen's and photographer's work.

9. Owing to the illness of both draftsmen, much progress could not be made in the preparation of drawings. Still, the head draftsman M. *Gh*ulām Muhammad was able to finish six more coloured drawings of the tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort and some eight drawings in pencil of the *Sh*ālimār and Ni*sh*āt Gardens near Srinagar in Kashmir for the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle. The second draftsman, B. Bhūrā Mal, prepared four drawings connected with the excavations at Kasiā.

In accordance with the circular letters of Government of India Nos. 174, 190, dated 19th May and 5th June 1906 respectively, the photographer, as well as the second draftsman, had to prepare double sets of prints of all the negatives prepared in the preceding as well as this year for the India Office Library and the Imperial Museum, Calcutta. It is owing to this circumstance that the number of photographs of the year is comparatively small. Altogether 18 drawings, 44 photos and 860 prints were prepared during this year.

Tour programme.

10. By the end of March Dr, Vogel fell ill at Lucknow and is on sick leave from the 4th of April. On recovery, I presume, he will devote the remaining part of the hot weather and the next autumn to his volume on Chambā, and the winter to excavations near Kasiā, provided the proposals regarding these excavations meet with the approval of the United Provinces Government. Preparation of the classified list of the archæological monuments in the Panjāb will be my chief concern in the current year.

HÍRÁNANDA,

In charge of current duties of the Superintendent,
Archæological Survey Northern Circle.

2.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1906-07.

Sub-heads.	Actual expense.			Budget grant.		
Salaries of gazetted staff.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent, including compensation allowance ...	6,031	2	3	5,480	0	0
Salaries of Establishment.						
Pandit	626	0	0			
Clerk	556	12	4			
Draftsmen	1,155	0	0			
Photographer	600	0	0			
Servants	338	15	8			
Total Salaries ...	3,276	12	0	4,580	0	0
Allowances.						
Travelling Allowance	2,979	9	6	3,000	0	0
Contingencies.						
Rent, rates and taxes	651	0	0			
Tour charges	392	4	9			
Printing of Archæological Report 1905-06 ...	227	11	0			
Photography	247	5	0			
Postage charges	122	2	0			
Hot and cold weather charges	61	13	0			
Telegraph charges	39	3	0			
Printing charges	20	7	4			
Typing charges	11	2	0			
Purchase and carriage of stationery	24	0	0			
„ „ repairs of furniture	79	11	0			
„ of Books and Maps etc.	363	11	0			
„ of Drawing Instruments	0	12	0			
„ and repairs of tents	140	8	3			
Liveries of peons	24	0	0			
Miscellaneous	87	2	6			
Total Contingencies ...	2,492	12	10	2,350	0	0
Grand Total ...	14,780	4	7	15,410	0	0

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		CHAMBA
1. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. $10\frac{3}{8}$" × width $6\frac{5}{8}$").	Sixteen lines ; ll. 2 and 3 short.
2. Lāhṛā (Loh Ṭikri *parganā*).	Copper plate (ht. $6\frac{1}{2}$", width $9\frac{1}{2}$").	Twelve lines ; l. 12 in proper r. margin.
3. Śaṁ (Kalandra? *parganā*).	Copper plate (ht. $10\frac{1}{4}$", width $13\frac{13}{16}$" including handle).	Twenty-three lines ; ll. 17—20 in proper r., ll. 21—23 in top margin.
4. Bhujalum (Bakāṇ *parganā*.)	Copper plate (ht. $7\frac{3}{8}$", width $10\frac{3}{4}$").	Seventeen lines ; ll. 13—14 in proper r. ll. 15—17 in top margin.
5. Chambā City.	Copper plate (ht. $16\frac{3}{4}$" width $8\frac{3}{4}$").	Twenty lines ... ...
6. Uhām (Mehlā *parganā*).	Copper plate (ht. 6", width 8" incl. handle).	Seventeen lines ... ...
7. Chambā City.	Copper plate (ht. $7\frac{1}{2}$" width 12" incl. handle).	Twenty lines ; ll. 15—17 in proper r., ll. 18—19 in top margin, l. 20 on handle.
8. Do. ...	Copper plate (ht. $8\frac{7}{8}$", width $14\frac{3}{4}$" incl. handle).	Seventeen lines, l. 14 in proper r., ll. 15—17 in top margin.
9. Do. ...	Copper plate (ht. 5", width 10", incl. handle).	Fifteen lines ; ll. 11—12 in proper r., ll. 13—15 in top margin.
10. Kúmrā (Piyurā *parganā*).	Copper plate (ht. $5\frac{3}{4}$", width 8" incl. handle).	Twelve lines ; l. 12 in proper r., margin.
11. Maṅgaloā (Lóh Ṭikri *parganā*.	Copper plate (ht. $5\frac{1}{2}$", width 8").	Fourteen lines ; l. 11 in top. ll. 12—13 in proper r., and l. 14 in proper left margin.

IN 1906-07.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
STATE.		
Bhāṣā ; Ṭākarī. ...	Vikr. 1845, Jeṭh. pra. 25	Contains treaty between Rāj Singh of Chambā and Sansār Chand of Kāṅgṛā.
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā ; Ṭākarī	Vikr. 1688, Śāstra 7. Phálguṇa śu.ti. 7. Reign of Balabhadra.	Records grant of land.
Ditto	Vikr. 1655, Śāstra 76 (?) Vaiśākha ba.ti. 7. Reign of Balabhadra.	Ditto.
Ditto	Vikr. 17[0]2, Śāstra 21, Aṣāḍha śu.ti. *pūrṇimā*. Reign of Pṛthvī Singh.	Ditto by Dāī Baṭulā.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī ...	Vikr. 1831, Śaka 1696, Vaiśākha *pūrṇimā* ; Vṛṣa pra. 15 Bṛhaspati-vāsara. Reign of Amṛt Pál of Basóhli.	Records grant of land.
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā ; Ṭākarī.	Śāstra 57, Śaka 14[0]3. Reign of Ánand Varman.	Ditto.
Ditto	Śāstra 62, Vaiśākha, pra. 20. Reign of Pratāp Singh.	Ditto.
Ditto	Śāstra 70, Vikr. 1651, Pauṣa śu.ti. 12. Reign of Balabhadra.	Ditto by Rāṇi Dharma Devī in Saróṛ, Bhadram and Mehlā.
Ditto	Vikr. 1698 (read 1689), Śāstra 8, Mārgaśīrṣa śu. ti. 5. Reign of Balabhadra.	Records grant of land in the village Panjyārā (sāc parganā).
Ditto	Vikr. 1689, Maghair pra. 15 (?). Reign of Balabhadra.	Records grant of land.
Bhāṣā ; Ṭākarī ...	Śāstra 58 ; Vaiśākha pra. 13 Reign of Pratāp Singh.	Ditto.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		CHAMBA
12. Surem (Udaipur *pargaṇā*).	Copper plate (ht. 6″, width 10¼″).	Thirteen lines ; l. 12 in proper r., l. 13 in top margin.
13. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. 4½″, width 7⅞″ incl. handle).	Twelve lines ; ll. 9—10 in top. l. 11 in proper r. margin l. 12 on handle.
14. Mindhā (Paujilā *pargaṇā*).	Copper plate (ht. 6½″, width 12½″).	Fifteen lines ; and subscription in proper r. margin.
15. Bakāṇi ...	Copper plate (ht. 5⅞″, width 11″).	Thirteen lines ; 11—13 in proper r. margin.
16. Cilāṛi (Raypur *pargaṇā*).	Copper plate (ht. 7⅜″, width 13⅜″ incl. handle.	Nine lines ; l. 9 in proper r. margin.
17. Guṇāh (Sách *pargaṇā*.	Copper plate (ht. 6¼″, width 9¼″).	Twelve lines ; l. 11 in top and l. 12 in proper r. margin.
18. Guṇāh (Sách *pargaṇā*.	Copper plate (ht. 8½″, width 11¼″).	Fifteen lines ; ll. 12—13 in proper r., ll. 14—15 in top margin.
19. Sārótha (Jasor *pargaṇā*.	Copper plate (ht. 6¾″, width 8⅝″ incl. handle).	Eighteen lines ; ll. 16—18 in top margin.
20. Saklā (Panjilā *pargaṇā*).	Copper plate (ht. 8¼″, width 10⅝″).	Sixteen lines ; ll. 13—15 in proper r. ll. 16—17 in top margin.
21. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. 8½″, width 13⅛″ incl. handle).	Twenty three lines ; ll. 15—16 in propor r. margin, ll. 17—19 in top margin, ll. 20—23 in upper proper corner.
22. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. 8½″, width 13½″ incl. handle).	Twenty-two lines ; ll. 13—18 in proper r. margin and handle, l. 19-21 in top margin, l. 22 in proper l. margin.
23. Ḍhadhyārā (Panjilā *pargaṇā*).	Copper plate (ht. 7¼″, width 11¾″).	Twelve lines ; l. 12 in proper r. margin.

IN 1906-07—(*continued*).

Language and script.	Dato and ruler's name.	Remarks.
STATE—(continued).		
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā; Ṭākarī.	Vikr. 1647, Śāstra 66, Phālguṇa ba.ti. 12. Reign of Balabhadra.	Records grant of land.
Ditto ...	Vikr. 1691, Śāstra 10, Kārtika śu.ti. *pūrṇimā*. Reign of Balabhadra.	„ „ „ by Rāṇī Subhadrā Devī in the village Rerā.
Sanskrit, Ṭākarī ...	None. Reign of Saṁgráma Varman.	Records grant of land.
Sanskrit and Bhásá (?) Tākarī.	Śaka 1316, Śástrā 70, Mágha ba.ti. Amāvasyā Somavāra. Reign of Saṁgráma Varman.	The plate is broken in two and burnt.
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā; Ṭākarī.	None. Reign of Gaṇeśa varman.	Records grant of land.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ „ „
Ditto ...	Śāstra 71, Vikr. 1652 vaiśākha ba.ti. 10. Reign of Balabhadra.	„ „ „
Ditto ...	Vikr. 1697 Śāstra 16, Phālguṇa śu.ti. *Pūrṇimā* Reign of Balabhadra.	„ „ „
Ditto ...	Śāstra 75, Asuj pra. 27. Reign of Balabhadra.	„ „ „
Ditto ...	Śāstra 69, Vikr. 1650, Jyaiṣṭha ba.ti. 7. Reign of Balabhadra.	„ „ „
Ditto ...	Śāstra 68, Vikr. 1649 Aśādha śu.ti. 12. Reign of Balabhadra.	„ „ „
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā; Ṭākarī.	Śāstra 17. Reign of Gaṇeśá Varman.	Records grant of land.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		CHAMBA´
24. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. $8\frac{1}{4}$", width $11\frac{1}{4}$" incl. handle).	Seventeen lines; ll. 14—15 in proper r. ll. 16—17 in top margin.
25. Tur 2 m. south east of Bāsu Kóṭhī.	Rock	.....
		JAMMÚ KASH-
26. Basóhli ...	Copper plate (ht. $15\frac{1}{2}$", incl. handle, width 8").	Obverse twenty-seven, reverse twenty-eight lines.
27. Ditto ...	Copper plate (ht. $15\frac{5}{8}$", incl. handle width 8").	Obverse twenty-two, reverse thirty-two lines.
28. Ditto ...	Copper plate (ht. $6\frac{3}{8}$", width $10\frac{3}{4}$" incl. handle).	Fifteen lines; partly in proper and right margin.
29. Babór, 17 miles east of Jammu.	Stone slab (ht. 25", width 32") in ruined temple.	Twenty-seven (?) lines, mostly obliterated.

IN 1906-07—(*concld*).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
STATE—(concld).		
Ditto ...	Vikr. 1686 Śāstra 5 Aṣ-ādha śu.ti. 7. Reign of Bālabhadra.	Records grant of land at Bhirūnya.
Sanskrit; acute-angled type.	None; script of about A. D. 700.	.....
MÍR STATE.		
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā, Nāgarī and Ṭākarī.	Vikr. 1846, Śāka 1711 śu. pratipad, Sunday.	Grant of land by Vijayapāla, son of Amṛtapāla.
Ditto ...	Vikr. 1848 Śuci *pūrṇimā*	Ditto.
Bhāṣā; Ṭākarī ...	[Śāstra] 16 (?) Maghair (?) pra. 7 (A. D. 1640 ?).	Grant of land by Saṁgrām (Pāl).
Sanskrit and Śāradā ...	Date, if any, lost.	.....

4.—PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1906-07.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		PANJAB.		
		CHAMBA STATE.		
1	833	Lahore ...	Brass image of Syyan-vas-grigs (Avalokiteśvara) in possession of Babu Barkat Ram.	6½" × 8½"
2	834	Maghai ...	Fountain slab	10" × 12"
3	835	Sāho ...	Temple of Chandraśekhara	6½" × 8½"
4-5	836-7	,, ...	Site, sculptures doorjambs	,,
6	838	,, ...	Inscribed Viṣṇu image	,,
7	839	Bhāndal ...	Fort Prithvī Jor, from east	,,
8	840	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, north ...	,,
9	841	Tēpā, I. m. N. of Devī Koṭhi.	Fountain slab	,,
10	842	Devī-Koṭhi ...	Inscribed Viṣṇu image	,,
11	843	Ṭīsā ...	Inscribed fountain slab	,,
12	844	Tāgī (Basu *pargaṇā*).	Fountain slab	,,
13	845	Chambā city ...	,, ,, ...	,,
14	846	Chatrārhī (*Pyukr pargaṇā*).	Image of Śakti Devi	
15	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted] of pillar ...	,,
16	848	Basóhli ...	Palace, from west	10" × 12"
17	849	,, ...	,, ,, north west	6½" × 8½"
18-19	850-51	,, ...	,, , interior from east	,,
20	852	Balaur (*Vallāmura*).	Temple, from south	10" × 12"
21	853	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	6½" × 8½"
22	854	,, ...	,, south-east	6½" × 8½"
23	855	,, ...	Palace, from east	,,
24	856	Babôr (*Babbamura*).	General view, from west	10" × 12"

4.—*Photographs taken in 1906-07*—(concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		PANJA'B—concld. JAMMU KASHMIR STATE—concld.		
25	857	Babór (*Babbapura*).	Large temple, from south	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
26	858	,, ...	Large temple, from west	,,
27	859	,, ...	Block ,, ,, south	,,
28	860	,, ...	,, ,, ,, west	,,
29	861	,,	Devī Temple, from west	,,
30	862	,, ...	Ruined ,, ,, east	$10'' \times 12''$
31	863	,, ...	Śiva ,, ,, east	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
32	864	,, ...	Krondhā ,, ,, south	,,
		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		
33	865	Kasiā ...	Monastery O from south-west ...	$10'' \times 12''$
34	866	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,
35	867	,, ...	,, ,, north-east corner ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
36	868	,, ...	Southern stūpa court from south-west ...	$10'' \times 12''$
37	869	,, ...	Southern west group from north-west ...	,,
38	870	,, ...	[illegible]	,,
39	871	[illegible]	[illegible]-west ...	,,
40	872	,, ...	,, ,, ,, north-east ...	,,
41-44	873-76	Lucknow Museum	Various sculptures	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$

5.—LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1906-07.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Descriptions.	Scale.
		PUNJAB.		
1	176	Lāhore Fort ...	Tile panel. Angel with some object in hands.	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	177	,, ...	,, Seated man with a cup in one hand and a jug in the other.	$\frac{1}{3}$
3	178	,, ...	,, A dragon chasing a ram ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
4	179	,, ...	,, Two water fowls ...	$\frac{1}{4}$
5	180	,, ...	,, (*a*) Fairy with a cup in one hand and a jug in the other ... (*b*) A hereon.	$\frac{1}{3}$
6	181	,, ...	,, Cherub with a dish of fruits.	$\frac{1}{3}$
7	182	Chambā State ...	Chhatrārhi Temple of Śakti devī ... (*a*) Ground plan. (*b*) East elevation.	$\frac{1}{48}$
8	183	,, ...	Tracing of hill states	
9	184	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	
		UNITED PROVINCES.		
10	[illegible]	[illegible] Gorakh[illegible]	[illegible]n and section of monastery E ...	$\frac{1}{60}$
11	186	,, ...	Detailed plan of monasteries L. M. N. O.	,,
12	187	,, ...	,, ,, ,, I. and J. ...	$\frac{1}{120}$
13	188	,, ...	Site plan of monuments around Kasiā and Māthā Kuar kā Koṭ.	$\frac{1}{800}$
14	189	,, ...	Tracing General plan of excavations ...	
15	190	,, ...	Detailed plan and elevation of southern group of monuments.	$\frac{1}{100}$
16	191	Mahuā and Chhau, (district Gorakhpur.)	Site plan of the Buddhist monuments ...	$\frac{1}{1200}$
17	192	Lucknow ...	General plan of Lāl-Bārādari ...	$\frac{1}{156}$
18	193	,, ...	,, ,, ,, Canning College ...	,,

PART II.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

Chamba State.

Śakti Devī, Chatrāṛhī.

The shrine of Śakti Devī is one of the most ancient and from an archæological point of view one of the most important in the State. Like the image it enshrines its datesback to the beginning of the 8th Century. Consequently, few sanctuaries in the Panjāb can equal it in antiquity. Even the famous temple of Mārttaṇḍa in Kashmir and Baijnāth in Kāṅgṛā are posterior to it. As was shown last year (*See* Report p. 25) this building did not escape the fatal catastrophy of the 4th April 1904, and some temporary measures were suggested for its preservation. On inspecting the building personally, the Superintendent found that they were not properly carried out. In his letter No. 227 addressed to the Commissioner Lahore Division he, therefore, made some further proposals this year which are summed up below :—

The cracked capitals should be secured by means of bands of iron or steel, two inches wide and one inch thick, screwed together at the ends. These bands should fit tightly round the wood but should not be fixed to it by means of nails or screws. The space between the pillars should be opened out. To lighten their pressure, the pillars should be provided with strong props, one on each side, so as to fit closely along the basement and reach up to the bracket capital of the old pillars. This will strengthen the structure but not lessen the picturesqueness of the aspect. If the props are made to fit along the shaft and capital, the iron bands should be laid round the props. The roof should be renewed and made conical as it must have been originally; for owing to its flatness the snow accumulates on it and increases the pressure on the pillars.

Narsingh temple, Brahmour.

Regarding the steps taken to preserve the Narsingh temple at Brahmour, Mr. Nicholls of the Archæological Department was consulted, and he gave the following suggestions :—There seem to be only two alternatives in dealing with this shaken temple: *1st*, To dismantle it entirely after numbering the stones and to rebuild it, placing the old stones in their original position. *2nd*, To fill the whole temple solid inside with rubble stone mortar and cement. The second alternative, of course, would prevent the temple being of any use for religious purposes and would conceal all the carving, if there is any, from inside. If the building is not

built with mortar, to dismantle and rebuild it would not entail very great labour and it would be much the more satisfactory method. No attempt should be made to push the pilasters back for that will do more harm than good.

Temples at Babór.

The site of Babór represents the ruined old *Babbapura* which must have formed the ancient capital of the Dogaras. Here there are seven massive stone temples of which five are still standing, though in a more or less advanced state of decay. Their style is different from that of the Kashmiri temples depicted in Fargusson's *History of Eastern Architecture*; Book III. Ch. I. and they, consequently, have a peculiar architectural interest. Owing to their great archæological value, urgent and adequate measures should be taken to preserve these monuments and explore the site. First of all the exterior of the temple should be cleaned and the outer walls, which are partly buried under debris, should be laid bare. All carved stones and architectural members should be left on the spot where they are found so as to show their original position. Inscriptions or other antiquities which might come to light, should be deposited in the Jammu Museum. Portions of the buildings, which are in danger of collapsing, should be secured on the lines set forth already by Dr. Vogel in his report on the preservation of ancient monuments in Kashmir (*See Annual Progress Report* 1904). The whole site should be carefully surveyed, and detailed drawings and photos of the different edifices be obtained. A lump sum of Rs. 600 should be granted for the present to clear the buildings. Further necessary measures can be decided after these preliminary steps are taken. A watchman to prevent wilful damage, should also be appointed.

These proposals were submitted to the Kashmir Darbār through the Resident early in September last. Two reminders have also been sent. But it is to be regretted that the Darbār has come to no decision with regard to the preservation of the temples and the exploration of the site of Babór.

Kangra District.

Sujānpur Ṭīrāh.

Sujānpur Ṭīrāh contains a tomb of Nawāb *Gh*ulām Muhammad of Rāmpur (Rampore), who took shelter with Rāja Sansār Chand and died about 1824 after residing there for some thirty years. The tomb was built by the Rāmpur (Rampore) State which has all along been maintaining it. The earthquake of the 4th April 1904 did not spare this building, and it is reported to be now in a dangerous condition. The Commissioner of Rohelkhand has been requested to advise H. H. the Nawāb of Rāmpur to take necessary steps for the preservation of this monument.

7.—EXPLORATION.

Extract from Dr. Vogel's Report on excavations at the Māthā Kuar kā Koṭ near Kasiā (Gorakhpur District) in the year 1906-7.

The excavations at the Māthā Kuar kā Koṭ near Kasiā were resumed on the 3rd December 1906 and carried on till the end of February. The sanctioned sum of Rs. 3,700 has been wholly spent, as the statement of expenditure, given below, will show.

In all, five large and several minor buildings have been unearthed. The central courtyard and adjoining rows of cells being completely cleared of debris, the large monastery was fully exposed. The tops of the heavy walls of the building were protected by means of a layer of concrete and there is no danger now of the masonry crumbling away in the rainy season.

The earlier monastery partly exhumed last year has been found to extend further southwards, so as to form one large block of buildings, covering the whole south-western portion of the original mound. In one of the chambers of these buildings a fragment of an inscribed stone was found, which, on palæographical grounds, can be ascribed to the time of Kaniṣka, and is consequently much earlier than any yet found on the Kasiā site. Here were also found some fragments of the base of an image bearing a votive inscription, the character of which is that of the 6th Century. This would suggest that the earlier convent was destroyed somewhat later than was thought before—presumably about A. D. 600.

A gold coin—archer type—of Candragupta II. Vikramāditya was found in front of the earlier monastery and forms a valuable addition to our material for determining the date of these buildings. From the epigraphical material now available we may infer that the earlier of the two main monasteries was founded in the Kuṣana period, perhaps in the reign of Kaniṣka; *2nd*, that it certainly was occupied in the days of the earlier Guptas—4th Century, and, *3rd*, that it ceased to exist towards the end of the 6th Century A. D.

In the ground lately acquired by Government three more buildings have been unearthed outside the mound proper. One is a typical monastery. The remaining two, being separated from the sacred enclosure, were probably meant for accommodating pilgrims.

A number of smaller monuments, mostly stūpas, was also exhumed to the south of the central sanctuary. The carved bricks unearthed would indicate the existence of some ornamental building on this side.

Among the minor finds made in the course of this year's excavations, the fragments of a terra-cotta panel representing Buddha's Nirvāṇa, and numerous clay seals are worth notice. The latter are of two kinds :—1*st*, they contain only a personal name of some private individual, 2*nd*, they belong to the congregation of Buddhist friars attached to some monastery. Among those of the latter type 464 specimens, mostly fragments, belong to the Convent of the Great Decease, whereas only nine belong to another monastic establishment. Formerly it appeared that these seals of the Great Decease belonged to the spot where they were found and pointed to the identity of Kasiā with Kusinārā. But this year has brought to light an object which has led Dr. Vogel to modify his views and caused him to feel much doubt as to the identity of Kasiā with Kusinārā. That object is a seal die of baked clay found outside the old monastery. The die belongs to the Convent of Viṣṇudvīpa as is clear from the inscription it bears :

"*Śrī-Viṣṇudvīpa-vihāri-bhikṣu-saṅghasya.*"

" Of the Community attached to the Convent of Holy Viṣṇudvīpa."

Regarding the Viṣṇudvīpa no information is available. That this name is the Sanskrit version of the Veṭhadīpa has been recognised by scholars long before. About Veṭhadīpa itself little is known save its mention along with a Brahmin who went to Kusinārā and received a portion of the holy relics of the great teacher after the *Mahāparinirvāṇa*. Yet it can safely be assumed that the Veṭhadīpa was situated in the Holy Land of Buddhism in Bihār or in some neighbouring district. We do not find Veṭhadīpa or its Sanskrit equivalent in the Sanskrit canon of the Northern Buddhists. But in the Tibetan version from the Sanskrit a name, evidently based on a Sanskrit form Viṣṇudvīpa, is to be met with. This seal die supplies an authentic document in which the name actually occurs in exactly that Sanskrit form and puts it beyond a doubt that Viṣṇudvīpa is the sanskritized form of the Pāli Veṭhadīpa. Though no seal produced with it has yet come to light still the presence of this die on the site will certainly throw considerable doubt on the identity of Kasiā with Kusinārā. For if the die belongs to the spot where it was found the Convent of Kasiā can not be that of Kusinārā but that of Veṭhadīpa. The circumstantial evidence points in this direction.

The use of the die is apparent. It was required to seal the documents issued by the Convent.

On the other hand, it has to be noticed that no die of the Convent of the Great Decease has as yet been found though the seals were obtained

in considerable numbers. This is significant particularly when we remember that the die must have been an object of daily use. The great number of the seals found is to be accounted for by the close relationship between Kasiā and the Kusinārā Convent which will also explain the presence of the Nirvāṇa figure mentioned above.

Veṭhadīpa must have been a place of otherwise little importance. Consequently, nothing is known about it. The absence of large city site at Kasiā already pointed out by Mr. Vincent Smith, will be quite compatible with this hypothesis.

Notwithstanding all this the possibility of the die having been brought to Kasiā from elsewhere must be admitted and the identification cannot be said to have been finally proved.

Whether any decisive document will be found among the ruins of this site is doubtful; still the exploration should not be left undone. The question is not merely of an academical interest, but of great importance for those who profess Buddhistic faith. Besides, an interesting group of earlier monuments still remains to be explored round the Rāmābhār stūpa, which is undoubtedly of greater age than any of the edifices hitherto unearthed at Kasiā. It is mostly built of very heavy bricks such as are known to have been in vogue during the Maurya period. Whether the site of Kasiā be that of Kusinārā or Veṭhadīpa, it should in any case contain one of the stūpas raised over the eight portions of Buddha's relics. If so, it is almost certainly the Rāmābhār Stūpa which, on account of its high antiquity, is most likely to represent the original tower.

It is true that this stūpa of Rāmābhār was opened by a District Officer some years ago, but the excavation does not seem to have been carried down to the centre of the base where the deposit of the relics would have to be sought for.

As the matter now stands it appears to be highly desirable that, 1*st*, the excavations of the Māthā Kuar kā Koṭ should be completed; 2*nd*, that the stūpa on that site should be examined; 3*rd*, that the Rāmābhār stūpa should be explored, and, 4*th*, that some trial excavations should be made so as to ascertain the nature and extent of the buildings grouped round that monument. To carry out these proposals Dr. Vogel thinks that a three month's excavation at a cost of three thousand rupees will be necessary. If the Local Government approves, the next cold weather will be devoted to this work.

LIST OF FINDS.*

Four cases carved bricks.

Three cases pottery.

One gold coin of Candragupta II.

Seal dies.

Fragments of inscribed statuette of Buddha.

A few metal vessels and implements etc.

Numerous clay lamps.

Grinding stones.

Numerous clay seals.

Terra-cotta drain pipes.

Beads and spindle whorls.

Some two hundred clay balls.

Several models and tools for making pottery.

Two skulls and bones of men.

Several clay models of stūpas.

Some terra-cotta figurines.

*The finds, except the seals, coins, dies and inscribed pieces have been, for want of room, stored in the cellars of the Lucknow Museum.

Statement of expenditure incurred on excavations.

Number.	Sub-head.	Amount sanctioned.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Acquisition of land	500	0	0	108	14	8
2	Cleaning of debris	800	0	0	800	0	0
3	Labour	2,000	0	0	2,375	14	1
4	Transport of finds	100	0	0	94	3	0
5	Contingencies and rewards	100	0	0	121	0	3
6	Compensation to Pujārī	200	0	0	200	0	0
	TOTAL ...	3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0

Estimate for proposed excavations near Kasiā to be carried on in the winter season of 1907-8.

Number.	Sub-head.	TOTAL.			REMARKS.
		Rs	A.	P.	
1	Labour	2,880	0	0	
2	Transport of finds	100	0	0	
3	Contingencies and rewards	20	0	0	
	TOTAL ...	3,000	0	0	

8.—EPIGRAPHY.

The year under review has not been very successful in epigraphical discoveries of great moment except one noticed above. It has, as pointed out before, brought to light twenty-nine inscriptions. The earliest of these belong to the 7th Century, but, being much worn away, does not yeild any historical data. The two grants of Bijai Pāl of Basóhli, written in Nāgarī and Ḍogrī scripts, possess some historical interest. Of the remaining ones those which belong to the reign of Sangrāma-varman (15th Century) are the earliest.

9.—ACQUISITIONS FOR MUSEUMS.

—o—

LAHORE MUSEUM.

LAMAISTIC OBJECTS FROM LADAKH.

1. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2′ 10″). The main figure is Devī (Tibetan Lha-mo), black coloured and four-armed, surrounded by a halo of flames. She wears a crown of skulls and wields the trident in one of her right hands. She is figured riding on a mule, upon a saddle of her own son's skin flayed by herself. The witch Makara-vaktrā (crocodile-face) holds the bridle formed by a snake. Along the four sides of the painting there are rows of various demons, partly riding on animals. "This great she-devil", Dr. Waddell remarks, "like her prototype the goddess Durgā of Brahmanism is, perhaps, the most malignant and powerful of all the demons and most dreaded. She is credited with letting loose the demons of disease, and her name is scarcely ever mentioned, and only then with bated breath, and under the title of "The great queen-Mahārāṇī" (*Lamaism*, p. 364 cf. p. 334).

2. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2′ 10″). In the centre the white Tārā (Tibetan, sGrol-ma dkar-mo, or sGrol-dkar) the most popular goddess of later Buddhism. She is seated cross-legged on a conventional lotus-seat and holds in each hand the stalk of a blue lotus flower, the right hand being stretched out opened in the gift-bestowing attitude. "She has seven eyes, the eye of fore-knowledge in the forehead in addition to the ordinary facial pair and also one in each palm and on each sole. Hence she is called 'The seven-eyed white Tārā.' She is believed by the Mongols to be incarnate in the White Czar" (Waddell, Lamaism p. 359). In the upper corners are the figures of a Buddha to the right and of a grand Lāmā to the left.

3. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2′). The main figure presumably represents Vajrapāṇi with the Garuḍa wings. He is standing on a corps in the usual position of the angry deities. His colour is black, that of his Śakti red. Of the three figures below, that in the right corner is perhaps the white Brahmā (Tibetan Tshans-pa dkar-po). He is riding on a horse and holds a flag over his head. In the left corner is a figure riding on a black lion and wielding a thunderbolt-staff. The peculiar red hat would indicate that it is one of the five "Protectors of the Law" (Sanskrit Dharmapāla). In the middle is a Buddha figure seated in the usual posture. Over the central figure we notice a row of six miniature figures, apparently Grand Lamas.

4. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2′ 10″). In the centre the celestial Buddha Amitābha, "the Buddha of boundless light," is seated in the attitude of meditation on a red lotus flower. His colour is red, his hands resting in the lap hold a golden vessel. In the upper left corner we have Śākyamuni Buddha in the traditional pose of the Enlightenment. He is considered as the earthly reflex of Amitābha. The goddess at his side is probably the personification of Transcendental Wisdom (Sanskrit Prajñā-pāramitā). She is gold coloured, holds in her right hand the sword of wisdom and in her left a red lotus flower (Foucher-*Iconographie Buddhique*,

Paris 1900 p. 152 F.) of the two figures beneath, that to the left represents Vaiśravaṇa, the God of wealth. Gold-coloured, holding a lemon in his right and a pearl-vomiting mongoose in his left hand. The remaining two figures are apparently Saints of the Lamaistic Church.

5. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 3′ 2″). The central figure, which is silver-coloured, holds in his right hand a thunderbolt or *vajra* (Tibetan *rdorje*) and in the right hand a bell. Over it is a Buddha between two Lamaistic saints, the one to the right being Padma-sambhava, who introduced Buddhism into Tibet. At the sides of the main figure, are a Buddha and a Bodhisattva (?). Beneath are three deities; the one in the middle is Vaiśravaṇa, the god of wealth, with his mongoose. The other two are apparently forms of the goddess Tārā or of Mārīcī.

6. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2′ 3″). A canonized Grand Lama is shown seated on a throne supported by two white lions. He wears the garb of a Lama and holds a *vajra* (*rdorje*) and a bell. In front of him a small table with cult objects is placed. On each side a Friar is standing, one carrying a vessel, the other a manuscript book tied in the usual way between two wooden tablets. In the clouds there are two figures, one of which is a Buddhist saint, the other apparently an ascetic. The latter is naked, has his hair tied up with a garland of skulls and holds a vessel made of a skull in his left hand.

7. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2′ 9″). The main figure is a Buddha presumably Śākyamuni, judging from the position of the right hand which indicates his calling the earth to witness at the moment of his enlightement. On each side is an attendant Bodhisattva seated cross-legged, one holding an umbrella and the other a flower on which a book is placed. The two figures above represent a Saint of the Lamaistic church and a dark coloured Buddha. Beneath are four deities of the angry type. The two in the middle, encircled by flames, are the ex-headed Yama, blue-coloured, wearing a diadem of skulls and a garland of human heads, and holding in his hands a skeleton-staff and a strangling string, and his sister Yamī, represented as a black red-haired witch, wielding a trident and presenting to her companion a flaming skull-cup. Both are standing on a buffalo, which tramples on a prostrate human body. On each side is a demon of no less frightful an appearance.

8. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 3′ 4″). The Buddha figured here, probably, represents Śākyamuni in the attitude of calling the Earth to witness at the moment of his enlightenment. The objects placed in front of his lotus-seat are the eight jewels presented to the Buddha as an offering. From the lake beneath rises a lotus-flower, in which a miniature figure is seated in the attitude of adoration. On each side is a goddess. The white-coloured one to the right is the seven-eyed-Tārā (Tibetan sGrol-ma) holding a blue lotus-flower in her left hand.

9. Brass statuette (ht. 6½″) of the Bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara (Tibetan sPyan-ras-gzigs) seated cross-legged on a lotus-seat. Of the four arms, two are folded before the breast in the attitude of adoration (*namaskāra*); the second left hand holds a lotus-

flower, the second right hand must have held a rosary, which is lost. This is the form of Avalokiteśvara in which the Dalai Lama is thought to be reincarnated.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

(Nos. 1-16 are stone sculptures discovered in the Allahabad Fort in December 1905, No 17 was presented by Mrs. Reinier.)

1. Door-jamb (height 4'-5", width 10½") ornamented with three vertical borders of floral and foliated design. The lower portion consists of a sunk panel which contains a figure of Śiva (?) standing under an ogee arch. He wears a skull diadem and holds a bowl in his left hand. A smaller attending figure (Nāga ?) clasps his right arm.

2. Fragment (height 2'-7½", width 7") of door-jamb with sunk panel which contains a male figure standing under an ogee arch and holding a flower in his right hand, whereas his left hand rests on his hip.

3. Building stone (height 6½", width 2'-2½) with dentals and fragmentary Sanskrit inscription of the 9th Century. It seems to contain the name of Rāja (?) Harivarman, the son of (Dha) sata.

4. Image (height 1'-9", width 1'-1½") of Sūrya standing with full blown flower in each hand. A *chauri*-bearer and horse-headed attendant stand on each side. Between his feet stands a female figure and at the sides of his head we notice two flying figures.

5. Fragment (height 9½", width 8½") of a carved stone with a defaced male figure standing.

6. Fragment (height 1'-1," width 4½") of carved stone with the head of a figure wearing a partly defaced tiara.

7. *Amalaka* stone (circumference 3').

8. „ „ „ 2'-10½."

9. *Argha* (height 5", width 1'-3½") of *liṅga*.

10. Fragment (height 1'-4", width 9") of a carved stone with bust of female figure leaning against pillar.

11. Stone (height 1', width 1'-4"), perhaps capital, with four-armed figure of Śiva, seated cross-legged in meditation. Two hands are placed in the lap, the two others hold a trident and a snake. Pilasters on both sides. The back is carved with scroll work.

12. Stone (height 1'-1", width 1'-4"), perhaps capital, with four-armed figure of Śiva (?) seated cross-legged in meditation. Two hands are placed in the lap, the two others are broken. On both sides defaced capitals. The back is carved with scroll-work.

13. Fragment (height 8', width 5") of carved stone with standing female figure the legs of which are missing.

14. Pinnacle (height 1', circumference 1'-3") of conical shape with square tenon.

15. *Argha* (height 1¾", width 6½") of liṅga.

16. Pinnacle (height 4", circumference 11") with broken tenon.

17. Image (height 1'-7½" width 1') of Viṣṇu standing and four-armed. The attributes are broken, except the mace in the upper right hand. The figure is accompanied by a male and a female *chauri* bearer, two other figures are shown kneeling at its feet. On the stone back-ground are representations of the ten incarnations (*avatāras*) of Viṣṇu, five on each side of the main figure.

18. An inscribed stone from Gihora near Raipura, Tahsil Karwi, district Bāndā.

19. A votive clay table from Khalatse near Leh (Ladākh) presented by the Rev. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission.

20. Two terra-cotta fragments from an ancient mound near Bareli, (through Mr. F. Swynnerton).

For the Kasiā finds deposited in this museum see *ante*. p. 22).

LIST OF MONUMENTS DECLARED PROTECTED BY THE UNITED PROVINCES GOVERNMENT IN THE YEAR 1906-07.

1. Site of Hindú Temple at Saton 4 miles from Bahrampur, Fatehpur district.

2. Mounds known as Kankāli Ṭilā, Jail mound and Chaubārā mound at Mathurā; and Pāli Kherā 3½ miles from Mathurā on Bharatpur road.

3. Site of the Stúpa and monastery of the Śākyas at Piprāhvā Birdpur Estate, Basti district.

4. Site of Pipri Mahāpati, Birdpur Estate, Basti distt.

5. Site of Śahet Mahet in the Gondā and Bahraich distts.

6. Site of Sārnāth including the Dhamekh stūpa, stūpa of Jagat Siŋgh, the monastery of Major Kittoe and all the monuments excavated by Mr. Oertel in 1904-05 in Mauza Baripur, Khajuhi, Ganj and Charhupur, district Benares.

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PART I.

1.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Touring.

1. A prolonged illness compelled me to take privilege leave for three months from the 4th April. During my absence my Assistant Paṇḍit Hīrānand was placed in charge of the office. After my return to duty on the 4th July I stayed at Simla till the 22nd October. In the course of the touring season I visited the following places :—Kasūr (1 day), and Delhī (16 days) in the Panjāb ; and Allāhābād (6 days), Fatehpur and Cawnpur Districts (4 days), Mathurā (28 days), Lucknow (16 days), Balrāmpur (1 day) and Sahét-Mahét (59 days) in the United Provinces. I was a week at Peshāwar on casual leave and spent the remaining 26 days at Head-quarters.

My Assistant visited Sunét (Ludhiāna District), Kapālmochan (Ambāla District), Bohar (Rohtak District) and Delhī in the Panjāb, and in the United Provinces Mathurā, Rāi Bareli and Kosam (Allahābād District).

Preservation of Monuments.

2. The only special works of preservation undertaken in the Panjāb were those on some monuments in the Kāṅgṛa District which had been damaged in the earthquake of 4th April 1905. The most important work is that on the Baijnāth temple at Baijnāth which, by the end of the official year, was reported to be well in hand, whilst that on the smaller temple of Sidhnāth at the same place was nearing completion. The restoration of the Ambikeshwar temple at Harīpur was completed at a cost of Rs. 504.

In the course of a three days' tour in the Fatehpur and Cawnpur Districts I inspected several brick temples including that of Bhitargāon. A report on my tour has been printed at the Government Press. While staying at Mathurā, I had an opportunity to visit Brindāban and the ancient temples found at that place. My notes on the Brindāban temples have been printed and circulated. The preservation of sculptures and minor antiquities will be treated in the section dealing with museums. A statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of Buddhist and Hindu monuments will be found on p. 7 of the present report. It will be seen that a sum of Rs. 12,638-3-1 was spent in the United Provinces and a sum

of Rs. 2,089-3-1 in the Panjāb. The former amount includes Rs. 9,947 for the construction of a museum at Sārnāth intended to contain all sculptures and other antiquities found on this important Buddhist site. The total sum originally sanctioned for this work is Rs. 35,000. The Executive Engineer, Benares Division, reports that the edifice has been done up to the plinth level. Among other important works carried out in the United Provinces, I may mention those for the protection of the Kālsī Aśoka rock inscription and for the preservation of the Dhamek *stūpa* at Sārnāth.

Exploration.

3. In view of the prevailing famine, I received instructions from the Government of the United Provinces to carry on excavations on the ancient site of Sahét-Mahét (Gonda and Bahraich Districts) instead of continuing my explorations at Kasiā (Gorakhpur District). The months of February and March were devoted to that work which, besides giving employment to more than 1500 men, resulted in the discovery of several inscriptions, sculptures of stone and terra-cotta and other antiquities. Among the finds is a copper-plate which establishes the identity of Sahét-Mahét with Śrāvastī. A special note on my explorations will be found in the second part of this report. The excavations carried on by Mr. Marshall at Sārnāth near Benares, I may also mention here as pertaining to my circle, though I was not personally associated with them. On a visit to Kosam, an ancient site in the Allahābād District which Cunningham has identified with Kauśāmbi, Pandit Hīrānanda obtained an interesting collection of terra-cottas and coins which will be made over to the Lucknow Museum. From the site of Sunét, Ludhiāna District Panjāb, he acquired a number of inscribed clay sealings and coins. Subsequently more antiquities from the same site were sent to my office by Mr. P. J. Fagan, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiāna District. Detailed lists will be found in the second part of this report.

Epigraphy.

4. Important epigraphical discoveries have been made in the United Provinces. Besides the inscriptions found in the excavation at Sahét-Mahét and Sārnāth, I must record the acquisition of several inscribed sculptures of great interest at Mathurā (Muttra). One well-preserved inscription incised on a colossal Nāga image is dated in the year 40 and in the reign of Huvishka. The discovery of two more copper-plate inscriptions was reported to my office. One found at Machhlishahr in the Jaunpur District, records a grant of land by Hariśchandra of Kanauj and the other discovered at Chandrāvati, Benares District is a title-deed of Chandradeva of Kanauj. For detailed information see the second part of this report. In the Panjāb no epigraphical discoveries have come to

my notice except a few in Chambā State which proves an inexhaustible mine of inscriptions. I am indebted to His Highness the Rājā of Chambā for a set of excellent estampages of the newly discovered inscriptions.

Museums, Panjāb.

5. The year under review has been one of marked progress with regard to museums. The Delhī Municipal Museum, notorious for its neglected state, has been abolished, and a new museum established in the Naubat Khāna in the Fort. It is meant to contain exclusively objects of interest for local history, especially during the Mughal period. All such objects preserved in the old museum have been removed to the Naubat Khāna and several have been added since, including the Pālam well inscription presented by the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak. All antiquities, not relating to Delhi, have been made over to the Lahore Museum. They include a collection of forty-five Gandhāra sculptures. One of these is the female figure found by Bhagwanlāl Indraji near the Saptarshi Ṭīlā at Mathurā (Muttra). The second part of this report contains a list of these and other antiquities acquired for the Lahore Museum. Finally I may record under this section that His Highness the Rājā of Chambā intends shortly to found a museum for the preservation of inscriptions and other antiquities belonging to the State.

Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

6. As regards the archæological section of the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, we are still faced with the same difficulties—want of space and light—to which I have previously called attention (*See* my Annual Progress Reports for 1903-04 p. 33 ; 1904-05 p. 3 and 8 ; 1905-06 p. 3 and 1906-07 p. 3 and 5). Until these defects are removed, it will be impossible to make any material progress. The simplest and most satisfactory solution, in my opinion, will be to leave the Arts and Natural History sections in the present building and to provide a separate building for the archæological section which then could be placed in charge of an expert. The archæological collections, now housed in the ground-floor of the museum building, are practically lost to students, not to speak of recent acquisitions stored away in the *tahkhāna*. Hardly any of the sculptures have been photographed and many cannot even be properly examined on the spot. It is gratifying to record at the end of this section that the Managing Committee have resolved to entrust the cataloguing of the archæological section to Babu Rakhal Dās Banerji who, by his publications, has shown himself to be a thorough student of Indian antiquities, especially of the Indo-Scythian period to which the bulk of the sculptures in the Museum belong. A catalogue will go far to render the collection serviceable for educational purposes.

Mathurā Museum.

7. In the course of the year I have paid special attention to the Mathurā Museum founded by Mr. Growse as a depository of local art. A collection of Mathurā sculptures which were lying in the Public Library at Allahābād have, with the sanction of the Local Government, been returned to Mathurā and placed in the Municipal Museum. Besides, we succeeded in recovering for the Museum a number of valuable sculptures and inscriptions, including the Parkham image the inscribed Buddha of Anyor, the Mora well inscription (unfortunately much mutilated since its discovery by Cunningham), the *stūpa* drum of Dhruv Ṭīlā, the inscribed tablet of homage of the Holī Gate and several other pieces of unique interest. Here I wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered by Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna of Mathurā in the acquisition of these antiquities. The Paṇḍit obtained, moreover, several important sculptures which had not yet been noticed by archæologists. I sincerely hope that the great service he has rendered to antiquarian research will meet with due acknowledgment. In the course of a few months the number of sculptures has risen from 350 to 576 of which 57 bear inscriptions. I have much pleasure in recording here that Lieut.-Col. W. Vost, I.M.S., has consented to act as Honorary Curator of the Mathurā Museum and that Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna will continue his labours in the capacity of Honorary Assistant Curator. The Municipal Board have appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Paṇḍit Keshab Deo, Bābu Rām Nāth and Dr. Brij Lāl for the management of the Museum and have resolved to spend Rs. 700 on improvements proposed by me for the better exhibition of the sculptures.

Publications.

8. My illness during the first quarter of the year has delayed several publications which I had hoped to complete. This applies in the first place to my volume on the inscriptions of Chambā State. This work is almost ready for the press, but a few epigraphs, some of which have recently been discovered, are still to be added. I am confident that a three months' stay in Chambā will enable me to finish the work. The 115 coloured drawings relating to the tile mosaics on the Lahore Fort have been completed in the course of the year and are now ready for publication. I wish to add to them an elevation of the Fort wall showing the position of each panel. Proposals will shortly be made to the Government regarding the best way of publishing these drawings which will form an interesting contribution to the study of Indo-Mughal art. A prolonged stay at Mathurā has enabled me to complete the catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Municipal Museum, but the recent acquisitions made by Paṇḍit Radha Krishna are still to be entered.

In co-operation with Mr. R. Froude Tucker, Archæological Surveyor, and his Assistant, Maulvi Muhammad Shu'aib, I have undertaken to write a catalogue of the new museum in the Delhi Fort. We hope to bring out this publication before the beginning of next touring season.

Establishment.

9. No change has taken place in the personnel of my staff during the year under review. My Assistant, Pandit Hīrānanda, was placed in charge of my current duties for the period of my absence on leave. He was granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st November 1907 till the 31st January 1908. During the remainder of the year he was deputed to inspect and report on several ancient sites and monuments, and discharged his duties with his usual diligence. The appointment of my clerk Bābu Munshī Rām was made permanent from the 1st November 1907. An increase of pay was sanctioned for my Head-draftsman and Photographer fixing a rate of Rs. 50 to 80 for each of them, and the monthly expenditure for servants was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. My two draftsmen prepared 47 drawings in the course of the year, including 14 relating to Sahét-Mahét. My photographer took 86 photographs of which 27 represent sculptures in the Mathurā Museum and 34 relate to Sahét-Mahét. He prepared, moreover, most of the estampages of the 98 inscriptions copied in 1907-08, a full list of which will be found on page 10—23 of the present report.

Tour programme 1908-1909.

10. I intend to devote the first quarter of the current year to the completion of my epigraphical work in Chambā State. The second quarter will be spent at Simla in writing a detailed report on the Sahét-Mahét excavations and in completing the catalogues for the Delhi and Mathurā Museums. During the third quarter I wish to inspect ancient monuments and museums. In case my application for ten months' furlough combined with 1½ months' privilege leave is granted, I shall be away during the fourth quarter of the season. I do not know what arrangements will be made during my absence, but wish to make the following suggestions regarding the work to be done: If expert supervision can be obtained, it will be advisable to resume excavation at Sahét-Mahét. In the course of last year's explorations a great deal of preliminary work has been done, such as the clearing of spoiled earth, left on the site by previous explorers. The local labourers have become trained to the work, and it will be possible now to make good progress in clearing a larger area of the site. It will be advisable to restrict operations to Sahét where there exists a better chance of important finds than at Mahét. Notably the two Aśoka pillars described by the Chinese pilgrims are still to be discovered. Another important work to be done in the United Provinces

is a complete survey of the brick temples in the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts, especially that of Bhitargāoṅ, which I inspected in December 1907. This is a task much more urgent than the excavation of Sahét-Mahét, as the temples in question are rapidly decaying, but it will be of little use, unless carried out under the superintendence of an expert in Indian architecture.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my Circle during the year 1907-08.

Locality.	Description of work.	Amount spent.
	UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs. A. P.
Kalsi, District Dehra Dūn.	Annual repairs to Aśoka stone	9 8 8
Ditto ...	Construction of an enclosure wall round the Aśoka stone.	144 5 5
Brindāban, District Muttra.	Netting inside the main dome of the Govind Deo temple.	457 0 0
Sārnāth, District Benares.	Executing certain works of conservation of the Buddhist Dhamek *stūpa*.	1,387 0 0
Ditto ...	Constructing a new museum	9,947 0 0
Chunār District Mirzāpur.	Petty repairs to the Hill Fort	205 0 0
Kasiā, District Gorakhpur.	Repairs of the walls of the Buddhist remains at Māthā-Kuar-kā-Kot.	488 5 0
	TOTAL Rs. ...	12,638 3 1
	PANJAB.	
Baijnāth, District Kāṅgṛā.	Special repairs to the temple of Sidhnāth ...	201 0 0
Ditto ...	Special repairs to the temple of Baijnāth ...	265 0 0
Harīpur, District Kāṅgṛā.	Special repairs to the temple of Ambikeshwar ...	504 0 0
Delhi	Special repairs to Pirthi Rāja's temple, Jain Colonade.	64 4 6
„ ...	Scaffolding Nil Chabūtri temple	34 12 0
„ ...	Special repairs to Rai Pithorā's temple of Qutb...	82 10 0
„ ...	Repairs Ditto Ditto ...	109 6 1
„ ...	Repairs to Jantar Mantar	231 9 3
„ ...	Repairs to Aśoka's Monolith	233 9 3
Katās, District Jhelum.	Repairs to Rājā Mān Singh's residence and baoli in Fort.	286 0 0
Ditto ...	Repairs to Salgarah temple	66 0 0
Manikiāla, District Rawaplindi.	Repairs to *stūpa*	11 0 0
	TOTAL Rs. ...	2,089 3 1

2.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1907-8.

SUB-HEADS.	Annual expenses.	Budget grant.
Salaries of Gazetted Officers.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Superintendent	6,350 0 0	6,280 0 0
Salaries of Establishment.		
Pandit	1,800 0 0	
Clerk	365 0 0	
Draftsmen	1,249 10 10	
Photographer	612 6 8	
Servants	350 4 2	
Total Salaries ...	4,377 5 8	4,560 0 0
Allowances.		
Travelling Allowance	2,364 14 6	4,000 0 0
Other „	149 13 10	
Contingencies.		
Rent, Rates and Taxes	500 0 0	
Tour charges	205 5 6	
Printing of Archæological Report for 1906-07 ...	187 13 8	
Photography	192 7 6	
Postage charges	103 0 0	
Hot and Cold Weather charges	65 1 5	
Telegraph charges	33 14 0	
Purchase and carriage of Stationery	85 15 0	
„ „ repairs of Furniture	109 14 0	
„ of Books and Maps, etc.	54 6 0	
Purchase of Drawing Instruments	207 2 3	
Purchase and Repairs of Tents	333 0 0	
Liveries of peons	39 0 0	
Purchase of coins and ancient manuscripts, etc. ...	15 0 0	
Miscellaneous	129 12 3	
Total contingencies ...	2,261 11 0	1,900 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,503 13 4	17,540 0 0

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		CHAMBA
1. Svāim (Himgiri *pargaṇa*).	Stone image of Devī (3′ 3″ by 1′ 10″) placed in the village temple.	Two lines of 1′ 9″ and 5¼″ in length.
2. Mangloa (Loh Ṭikrī *pargaṇa*).	Fountain slab (2′ by 1′) ...	Seven lines of 10″, first two incomplete.
3. Siya Dudhār (Loh Ṭikrī *pargaṇa*).	Fountain slab (3′ 5″ by 3′ 3″) broken in two pieces.	Seven lines; 11. I-6 of 8½″ and I-7 of 4½″.
		RAWALPINDI
4. Rāwalpindī City ...	Stone slab (10″ by 9½″) found in bazar.	Nine lines 6½″ long; lettering indistinct.
		DELHÍ
5. Delhi Museum (B.1).	Mihrāb of a tomb from the village of Okhlā, demolished about 1880.	Height 10″ 6½″; width 5′ 4″ ...
6. Do. (B.2).	Mihrāb of an early Paṭhān mosque or tomb.	Height 3″ 4½″; width 1′ 7″ ...
7. Do. (B.3).	Stone slab (ht. 1′ 9″; width 3′ 10″) from the village of Pālam 12 m. S.-W. of Delhi City; recovered at Bohar (Rohtak District) and presented by Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak.	Twenty-two lines, 3′ 8½″ in length.
8. Do. (B.4).	Stone slab, (ht. 11″; width 1′ 3½″).	Seventeen lines of 14¼″ in length; central portion completely defaced.
9. Do. (B.5).	Stone slab (ht. 1′ 1″; width 1′ 6″) from the village of Narāyaṇa 7 miles south-west of Delhi City.	Twenty-one lines of 1′ 5¼″ in length.
10. Do. (B.6).	Stone slab (ht. 11″ width 1′ 5″) from the village of Sarban, 5 miles south of Dehli City.	Eighteen lines of 15″; the last line of 3″.
11. Do. (C.16).	Circular stone stool (diameter 1′ 1¼″) from Sambhal (Murādābād District U. P.)	Seven lines ...
12. Do. (C.17).	White marble slab (ht. 2′ 7″; width 1′ 7″), said to have been found near Nizām-ud-dīn.	Twenty-three lines ...

For estampages of Nos. 1—3 I am indebted to the courtesy of His Highness the Rājā of Chambā.

IN 1907-08.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
STATE.		
Corrupt Sanskrit; acute-angled type of c. A. D. 100.	None	Records erection of Devī image by Rājānaka Bhogaṭa, the son of Somaṭa of Kishkindha.
Corrupt Sanskrit; Śāradā.	Ditto	Records erection of fountain slab (*Varuṇa-deva*).
Ditto ...	Ditto	Records erection of fountain slab. (*Varuṇa-deva*).
DISTRICT.		
Gurmukhī	.....	Perhaps a forgery.
MUSEUM.		
Arabic; Nas*kh* ...	Reign of Altimish ...	*Cf.* Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. XX, p. 160. *Ath*ār-us-ṣanādīd, 1st ed., p. 53.
Ditto ...	A. H. 608, A. D. 1210. Reign of Altimish.	.....
Sanskrit; Nāgarī. Last 1½ lines vernacular (Bāgṛī and Śāradā).	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 3 7, Śrāvaṇa ba ti. 13, Wednesday (26th June 1280 or 13th August 1281). Reign of Balban.	*Cf. Ath*ār-us-ṣanādīd Cawnpur 1904, 1st chapter, pp. 73-81; Thomas. Chronicles' of the Pathán kings of Delhi pp. 136—138; *J. A. S. B.* Vol. XLIII (1874), Part I, pp. 104—110.
Sanskrit; Nāgarī ...	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 4 7, Phālguna su.di. 5, Monday (5th February A. D. 1291). Reign of Jalāl-ud-dīn Fīroz Shāh Khiljī.	Records construction of well.
Sanskrit; Nāgarī ...	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 8 4, Bhadra ba.di.3, Thursday (6th August A. D. 1327). Reign of Muḥammad Tu*gh*laq.	Proc. *A. S. B.* for May 1873, pp. 104—107.
Sanskrit; Nāgarī ...	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 8 4, Phālguna śu.di.5, Tuesday (16th February 1328). Reign of Muḥammad Tu*gh*laq.	Ibidem pp. 102—104 and *Ep. Indica*, Vol. I, pp. 93—95.
Arabic, Nas*kh*; the last line which contains the date is in Persian.	A. H. 968 (A. D. 1560) ...	Contains some verses of the 2nd chapter from the Qurān, and a Persian sentence with the date 968 A. H.
Persian; Nast'alīq ...	A. H. 1002 (A. D. 1593)...	Records the foundation of a family grave by a Maḥmūd *Kh*ān.

Inscriptions Nos. 2—3 have been taken to Chambā City to be placed in the proposed State Museum.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
13. Delhi Museum (C.18)	White marble slab (ht. 1′ 8½″ ; width 8′ 9″) from Salīmgaṛh Bridge, Delhi Fort.	Four lines ...
14. Ditto (C.19).	Red sandstone slab (ht. 1′ 6¼″ ; width 9′ 1″).	Two lines ...
15. Ditto (D.14).	Stone weight ...	.....
16. Ditto (C.27).	White marble tablet (ht. 8¼″ ; width 1′ ¾″) with letters inlaid in black marble.	.....
17. Ditto (C.28).	White marble basin (ht. 2′ 1″ ; base 3′ by 2′) from Mahtāb Bāgh, Delhi Fort.	One line ...
18. Ditto (C.31).	Buff-coloured marble tablet (1′ 1″ square).	Eight lines ...
		UNITED
19. Mathurā Museum	Colossal statue (ht. 8′ 8″) from Parkham, 14 miles south of Mathurā.	Two lines 10″ long on top of the pedestal outside the feet of the image.
20. Ditto ...	Sandstone slab (ht. 11′ 2″) from Morā, seven miles west of Mathurā.	Four lines; mostly defaced ...
21. Ditto ...	Tablet of homage (ht. 2′ 4″) from Holī Gate, Mathurā City.	Six lines, 7¼″ to 8½″ in length.
22. Ditto ...	Fragment of tablet of homage (ht. 1′ 6¼″) from Kaṅkālī Ṭīlā.	Two lines, 1′ 2″ and 5¼″ in length.
23. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 2′ 7½″ from Chaubārā mound.	One line, 8¼″ long ...
24. Ditto ...	Bodhisattva statuette (ht. 2′ 3¼″) from Kaṭrā, Mathurā City.	Three lines, 1′ 3¼″, 10½″ and 7½″ respectively long.

IN 1907-08.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Persian ; Nast'alīq ...	A. H. 1031 (A.D. 1621). Reign of Jahāngīr.	Records construction of Salīmgarh Bridge by Jahāngīr.
Ditto ...	A.H. 1052 (A.D. 1642). Reign of Shāhjahān.	Records construction of *Khāss* Mahall Sarāi.
Arabic ; Nas*kh* ...	The 47th, 48th and 49th year of the reign of Alamgīr (Aurangzeb).	.....
Armenian ...	A.D. 1781 ...	Legend : " With the aid of God, the house of the Urumian Joseph Diphanos, in the year of Jesus 1781."
Persian ; Nastālīq ...	A.H. 1222 (A.D. 1807) ...	.....
Sanskrit and Hindī ; Nāgarī.	Vikrama 1877, Śaka 1742 Māgha su.ti. 11, Monday (12th February N. S. A. D. 1821).	Records erection of image (or *linga*) of Śiva by Durgā Bāi the wife of Pūrnā Nand.
PROVINCES.		
Prākrit-Brāhmī (Maurya period).	None.	Cunningham *A.S.R.* Vol. XX, pp. 39—41 ; plate VI.
Prākrit-Brāhmī (Kshatrapa period).	Reign (?) of the son of the Great Satrap Rajuvula.	Cunningham *A.S.R.*, Vol. XX, pp. 48—49 ; plate V, 4.
Ditto ? ...	None ...	Bhagwanlāl Indrajī, *Actes du 6 ième Congrès des Orientalistes à Leide.* V. A. Smith, *Jain Stūpa*, Plate CIII.
Ditto ? ...	None ...	Growse, *Mathurā* (2nd ed.), p. 109, with plate ; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 218, No. 4, with plate ; *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLVII (1878), Pt. I, p. 119, plate XX and Lüders *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 151, No. 28.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Growse, *Mathurā* (2nd ed.) p. 114, with plate ; 3rd ed.) p. 123; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 219 No. 6, with plate ; *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLVII, Pt. I, 118 plate XVIII, and Lüders *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXIII, p. 152, No. 29.
Prākrit-Brāhmī (Early Kushaṇa period).	Ditto ...	Records erection of Bodhisattva at the *Sakavihāra*.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
25. Mathurā Museum	Buddha statuette (ht. 2′ 9″) from Anyor, near Govardhan.	Two lines, 1′ 11″ and 1″ 5¼″ respectively long.
26. Ditto ...	Four-fold Tīrthaṁkara image (ht. 1′ 10½″) from Kaṅkālī Ṭīlā, Mathurā, preserved in the Delhi Municipal Museum till October 1907.	Two lines along the side of the pedestal.
27. Ditto ...	Four-fold Tīrthaṁkara image (ht. 1′ 10″) from Kaṅkālī Ṭīlā, Mathurā, preserved in the Dehlī Municipal Museum till October 1907.	One line along the four sides of the pedestal.
28. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 5′) of Buddha image found in the court-yard of the *kachehri*.	One line, 10″ long ...
29. Ditto ...	Colossal Nāga image (ht. 7′ 4″ incl. tenon) from Chhargāoṅ, 9 miles south of Mathurā.	Six lines, 11½″ to 1′ 6½″ long...
30. Ditto ...	Slab from Chhargāoṅ 9 miles south of Mathurā.	A few letters belonging to two lines are preserved; rest defaced.
31. Ditto ...	Pillar base from Jamālpur mound, Mathurā.	One line, 1′ 2″ long ...
32—47. Ditto ...	Pillar bases from Jamālpur mound.	.....
48. Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara (?) image (ht. 1′) found in Mathurā Cantonment.	Two lines, 1′ 4″ long, of which the greater part is destroyed.
49. Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara image (ht. 3′ 3½″) perhaps from Kaṅkālī Ṭīlā, Mathurā, preserved in Public Library Allahābād till December 1907.	Two lines ... ...
50. Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara image (ht. 2′ 8½″) perhaps from Kaṅkālī Ṭīlā, preserved in Public Library Allahābād till December 1907.	One line, mostly destroyed ...

IN 1907-08.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Prākrit-Brahmī (early Kushaṇa period).	None ...	Records erection of Buddha image at the Vihāra of Uttara Hārusha, *Cf.* Cunningham, *A.S.R.*, Vol. XX, p. 49.
Prākrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	The year 5, the first month of winter, the 12th day.	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. III, p. 30, No. 2, with plate; Bühler *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. I, p. 176, No. 5 and Vol. IV, p. 171; and Lüders *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 36, No. 5.
Ditto ...	The year 5, the fourth month of winter, the 20th day.	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. III, p. 31, No. 3, with plate and Boyer *J. A.* Series IX, Vol. XV, p. 574.
Sanskrit; Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	The year 28, the 3rd month of winter, the reign of Hushka (?).	Growse *Mathurā* (2nd ed.) p. 106, with plate; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 217, No. 1, with plate; Lüders *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 38f., No. 8.
Corrupt Sanskrit; Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	The year 40, the 2nd month of winter, the 23rd day in the reign of Huvishka.	Records the erection of Nāga image.
Sanskrit (?); Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	None	.....
Corrupt Sanskrit; Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	The year 47 ...	Dowson, *J. R. A. S.*, N. S. Vol. V, p. 184, No. 7, with plate; and Cunningham *A. S. R.*, Vol. III, p. 34, No. 14, with plate.
Ditto ...	None	Dowson, *J. R. A. S.*, N. S. Vol. V, p. 182—191, with plates; Mitra *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 117—130, with plates.
Sanskrit; Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	The year 50, the 3rd month of winter, the 2nd day (?). Reign of Huvishka.	Growse, *Mathurā* p. 165 and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, pp. 217 and 219.
Corrupt Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	The year 83, the 2nd month of summer, the 16th day. Reign of Vasudeva.	Dowson, *J. R. A. S.*, N. S. Vol. V, p. 184 No. 6; Cunningham *A. S. R.*, Vol. III p. 34, No. 16; Bühler *V. O. J.*, Vol. IV, p. 324 and Lüders *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 107, No. 21.
Sanskrit (?)—Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	The year 83, the 2nd month of summer, the 25th day.	Cunningham *A. S. R.*, Vol. III, p. 34, No. 17.

	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
51.	Mathurā Museum...	Tīrthaṁkara image (ht. 2′ 7½″) from Kaṅkālī Ṭīlā, Mathurā.	Two lines, 2′ 2″ long, partly destroyed.
52.	Ditto ...	Votive *stūpa* (ht. 1′ 7″), probably from Jamālpur site, preserved in Public Library Allahābād till December 1907.	One line, 9¼″ long on dome ...
53.	Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara statuette (ht. 10″) from Mātā Maṭh inside Holī Gate.	One line, 6½″ long ...
54.	Ditto ...	Four-fold Tīrthaṁkara image (ht. 3′ 3″) perhaps ‡ from Kaṅkālī Ṭīlā.	One line on one side of base ...
55.	Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 5″) of pedestal.	A few letters divided over four lines.
56.	Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 7″) of a Tīrthaṁkara statuette from Kaṅkālī Ṭīlā, Mathurā.	One line, 6¾″ long ...
57.	Ditto ...	Pedestal (ht. 1′ 7″ incl. tenon), of standing image from Gaṇéshvar (?), 3 miles north-west of Mathurā.	Two lines, 10″ and 1′ ½″ long, partly illegible.
58.	Ditto ...	Pedestal (ht. 1′) of seated Buddha (?) image from Naugavā, 4½ m. west of Mathurā.	Two lines, mostly destroyed ...
59.	Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 7¼″) of seated figure, found in a well on the site of former village of Jamālpur.	One line, 5″ long ...
60.	Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 6′ 8½″) from Bhūtesar, Mathurā.	Only one numeral, which Cunningham reads 100.
61.	Ditto ...	Railing pillar (ht. 3′ ½″) ...	One line of five *aksharas* ...
62.	Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (2′ 8½″) from Jamālpur mound.	Three numerals ; 118 ...
63.	Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 1′ 9½″) ...	One line of three *aksharas* ...

IN 1907-48—(*continued*).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Prākrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	The year 90 (?) ...	Cunningham *A. S. R.*, Vol. III, p. 33, No. 19 ; Bühler *Ep. Ind.* Vol. II, p. 205, No. 22.
Corrupt Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	None ...	Dowson *J. R. A. S.*, N. S. Vol. V, p. 187, No. 20, with plate; Mitra *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXIX (1870) Part I, p. 129, No. 13.
.....	.....	.....
Prākrit (?)—Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	None ...	.....
Ditto ...	None ...	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	None ...	Growse, *Mathurā* (2nd ed.), p. 109, with plate ; (3rd ed.) p. 118; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 219, No.8; *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLVII (1878), Part I, p. 119, plate XX ; Bühler *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 383, note 60 ; and Lüders *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 154, No. 33.
Corrupt Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	None ...	.....
Sanskrit (?) Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	None ...	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	None ...	.....
.....	None ...	Cunningham *A. S. R.*, Vol. III, pp. 21f. ; Growse *Mathurā*, p. 120 and *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLVII (1873), Part I, p. 118, plate XIX.
Prākrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	None ...	Legend : *Saṁghadevasa.*
.....	None ...	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. I, p. 241 ; Dowson *J. R. A. S.*, N. S. Vol. V, (1871), p. 194 , plate XXX.
Prākrit-Brāhmī. (Kushaṇa period).	None ...	Legend : *Jodasa.*

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
64. Mathurā Museum ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 1′ 3″) ...	One line of 2 *aksharas* ...
65. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 1′ 2″) found in well on site of former Jamālpur village.	One symbol, apparently the numeral 30.
66. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar, (ht. 2′ 9″) from Kotā.	Two symbols, apparently the numerals 48 reversed.
67. Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara (?) statuette (ht. 1′ 7″) from Sītalā Ghāṭī or from Manoharpur Muhalla, Mathurā City.	Two lines, 7″ long.
68. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 10¼) of Jaina pedestal, preserved in Delhi Municipal Museum till October 1907.	Two lines 1′ 1″ and 1′ 4″ long; partly illegible.
69. Ditto ...	Pedestal (ht. 1′ 3½″) of standing Buddha (?) image from Jamālpur mound preserved in Public Library, Allahābād, till December 1907.	Four lines, 1′ 3″ to 1′ 5″ long ...
70. Ditto ...	Buddha image (ht. 7′ 2½″) from Jamālpur mound.	Two lines, 1′ 4″ to 1′ 5″ long ...
71. Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara statuette (ht. 2′ 3″) preserved in Public Library, Allahābād till December 1907.	One line 1′ long; mostly illegible.
72. Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara statuette (ht. 1′ 7″).	One line; partly illegible ...
73. Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara statuette (ht. 1′ 4½″).	One line; mostly illegible ...
74. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 6½″) of Tīrthaṁkara statuette from Kaṅkālī Ṭīlā, Mathurā.	A few letters divided over three lines.
75. Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara statuette (ht. 1′ 2″) of white marble.	Three lines, 1′ 3½″; 1′ 3¾″ and 1′ ½″ long respectively.
76. Ditto ...	Stone tablet ...	Thirteen lines, of which line 11 in proper right margin and lines 12—13 in top margin.
77. Allahābād Public Library (proposed to be transferred to Lucknow Museum).	Pedestal (ht. 1′ 3″) of standing image from Bithā, 10 miles S. S. W. of Allahābād.	Two lines, 1′ 2″ long; letters partly defaced.

IN 1907-08—(*continued*).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Prākrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	None ...	Legend : *Dasa.*
.....	None ...	.....
.....	None ...	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Gupta ? period).	The year 57 (A.D. 376 ?), the 3rd month of winter, the 12th day.	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. XX, p. 36 ; Growse, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 218 ; and Bühler *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 210, No. 38, with plate.
Sanskrit (?) Brāhmī (Gupta period).	The year 97 (A.D. 416 ?) the 1st month of the rainy season.	.....
Ditto ...	The Gupta year 135 (A.D. 454—5) the month Pushya, the 20th day.	Dowson, *J. R. A. S.*, N. S., Vol. V, p. 184, No. 8 ; Cunningham *A. S. R.*, Vol. III, p. 36, plate XVI, No. 22 ; and Fleet *C. I. I.* Vol. III, pp. 262f., No. 63, plate XXXIX-A.
Ditto ...	.....	Growse, *Mathurā* (2nd ed.), p. 107, with plate and (3rd ed.) p. 115, with plate facing p. 172.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama ?] saṁvat 1204.	.....
Ditto ...	None ...	.....
Ditto ...	Do. ...	.....
Ditto ...	[Vikrama ?] saṁvat 1[1]34	Growse, *Mathurā* (2nd Ed.), p. 110, with plate ; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 219.
Corrupt Sanskrit ; Nāgarī	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1896, Māgha ba.ti. 7, Thursday.	.....
Ditto ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1612, Chaitra ba.ti. 10, Sunday. Reign of Sikandar Sūr.	.....
Sanskrit-nailhead type (7th Century A.D.)	None ...	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. III, p. 48, plate. XVIII-A.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
78. Allahābād Public Library (now transferred to Lucknow Museum.	Fragment (ht. 9″) of pedestal of standing image from Bithā.	Three lines, 10½″, 10¾″ and 3½″ long; mostly defaced.
79. Allahābād Public Library.	Pedestal (ht. 5″) of standing statuette of Nārāyana.	Three lines, about 5″ long; some letters broken.
80. Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara image (ht. 1′ 5″).	Three lines on both sides of cognizance (bull ?); lettering indistinct.
81. Lucknow Museum.	Fragment (ht. 3′ 1″) of parasol post of Mathurā sandstone, probably from Sahét-Mahét.	Several lines; upper portion completely defaced.
82. Ditto ...	Slab (ht. 3′ 10″; width 1′ 4″) from Jamālpur mound, Mathurā.	Eight lines, 1′ long, last line 5″.
83. Ditto ...	Buddha image from Jamālpur mound.	Three lines, 1st and 2nd 2′ and 3rd 1′ ¼″.
84. Ditto ...	Pillar base, probably from Jamālpur mound.	One line along torus and one on the base; both mostly defaced.
85. Ditto ...	Stone slab (ht. 1′ 8″; width 1′ 9″) from Mathurā.	Thirty lines, 1′ 9″ long; last line in proper right margin. Central portion of inscription is defaced.
86. Ditto ...	Stone slab (ht. 1′; width 1′ 9″) from Rāipura, Tahsīl Karwi, Bānda District.	Eight irregular lines, 1′ 8″ long; last line 9½″.
87. Ditto ...	Copper-plate (ht. 1′ 1; width 1′ 5¼″) from Machhlīshahr, Jaunpur District.	Thirty-four lines, 1′ 4½″ long; last line 7⅜″.
88. Ditto ...	Copper-plate (ht. 11¾″; width 1′ 3½″) found on the left bank of the Ganges (nearly at water-level) under the fort of Chandrāvatī, Benares District.	Twenty-three lines, 1′ 2¾″ to 1′ 3″ except last line which is 11½″ long.
89. Kosam, Allahābād District.	Monolyth	Six lines 4″ to 15½″ long ...
90. Ditto ...	Ditto	Fifteen lines 5″ to 9″ long ...

1.—Bühler's information regarding the find-place of this inscription which was probably furnished by Dr.

IN 1907-08—(*continued*).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Sanskrit-Gupta type (5th Century A. D.	None	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. III p. 49, plate XVIII-E.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (9th Century A. D.)	Do.	Legend: *Oṁ Sphārakīrttisphuranmūrttir mūrttin Nārāyaṇīm imām śrīmān Nāyapati[r]dhdhīraś chitrām urvvyām achīkarat.*
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1524 Chaitra *sudi* 12, Thursday.	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushaṇa period).	Both lost	The fragment evidently belonged to the parasol erected at Śrāvastī by Friar Bala together with the Bodhisattva statue now in the Calcutta Museum.
Ditto ...	Lost	Bühler *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I, p. 390, No. XVIII, with plate; Growse *Mathurā* (2nd ed.), p. 108; plate facing p. 106.
Ditto ...	The year 51, the 1st month of winter, the day. Reign of Huvishka.	Growse *Mathurā* (2nd ed.) p. 107 and *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLVII, Part I, p. 130.
Ditto ...	None	.....
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1207 Kā[rttika].	.....
Vernacular-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1532 Phālguna sudi 1.	The inscription was discovered in 1905 in ploughing in the old city of Gihora.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1253, Pausha sudi 15, Sunday (17th December 1195 ?). Reign of Hariśchandra of Kanauj.	.....
Ditto ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1148 (A. D. 1090). Reign of Chandradeva of Kanauj.	For the information supplied here, I am indebted to Lala Chhoṭe Lal, District Engineer, Benares.
Sanskrit-Gupta (7th Century).	None	Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. I, p. 310.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1621, Chaitra badi 5.	Ibidem, pp. 310ff.

Führer is incorrect, as appears from Growse quoted above.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
91. Bharadi Dih near village Karamdāṇde, Faizabad District.	Stone *liṅga* 2′ 9″ high ; broken off at bottom.	Eleven lines, 1′ 6″ long ...
92. Akbarpur Aunchha, Mainpuri District, 16 miles south-west of Mainpurī.	Stone image (ht. 2′ 2¼″) placed in the Rishi shrine north-east of the village.	One line, 1′ ¾″ long ...
93. Sahét, Bahraich District.	Copper-plate (ht. 1′ 2″ ; width 1′ 6″) excavated in Monastery No. 21.	.....
94. Ditto ...	Buddha statuette (ht. 6½″) ...	Two lines; partly broken ...
95. Ditto ...	Statuette (ht. 4¾″) of Avalokiteśvara.	One line, of which only a few letters are preserved.
96. Ditto ...	Statuette (ht. 1′ 10½″) of Jambhala, found in Monastery No. 21.	One line on halo ...
97. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 1′) of statuette of Siṁhanāda, found in Monastery No. 21.	One line ...
98. Ditto ...	Buddha statuette (ht. 2⅝″), found in Monastery No. 21.	Do. ...

IN 1907-08—(*concluded*).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	The Gupta year 117, Kārttika 10. The reign of Kumāra Gupta.	.....
Sanskrit-nailhead type (7th Century).	[Gupta ?] saṁvat 334 (A. D. 653 ?) Mārgaśira sudi 12.	.....
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1186 Aśhāḍha, pūrṇīmā, Monday. Reign of Govindachandradeva of Kanauj.	Records donation to the Buddhist Community of the Great Convent of the Jetavana.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (9th or 10th Century ?)	None ...	Buddhist Creed.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	Do. ...	.....
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (8th or 9th Century A.D.)	Do. ...	Buddhist Creed.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (11th or 12th Century A.D).	Do. ...	.....
Tibetan ...	Do. ..	.....

3 *a*.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
30. Kasiā (Gorakhpur District).	Fragment of stone slab ...	Four *aksharas* ($\frac{1}{2}$" to 2"); partly broken.
31. Ditto ...	Base of broken Buddha statuette of red sandstone, inscribed surface $9\frac{1}{4}$" by 2".	Two lines of 9" and $1\frac{1}{2}$" respectively.
32. Ditto ...	Seal-die (signet) of baked clay; inscribed surface elliptical, $2\frac{3}{8}$" by $1\frac{7}{8}$".	Two lines of $1\frac{3}{8}$" and $1\frac{1}{4}$" respectively.

IN 1907-08.—*Supplement.*

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Sanskrit (?), Brāhmī of Kushaṇa period.	None ...	.....
Sanskrit; Gupta of the 5th Century A.D.	Do. ...	Dedication of statuette by the Buddhist monk Bhadanta Suvīra.
Sanskrit; Gupta of the 4th Century A.D.	Do. ...	Legend: *Śrī-Vishṇudvīpa-bhikshu-saṅghasya.* Cf. *J. R. A. S.* 1907, pp. 1049—1053.

-PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1907-08.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
1	877	Kasiā (U. P.)	Inscribed clay seal-die	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
2	878	Algaun (Panjāb)	Ancient site (from east)	,,
3	879	Ditto ...	,, ,, (from south-east) ...	,,
4	880	Ditto ...	,, ,, (from south)	,,
5	881	Ditto ...	,, ,, (from north-west) ...	,,
6	882	Delhi (Museum)	Armenian inscription	,,
7	883	Ditto ...	Elephant bracket	,,
		UNITED PROVINCES.		
8–9	884–85	Allahābād (Public Library) ...	Colossal Buddha statue	$10'' \times 12''$
		FATEHPUR DISTRICT.		
10	886	Kurāri ...	Temple a, (from east)	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
11	887	Ditto ...	,, b, (from west)	,,
12	888	Ditto ...	,, d, (from south)	,,
13	889	Bahuā ...	Temple (from east)	,,
14	890	Tinduli ...	Temple (from north-east)	,,
		CAWNPUR DISTRICT.		
15	891	Parauli ...	Temple (from south-west)	,,
16	892	Bhitargāon ...	Temple (from south-east)	$10'' \times 12''$
17	893	Ditto ...	,, (from south- west)	,,
		MATHURA DISTRICT.		
18–19	894–5	Anyor ...	Inscribed Buddha image	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
20	896	Mathura Museum.	Fragment doorjamb	,,
21	897	Ditto ...	,, doorlintel	,,
22	898	Ditto ...	Coping-stone of railings	,,
23	899	Ditto ...	,, ,, ,, ...	,,
24–27	900–903	Ditto ...	*Stūpa* drum from Dhruv Ṭīlā ...	,,

4.—*Photographs taken in 1907-08*—(continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
28	904	Mathurā Museum	Miniature *stūpa*	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
29	905	Ditto ...	Bacchanalean group	,,
30	906	Ditto ...	,, ,, (reverse) ...	,,
31-32	907-8	Ditto ...	Buddha statue (5th Century) ...	,,
33	909	Ditto ...	Kuvera (?) figure	,,
34	910	Ditto ...	Ornamental pillar	,,
35	911	Ditto ...	Buddha statuette	,,
36	912	Ditto ...	Fragment railing pillar	,,
37	913	Ditto ...	,, *toraṇa* architrave	,,
38	914	Ditto ...	Two railing-pillar fragments ...	,,
39	915	Ditto ...	,, ,, ,, ...	,,
40	916	Ditto ...	Buddha, visited by Indra	,,
41	917	Ditto ...	*Toraṇa* architrave	,,
42	918	Ditto ...	*Toraṇa* architrave (reverse)... ...	,,
43	919	Ditto ...	Two fragments railing-pillars ...	,,
44	920	Ditto ...	Railing pillar	,,
45	921	Ditto ...	Tablet of homage Holi Gate... ...	,,
46	922	Ditto ...	Inscribed Buddha of Kaṭra	,,
47	923	Chhargāoṅ ...	,, Nāga statue	,,
48	924	Ditto ...	,, ,, (back). ...	,,
49	925	Lucknow Museum	Inscribed fragment of Śrāvastī parasol post.	,,
50	926	Faizābād Museum	Image of Devakī and Kṛishṇa ...	,,
51	927	Ditto ...	Votive *stūpa*	,,
52	928	Ditto ...	Tīrthaṁkara image	,,
53	929	Mahét ...	Naushahra Gate, from north ...	$12'' \times 10''$
54	930	Ditto ...	Kachchī Kuṭī, from south-west ...	,,
55	931	Ditto ...	Naushahra Gate, from north-west	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
56	932	Ditto ...	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,
57	933	Ditto ...	,, ,, ,, east ...	,,

4.—*Photographs taken in 1907-08*— (concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
58	934	Mahét ...	Kachchī Kuṭī, from north-east ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
59	935	Ditto ...	Pakkī Kuṭī, from south-east ...	„
60	936	Ditto ...	Pakkī Kuṭī, drains (?)	„
61	937	Ditto ...	*Stūpa*, from south	„
62	938	Ditto ...	*Stūpa*, from north-east	„
63	939	Ditto ...	Six pots from drains (?)	„
64	940	Ditto ...	Sūraj Kuṇḍ, from south	„
65	941	Ditto ...	Sobhnāth, from north-west	„
66	942	Ditto ...	„ from east	„
67	943	Ditto ...	„ from north-east	„
68	944	Ditto ...	„ Jain image	„
69	945	Ditto ...	„ „ „	„
70	946	Ditto ...	„ „ sculptures	„
71	947	Ditto ...	„ „ „	„
72	948	Ditto ...	Kachchī Kuṭī, terra-cottas	„
73	949	Ditto ...	Tamarind Gate, from west	„
74	950	Ditto ...	Nidhi Gate, from south	„
75	951	Ditto ...	Broad street	„
76	952	Sahét ...	Monastery (No. 21), from south ...	$10'' \times 12''$
77	953	Ditto ...	„ „ Chapel... ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
78	954	Ditto ...	Group of *Stūpas*, from east	„
89	955	Ditto ...	Shrine No. 12, from north-east ...	„
80	956	Ditto ...	*Stūpa* No. 5, from south-east ...	„
81	957	Ditto ...	Shrine No. 1, from north-west ...	„
82	958	Ditto ...	„ No. 2, from south-west ...	„
83	959	Ditto ...	„ „ earthen vessel ...	„
84	960	Ditto ...	Image of Jambhala	„
85	961	Ditto ...	Buddhist sculptures	„
86	962	Ditto ...	Oṛā Jhāṛ, from south	„

5.—LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1907-08.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Descriptions.	Scale.
		PANJAB.		
1	194	Lahore Fort ...	Cherub	½
2	195	,,	,, holding a rosary	,,
3	196	,,	Man sitting with hands extended; creepers on each side.	,,
4	197	,,	Fairy holding a round object ...	,,
5	198	,,	Man sitting with a flask in the left and a cup in the right hand.	,,
6	199	,,	Two Indian cranes	,,
7	200	,,	Lion couchant	,,
8	201	,,	Fairy with a bud (?) in the right and a flower in the left hand.	,,
9	202	,,	Cherub	,,
10	203	,,	Man seated with his right forefinger raised	,,
11	204	,,	Running horse	⅔
12	205	,,	Man sitting between two creepers ...	½
13	206	,,	Flying heron	⅔
14	207	,,	Panther persuing a goat (?)	,,
15	208	,,	Running elephant	½
16	209	,,	Running goat	,,
17	210	,,	Bird	,,
18	211	,,	White duck	,,
19	212	,,	Man sitting with his left hand placed on the handle of his dagger.	,,
20	213	,,	Man seated with raised left hand ...	,,
21	214	,,	,, ,, ,, ...	,,
22	215	,,	Man sitting and smoking	,,
23	216	,,	Man seated with dagger tied to the waist...	
24	217	,,	Man preparing poppy-drug ...	,,
25	218	,,	Writer mending his pen	,,

5.—*List of Drawings prepared in 1907-08*—(concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Descriptions.	Scale
26	219	Lahore Fort ...	Man with a drum	$\frac{1}{2}$
27	220	,, ...	Tiger persuing a goat (?) ...	,,
28	221	,, ...	Man seated with raised left hand ...	,,
29	222	,, ...	Arch with floral ornamentation ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
30	223	Chambā State ...	Front elevation of Triloknāth temple.	
31	224	Delhi ...	Enlarged Plan of Delhi City and Fort.	
32	225	,, ...	Plan of Delhi Fort.	
33	226	,, ...	,, ,,	
		UNITED PROVINCES.		
34	227	Sahét-Mahét ...	Enlarged Plan of Sahét-Mahét from an Old Plan.	$\frac{1}{6000}$
35	228	,, ...	Survey Map of Sahét-Mahét ...	$\frac{1}{2400}$
36	229	Mahét ...	Ground Plan and front elevation of northern Gate.	$\frac{1}{200}$
37	230	,, ...	Ground plan of Kachchī Kuṭī ...	$\frac{1}{100}$
38	231	,, ...	Northern elevation and two sections of Kachchī Kuṭī.	$\frac{1}{100}$
39	232	,, ...	Details ditto ditto ...	$\frac{1}{12}$
40	233	,, ...	Ground plan of Pakkī Kuṭī	$\frac{1}{80}$
41	234	,, ...	Two sections of Pakkī Kuṭī ...	,,
42	235	,, ...	Ground plan and section of *stūpa* ...	,,
43	236	,, ...	Ground plan; sections and details of Sobhnāth temple.	$\frac{1}{120}$
44	237	Sahét ...	Plan, elevation and section of building No. 1 ..	$\frac{1}{48}$
45	238	,, ...	,, ,, No. 2 ...	$\frac{1}{60}$
46	239	,, ...	,, ,, No. 5 ...	$\frac{1}{72}$
47	240	Sahét ...	,, ,, No. 12...	$\frac{1}{60}$
48	241	,, ...	,, ,, No. 21...	$\frac{1}{96}$
49	242	,, ...	General plan of Sahét	$\frac{1}{480}$

PART II.

6.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

In the beginning of December I spent three days in inspecting the ancient brick temples of the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts. As my report on the preservation of these buildings is in the press, it will suffice here briefly to note the main points.

Cunningham has remarked that in the Plains of India ornamental brickwork was once extensively used both in Brāhmanical and Buddhist monuments. Yet the subject has received hardly any attention in works dealing with Indian architecture. Even in Fergusson's standard work it has remained unnoticed.

This is no doubt largely due to the paucity of ancient brick buildings, their material being not only more fragile than stone but also more liable to be used in later structures. Large carved bricks of an early type have turned up on nearly every ancient site of Northern India, but the monuments in which we find them used are few in number and exhibit an advanced state of decay.

The only edifice built of ornamental bricks, which still retains its original shape, is the temple of Bhītargāon in the Cawnpur District. Cunningham in describing it has noted the main points of interest: the pre-Muhammadan arch and vault and the ornamentation of carved bricks and terra-cotta sculpture. He is of opinion that it cannot be later than the 7th or 8th Century, and probably is even older. There is reason to assume that it is indeed considerably older and goes back to the Gupta if not to the Kushaṇa period. It should be observed that the carved brickwork, consisting of ornamental pilasters, alternating with terra-cotta panels and surmounted by a cornice, is very similar in style to that found in the early plinth of the Nirvāṇa temple at Kasiā which must belong to the Kushaṇa or early Gupta period.

On my visit to Bhītargāon I found that since the days of Cunningham almost the entire porch of the temple had collapsed. A few years ago the Public Works Department carried out some repairs which consisted in covering the body of the building with a thick layer of plaster neatly finished off at the corners. It is hardly necessary to say that these repairs have wholly

spoiled the picturesque aspect of the temple, without adding in any degree to its stability. I have recommended that the modern plaster be carefully removed and the surface, wherever it is delapidated, be mended with the old bricks lying round the old building. It is essential that these repairs should be carried out under proper supervision and not left to a subordinate. The temple of Bhītargāon, as a unique specimen of early brick architecture, deserves to be completely surveyed; accurate drawings are required, and detailed photographs of its terra-cotta decoration.

The other brick temples in the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts differ in style from the Bhītargāon temple and must belong to a much later date. Mr. Growse, who restored some of the Fatehpur temples, assigns them to the Tenth Century. This estimate may be approximately correct. Unfortunately there is no epigraphical evidence except a short inscription on the lintel of a ruined temple which was discovered in 1906 by Mr. A. C. Walker, I. C. S., at Saton near Bahrāmpur. It reads: *Om Jayādittyaputtra-Durggadittyasya kīrttih.* "The glorious work of Durgāditya, the son of Jayāditya." Judging from the character, it may belong to the 8th Century.

The Sāton temple had a porch of carved stone. Such a porch occurs also in the temples of Bahuā in the Fatehpur District. In nearly every other instance the façade has either collapsed or been rebuilt, so that it is impossible to decide whether the temple had a stone porch originally.

The temples consist invariably of a single cella covered by a double dome and surmounted by a spire of the usual shape. The outer surface is profusely decorated with carved brickwork divided into equal faces by vertical grooves. The carved bricks used in these temples are very different from those found in the earlier monuments such as the temple of Bhītargāon. They are much smaller in size, flat-shaped and carved on one edge with scrollwork, the bricks being joined so as to form a continuous pattern. The entire surface of the edifice is thus decorated, producing a pleasing effect of light and shade. In the older buildings, on the contrary, the carved bricks are only used for ornamental pilasters, string-courses and cornices, the rest of the surface consisting of plain masonry. Here the carved portion of the brickwork usually projects from the face of the wall, whereas in the later temples the carved bricks form a flat or slightly curved surface.

The following are the temples visited in the course of my tour:—

CAWNPUR DISTRICT.

Temple of Parauli, 2 miles north of Bhītargāon, briefly noted by Cunningham (Arch. Survey Report, Vol. XI, pp. 46f.). Its plan must

originally have been a sixteen-sided polygon externally with three sides cut off straight so as to form the façade which is orientated west. The north-western half of the building has collapsed. The preserved portion shows six faces decorated with carved brickwork. The cella is circular in shape. It is called Mahādeo Bābā and contains a stone *liṅga*.

The temples at Rar and Simbhua, five *kos* to the south and three *kos* to the west of Bhītargāoṅ respectively I have not visited. They are mentioned by Cunningham (op. cit., p. 47).

FATEHPUR DISTRICT.

Temple at Tindulī, 1½ mile north of Bindkī-Tahsīl, is mentioned by Growse (Suppl. Fatehpur Gaz., p. 11). The square cella is covered over with a ceiling of overlapping stone slabs resting on four pilasters and architraves of the same material. The temple faces north. The plan is circular outside, but the plinth and lower mouldings have been restored by Mr. Growse. The porch is a later addition. About 1880 the temple was repaired by Mr. Growse from a grant sanctioned by the Local Government.

Temple at Bahuā, 13 miles from Fatehpur, on the road to Banda was likewise restored by Growse. It face seast. The ground-plan is square with recessed corners. The cella measures 6′ 9″ by 6′ 5″ and the stone porch 5′ by 2′ 6″. The latter was rebuilt by Mr. Growse. The temple is in a fair state of preservation.

Four partly ruined temples at Kurārī, some 2 miles north of Bahuā. The best preserved temple is known as Deorā Bābā. It faces north-east and contains a cella, 5′ 2″ square, covered over by a double Hindū dome. The ground-plan is similar to that of the Parauli temple. The remaining three temples are in an advanced state of decay.

Temple at Thithaura, some 6 miles north of Bahuā is the best specimen of its kind. It faces east and is almost square in plan. The cella is 5′ 1″ square and contains a broken image, apparently of Vishnu. The porch appears to be a later addition. I was told that there exists a second temple at Thithaura, but I have not seen it.

7.—EXPLORATION.

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I spent the months of February and March in excavation on the ancient site of Sahét-Mahét, Bahraich and Gonda Districts. As a preliminary report has been submitted to Government, a short notice will here suffice. I had, to start with, a grant of Rs. 3,000 originally sanctioned for continuing excavations at Kasiā. As this sum proved insufficient, it was decided to turn the work into a civil work and finance it from Famine Relief Funds. In addition to the Rs. 3,000 already sanctioned, Rs. 7,400 were spent in this manner, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 10,400. Moreover a sum of Rs. 1,200 was granted for the preservation of the buildings excavated.

In the course of the work, a complete survey was made of the site on a scale of 200' in the inch by Mr. A. T. Wilson and a separate survey of Sahét on a scale of 20' in the inch. In the actual excavations I had the assistance of Pandit Dayā Rām Sāhni, whose services Mr. Marshall had placed at my disposal. Bābū Munnā Lāl, deputed by Mr. Oertel, Superintending Engineer, Lucknow, assisted in supervising the workmen and was left by me in charge of the repairs mentioned above. I started the work on the 2nd February with 600 men, which number was gradually raised to 1,600. Among these 1,600 men only 325 were diggers, whereas 1,000 were employed in carrying earth and 230 in clearing the jungle, which completely covered the site.

On the main site, known as Mahét, which covers an area of 40,743 acres and measures 3¼ miles in circuit, I completed the excavation of the two principal monuments—the Kachchī Kuṭī and the Pakkī Kuṭī. The former is a Brahmanical temple, built of brick and decorated with terra-cotta sculptures ; the latter is probably a *stūpa*. Not far from these buildings we unearthed one of the main gates of the city, and on the opposite (west) side of Mahét the excavation of the large Jaina temple Sobhnāth was continued. Here numerous Jain sculptures came to light.

At Sahét, which covers 3,229 acres and lies ¼ mile south-west of Mahét, we continued the work of previous explorers and completed the excavation of several buildings which they had left unfinished. These include the three temples Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of General Cunningham, his *stūpa* No. 5 together with the neighbouring shrines Nos. 6 and 7, and the two temples

Nos. 11 and 12. The large monastery which occupies the south-western portion of the mound and was partially explored by Dr. Hoey has now been completely excavated. It is of special interest as it contains a chapel facing the entrance gate and provided with an ante-room and a procession path. Near this chapel, several sculptures, partly inscribed, came to light, including a statuette of Jambhala, the Buddhist god of wealth.

The most important find made in the monastery is a well-preserved copper-plate placed in an earthenware case which was discovered in the foundation of one of the cells. It records a donation of six villages to the Community of Buddhist friars residing in the Jetavana by Govinda Chandra, the king of Kanauj, whose grandson was ousted by the Muhammadans. This inscription, therefore, establishes the identity of Sahét with the Jetavana and consequently that of Mahét with the city of Śrāvastī, and thus settles a long disputed question of ancient topography.

The objects discovered in the course of the work have been sent to the Lucknow Museum. They comprise stone and terra-cotta sculptures, ancient coins, carved bricks and pottery. As the museum building does not afford space for their proper exhibition, those finds have been left unpacked and stored away in the *tahkhāna*.

Statement of Expenditure on Excavations at Sahét-Mahêt (Gonda and Bahraich Districts) carried on during the year 1907-08.

No.	Sub-head.	Amount of Expenditure.	Total.
1	Salaries and travelling allowance—		
	Surveyor	808 8 1	
	Assistant Surveyor	262 10 8	
	Sub-Overseer	156 3 6	
	Clerks	63 1 3	
	Menial servants	42 1 0	1,332 8 6
2	Labour	8,729 15 6	8,729 15 6
3	Rewards	43 14 9	43 14 9
4	Contingencies	282 11 3	282 11 3
	Total	10,389 12 0	10,389 2 0
	Total Sanction	...	10,000 0 0
	Excess expenditure	...	389 9 0

N. B.—Sanction for the excess expenditure has been applied for.

8.—EPIGRAPHY.

—o—

The year 1907-08 has been fruitful in epigraphical discoveries. At Mathurā some fresh Brāhmī inscriptions of the Kushaṇa period have come to light which are of special interest in connection with the sculptures on which they occur. Two of these I wish briefly to note. Among the sculptures acquired by Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna for the Mathurā Museum is a well-preserved seated Buddha statuette (ht. 2′ 3¼″). The Paṇḍit discovered it at the Kaṭrā in the house of a Brāhmin who ignorantly worshipped it as the Brahmanical patriarch Viśvāmitra. The four attending figures—two flywhisk-carriers and two flower-showering celestials, the owner took to represent Rāma and his brothers Lakshmaṇa, Bharata and Śatrughna!

The inscription, which is cut in three lines on the pedestal reads:—

1. *Budharakhitasa mātare Amohā āṁsiye Bodhisacho patiṭhāpito*
2. *sahā mātāpitihi Sakavihāre*
3. *savasatvāṇā[ṁ]hitasukhāye.*

"Budharakhita's mother Amohā-āṁsī has erected this Bodhisattva image together with her parents at the Saka-vihāra for the welfare and pleasure of all sentient beings."

It is curious that the inscription describes the statuette as a Bodhisattva (Prākrit *Bodhisacho*), though it presents the same appearance as the Anyor one which is designated as a Buddha image. Unfortunately the head of the latter is lost so that we cannot decide whether the two are similar in every respect. Anyhow, we may assume that the Kaṭrā image represents the historical Bodhisattva Śākyamuni so that, after all, the two statuette depict the same personage.

The term Saka-vihāra I take to denote a Buddhist Convent founded by one of the Śāka satraps of Mathurā whose rule preceded that of the Kushaṇas. I must, however, admit the possibility that the word corresponds to Sanskrit *svakavihāre* "in her own monastery." I have chosen the former interpretation as it seems more natural and is supported by the evidence of other votive inscriptions in which the convent where an image is set up is always indicated by a distinct proper name.

Another inscribed image of great interest is a colossal Nāga statue (ht. 7′ 4″) which Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna pointed out to me near the village

of Chhargaon, 5 miles due south of Mathurā. It is now placed in the Mathurā Museum. The Nāga is recognizable by the sevenfold snake-hood surmounting him. He is standing with his right hand raised over his head. The left hand is broken, but from the analogy of a similar Nāga image in the Mathurā Museum we may assume that it held a cup.

On the back of the statue is a well-preserved inscription in six lines dated in the 40th year in the reign of Huvishka. It thus supplies a new link in the chain of dates of the Indo-Scythian period. The image is distinctly referred to in the inscription as "the Lord Nāga" (*Bhagavā Nāgo*). It was erected in connection with the construction of a tank (*pukharani*) and thus affords additional proof that these so-called "Snake-gods" are not human-shaped reptiles, far less deified heroes, but water spirits propitiated in their alternately beneficial and destructive nature. Brahmanical and Buddhist legend bear ample evidence to the same effect.

The prevalence of Nāga worship in ancient Mathurā is also evidenced by an inscribed slab* found in the Jamālpur Mound and now preserved in the Lucknow Museum. It was erected as stated in the inscription "at the place sacred to the Lord, the Nāga king Dadhikarṇa."

The Chhargaon image also affords tangible proof that side by side with Buddhism there flourished in Mathurā these popular cults of the deified elements of nature, the origin of which is lost in obscurity. We can thus better understand the endeavours of Buddhist preachers who converted the capricious Nāgas and savage Yakshas into devout worshippers of the Lord Buddha.

One more point is to be noticed. The Nāga of Chhargaon still received occasional homage from the villagers, but they had converted him into an orthodox Brahmanical deity—Dāujī, alias Balarāma the brother of Kṛishṇa. It very often occurs that ancient images of heterodox sects are worshipped nowadays under the name of some Hindū god or goddess. Above I have quoted the instance of the Katrā Buddha who had become Viśvāmitra. But in the case of the Chhargaon it is curious that there are in and round Mathurā other instances in which an ancient Nāga image is being worshipped as Balarāma.† The snake-hood is explained as indicating Śesa-nāga of which Balarāma is believed to be an incarnation. The cup in

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* *Cf.* Bühler, *Epigr. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 390, No. XVIII where it is erroneously stated that the inscription was found in the Kaṅkālī Ṭilā. *Cf.* Growse, Mathurā.

† For this reason Mr. Growse identified the Nāga figure in the Mathurā Museum with Balarāma.

his left hand is said to refer to his drinking propensities. May we assume that not only these images but the characteristics and the person of Balarāma also are derived from the ancient Nāgas which once played such a prominent part in the popular religion of India?

Three copper-plate inscriptions discovered in the United Provinces belong to three rulers of the Gaharvār dynasty of Kanauj and form a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the period immediately preceding the Muhammadan conquest. Earliest in date is the Chandrāvatī plate, dated *Saṁvat* 1148 (A. D. 1090), of Chandra-deva, the founder of the Gaharvār or Rāṭhor dynasty. Next comes the Sahet copper-plate which has already been discussed in the previous chapter. It is dated *saṁvat* 1186 (A. D. 1128) and is a record of Govinda-chandra, the grandson of Chandra-deva. The importance of that ruler may be estimated from the abundance of his copper-plates which range from 1104 to 1155. His grandson Jayachchandra was the last Hindu prince of Kanauj who was defeated and killed in 1193. It appears, however, that his son Hariś-chandra still held sway over part of his ancestral domains. For the third copper-plate, dated *saṁvat* 1253 (A. D. 1195), is issued by this prince, of whom, as far as I know, no other record has yet come to light.* It was found in a famine work at Machhlishahr, Jaunpur District. The success of archæological work in the United Provinces is indeed partly due to the prevailing famine conditions.

Finally, I wish to note an inscription which, though discovered after the close of the official year, has been included in my list of inscriptions on account of its interest. It is incised on a stone *liṅga* measuring 2′ 9″ in height which has come to light in a mound called Bharadi Dih, near the village of Karamdāṇḍe, Faizābād District. It is dated in the 117th year of the Gupta era (A. D. 436) on the 10th of Kārttika. It is the record of a Pṛithivī-sheṇa who was Councillor and Minister of the crown prince (*mantrī-kumārāmātya*) and afterwards General (*mahābalādhikṛita*) under the Gupta Emperor Kumāra-gupta I. The inscription mentions that Pṛithivi-sheṇa's father Śikhara-swāmin was *mantrī-kumārāmātya* of Kumāra-gupta's father Chandragupta II, Vikramāditya, from which it appears that this office was hereditary.

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* Possibly he is the ruler mentioned in the Belkharā pillar inscription. *Cf. J. R. A. S.* for 1908, pp. 791 f.

9.—ACQUISITIONS FOR MUSEUMS.

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A.—LAHORE MUSEUM.*

GANDHARA SCULPTURES.

1. Image (height 4′ 5″ ; width 1′ 11″) of the goddess Hāritī (?) clad in a well draped robe and wearing a flat torques and a necklace hanging down between the breasts, bracelets round the upper arms and a wreath on the head. The feet, arms below the elbows and nose are broken. It was found by Bhagvanlāl Indraji in the Saptarshi Ṭīlā at Mathurā. Cf. *J. R. A. S.*, 1894, pp. 542—543 and Burgess, *Ancient Monuments*; plates 56 and 57.

2. Image (height 4′ 7″ ; width 1′ 6″) of Buddha standing with the right arm (hand missing) raised and the left holding the hem of the robe. Plain circular halo. On front of pedestal a relief enclosed between two Indo-Corinthian pilasters which support a cornice decorated with acanthus leaves. In centre relic casket placed on a throne under a canopy. It is worshipped by six devotees. Those to the proper right are a monk and two women, those to the left three monks, the first of whom carries a garland (?). The sides of the pedestal are decorated with two lotus rosettes ; the proper left side is defaced.

3. Image (height 3′ 7″ ; width 1′ 2″) of Buddha standing with the right arm (hand missing) raised and the left holding the hem of the robe. Plain circular halo. The image is broken in two above the feet. On pedestal lotus-border enclosed between two Indo-Corinthian pilasters.

4. Torso (height 1′ 9″ ; width 11½″) of Buddha standing with the right arm raised and the left holding the hem of the garment. Both hands missing.

5. Pedestal (height 1′ 2″ ; width 10½″) of standing Bodhisattva image of which only the sandaled feet remain. On front a relief enclosed between two Indo-Corinthian pilasters which support a cornice decorated with acanthus leaves.

6. Head (height 1′ 3½″ ; width 10″) of colossal Buddha image. *Úrṇā* marked by a cavity which originally must have held a precious stone. Hair arranged in schematic rows of curls.

7. Head (height 11½″ ; width 6½″) of a Buddha image of natural size. *Úrṇā* marked by a cavity which originally must have held a precious stone. Hair arranged in wavy locks.

8. Mask (height 1′ ½″ ; width 7½″) of head of a Buddha of natural size. Nose and forehead damaged. Hair arranged in wavy locks. *Ushnīsha* treated as a *krobulos* tied up with a cord.

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*Nos. 1—50 have been transferred to Lahore from the Municipal Museum, Delhī.

9—12. Four heads (height 8″ ; width 4¼″, 7¼″ × 4¼″, 7¾″ × 4″ and 7″ × 4″ respectively) of Buddha image of less than natural size. Hair arranged in wavy locks.

13. Statuette (height 1′ 6″ ; width 5″) of Buddha standing. Arms and halo damaged ; feet and pedestal missing.

14. Torso (height 1′ ; width 6″) of standing Buddha statuette. Arms partly missing.

15. Statuette (height 8½″ ; width 10½″) of headless Buddha seated cross-legged in the attitude of preaching on a lotus throne supported by an elephant, two crouching atlantes and two lions. The latter are an indication that Buddha's seat is meant for a throne (Sanskrit *simhāsana* literally " lion-seat "). There are traces of attending figures, probably Bodhisattvas, which once stood on both sides of the Buddha figure.

16. Fragment (height 1′ 5½″ ; width 1′ ½″) of a bas-relief representing the Dīpaṅkara-jātaka. Both the ends of the sculpture with the figures of Dīpaṅkara Buddha and the flower-girl are lost. Of the Buddha only the right foot is still visible. The preserved portion contains the figure of Sumedha five times, first buying the lotus-flowers from the girl, then approaching the Buddha, then kneeling and spreading out his hair as a carpet for the Buddha to walk on, then presenting the lotus-flowers (both arms missing) and finally rising in the air (defaced). The sculpture is much injured. The crenelated top of the city wall of Dīpavatī can still be traced above.

17. Bas-relief (height 8″ ; width 9¾″) representing Buddha seated cross-legged on a throne placed under a tree of which the foliage is visible over his head. His right hand is raised in the attitude of protection. To his right three monks with shaven heads are standing, the one in front with folded hands, the second carrying an offering (?) and the third behind showering flowers. On the proper left side there were probably the same number of monks. But only the one in front carrying an alms-bowl is preserved. The other two figures are lost with part of the sculpture.

18. Fragment (height 1′ 4¼″ ; width 11½″) of a bas-relief containing two panels enclosed within a double border. The upper panel shows Buddha seated cross-legged on a low platform under a tree of which the foliage is visible over his head. His right hand is raised, his left holds some indistinct object. To his right two male figures are standing holding each a round object. They are dressed in tunics, trousers and shoes and wear ornamental turbans. Behind the second one a palm-tree. The lower panel shows Buddha seated cross-legged on a low platform under a tree of which the foliage is visible over his head. His right hand is raised and his left holds an alms-bowl. To his right three male figures in royal dress are standing, marked by their haloes as divine beings. The two in front carry each an alms-bowl in the right hand. Over the third one is some foliage. The scene seems to refer to the presentation of the four cups by the four *lokapālas*. The proper left side of the sculpture is missing.

19. Fragment (height 7″ ; width 4½″) of a bas-relief containing a female figure seated on a throne, both feet resting on a footstool. A circular halo marks her as a divine being. She holds in her left arm a nude child standing on her left knee and

embracing her with both arms. Its head is lost. Her right hand is raised towards a second child which is visible over her shoulder. The figure presumably represents the Yaksha queen Hāritī with her children. The proper right half of the sculpture which is broken must have contained the figure of the Yaksha king Kubera.

20. Fragment (height 6" ; width 1' 3½") of a frieze containing two figures under ogee arches alternating with Indo-Persopolitan pilasters. One figure is a Buddha seated cross-legged on a low platform, both hands resting in the lap in the attitude of meditation. The other figure is a male, clad in an ample robe and a turban and standing with a flower in his right hand.

21. Fragment (height 1' 8" ; width 5½") of an upright with three small panels, each containing two male figures standing in the attitude of adoration. Those in the uppermost panel are monks and those in the two lower panels lay-members. Along the proper right side of the sculpture there runs a border of vine leaves.

22. Fragment (height 9" ; width 3¾") of an upright containing portions of two panels. The lower panel has a male figure standing with the hands folded in front of the breast. The upper panel seems to have contained a similar figure, broken above the knees.

23. Fragment (height 5½" ; width 3") of an upright containing one complete central panel and portions of two broken panels above and beneath. In each panel there are two figures standing.

24. Fragment (height 3½" ; width 6½") of a frieze with a Buddha figure seated cross-legged in meditation under a tree and a worshipping male figure kneeling on each side. On the proper left side where the sculpture is broken there seems to have been a similar scene separated from the first by an Indo-Corinthian pilaster.

25. Fragment (height 2¾" ; width 6½") of a circular frieze containing Buddha figures separated by trees (?) surmounted by a modillion cornice.

26. Fragment (height 3½" ; width 1' 7") of the circular drum of a miniature *stūpa*. In centre Buddha seated cross-legged in meditation under a tree with four adoring figures standing to his right and three to his left. This scene seems to have been repeated all along the frieze, the groups of figures being separated by trees. Modillion cornice above.

27. Fragment (height 5" ; width 10") of a frieze consisting of a row of garland-carrying cupids, of which two are preserved.

28. Fragment (height 3½" ; width 10½") of circular frieze with figure of Buddha seated in meditation under a tree with two garland carrying cupids on each side. Indo-Corinthian pilaster to proper right and modillion cornice above.

29. Fragment (height 1' ; width 8") of circular slab (halo ?) with projecting figures of male worshippers standing with folded hands in the attitude of adoration.

30. Bas-relief (height 4" ; width 9") with figure of Buddha, seated cross-legged in meditation under a tree and two male lay members kneeling on each side. Indo-Corinthian pilaster to proper left and modillion cornice above.

31. Capital (height 5½″ ; wiath 9″) of Indo-Corinthian pilaster with Buddha figurine seated in meditation inserted in the foliage.

32. Fragment (height 3″ ; width 2″) of modillion cornice with five complete and one broken bracket.

33. Fragment (height 2″ ; width 8½″) of modillion cornice with four complete and one broken bracket.

34. Bracket (height 3″ ; width 9″) of a modillion cornice.

35. Fragment (height 7½″ ; width 1′ 11″) of a frieze consisting of a Buddhist railing surmounted by an acanthus cornice.

36. Fragment (height 6″ ; width 9½″) of a slab ornamented on three sides with rosettes and half-rosettes enclosed in plain raised borders.

37. Fragment (height 3″ ; width 1′ 9″) of a cornice ornamented with a rope border.

38. Fragment (height 1¾″ ; width 5½″) of a cornice decorated with acanthus leaves.

STUCCO FIGURES.

39. Head (height 8″) of Buddha figure. Nose and right ear slightly damaged. Hair treated in schematic rows of locks. High *ushṇīsha* ; no *ūrṇā*.

40. Head (height 6½″) of Buddha figure, well preserved, hair treated in schematic rows of locks. *Ushṇīsha* ; no *ūrṇā*.

41. Head (height 5¼″) of Bodhisattva (?) figure. Nose and ears broken. Surface slightly damaged. Ornamental head-dress. Traces of *ushṇīsha*.

42. Head (height 5″) of Bodhisattva (?) figure. Nose and ears broken. Surface damaged in places. Ornamental head-dress.

43. Head (height 2¾″) of Buddha (?) figurine. Nose and ears broken. Surface defaced.

44. Head (height 5″) of lion with protruding eyes and tongue. Lower jaw and part of upper jaw lost. Manes marked on the forehead.

45. Fragment (height 3½″) of lion's (?) head. Proper left half missing. Manes marked on the forehead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

46. Fragment (height 12¾″; width 13″) of a slate inscribed with an incomplete Tibetan inscription of eight lines. Of the ninth line only the upper portion is partly preserved.

47—48. Two tablets (height 5″ ; width 3¾″) of baked clay, incased in wooden frames. They represent Gautama Buddha seated cross-legged on a lotus seat inside a chapel surmounted by a *śikhara* spire. Round the spire the foliage of the

Bodhi tree (Ficus religiosa, Hindi *pīpal*) is visible—indicating that the Buddha is shown here at the moment of his enlightenment (*bodhi*). This is confirmed by the position of his right hand with which he touches the earth in order to call her to witness of his good works. This attitude is technically known as the earth-touching attitude (Sanskrit *bhūmisparśa-mudrā*). The space on both sides of the chapel is filled with *stūpas* of various sizes, as are actually found round important Buddhist shrines.

Below the lotus-seat is an inscription in three lines containing the so-called Buddhist creed. Judging from the character, these tablets seem to belong to the 7th or 8th Century of the Christian era.

49. Illustrated Hindi Manuscript entitled " Rāg aur Rāgnī".

50. Harmony of the four Gospels and other book in Tibetan printed at Kyelang (British Lahul) at the Moravian Mission Press.

51. Statuette (height o. m. 22) of a Bodhisattva seated cross-legged on a throne. His right hand is raised to the shoulder, the left holds a vessel. He has a circular halo and wears the usual ornaments. The sculpture is Gandharian ; but it is of a debased type and probably of a comparatively late date.

52. Fragment (height o. m. 125 ; width o. m. 285) of a sculpture which evidently formed the top of an image slab. It contains two flying male figures holding a casket, which must have been over the head of the image. Apparently there was a row of female figures, likewise flying and carrying offerings, on both sides of the halo. Only one of these figures is entire and two are partly preserved. It was found near Mandiān, Talkī Dhurī, Patiāla State.

TIBETAN PAINTINGS.

From Ladakh.

53. Picture on canvas mounted on cloth (height 3'). The central figure is a Buddha seated on a lotus in " the earth-touching attitude." It is surmounted by five smaller Buddha figures seated cross-legged on lotus-seats and distinguished by various gestures. In the proper left lower corner is the figure of Vaiśravaṇa or Kubera (Tibetan rNam-thos-sras) the god of wealth, holding a lemon in his right, and a pearl-vomiting mongoose in his left hand. The six Buddha figures probably represent the six predecessors of Śākyamuni, though the gestures (Sanskrit *mudrā*) do not quite agree (*Cf.* Grünwedel, *Mythologie des Buddhismus in Tibet und der Mongolei*, p. 9, fig. 4.

54. Picture on cloth (1' 1½") with nine demonical figures each of which is marked with an inscription in Tibetan. The central figure has three faces and six arms in which he holds a thunderbolt, a trident, a mace (?) to the right and a bell, a skull (?) and an arrow to the left. He has a frontal eye and a diadem of skulls. He clasps his Śakti who is white-coloured and holds a skull in her left hand. Both figures are surrounded by a halo of flames. The remaining seven figures are animal-headed witches.

ANTIQUITIES FROM SUNET (LUDHIANA DISTRICT).*

55. A square terra-cotta tablet ($3\frac{3}{4}$" wide) carved on both sides.

56. A square terra-cotta tablet nearly 2" broad with three parallel curves on one side.

57. A fragment of sandstone, 3" by $2\frac{3}{8}$", with flower pot in relief.

58. Fragment of stone.

59. A circular disc of baked clay, 4" in diameter, having a *yantra* or spell (?) carved on both sides.

60. A small rectangular terra-cotta tablet, 2" by $1\frac{1}{2}$", with three curves on one side.

61. A spindle whorl.

62. A square tablet of baked clay, 1" broad, with some lineal marks on both sides.

63. A rectangular tablet of clay, 1" by $\frac{3}{4}$", with marks on one side.

64—80. Seventeen circular clay sealings of four different dies bearing the following legend in two lines : (1) *Śaṅkara-Nā* (2)*rāyaṇābhyā*[*ṁ*]. The length of their diameter varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$" and $\frac{3}{4}$". The four dies must have belonged to different dates. They may be assigned to the Kushaṇa and early Gupta periods. One sealing has a seal-impression on the reverse contained in an ellipse and consisting of a trident and two letters which appear to be *nābhyā*. Another has on the reverse the legend *Hari*[*ś*]*arm*[*m*]*a* with indistinct symbols above.

81—82. Two sealings with elliptical impression ($\frac{3}{4}$" × $\frac{1}{2}$"). Legend : *Śrī Kṛishṇadattasya*. Early Gupta period. The symbol shown above this legend is that of a quoit (*chakra*).

83—86. Four sealings with elliptical seal-impression ($\frac{3}{4}$" × $\frac{5}{8}$"). Legend : *Hari*[*ś*]*arma* ; conch symbol above. Kushaṇa period. *Cf.* above sub No. 64—80.

87—89. Three sealings with rectangular seal impression ($\frac{13}{16}$" × $\frac{3}{4}$"). Legend: *Rudraśarma* with a trident above. Kushaṇa period.

90. Elliptical clay sealing with a diademed head to the right. The axes of the seal are 1" and $\frac{7}{8}$" approximately.

91. Elliptical clay sealing, the axes being 1" and $1\frac{1}{4}$". Its one side represents a trident.

92. A circular sealing $1\frac{1}{8}$" in diameter. Legend : *Gaṅgabhadra* (?), with trident and a snake above.

93. A spherical clay sealing, the axes of which are $\frac{7}{8}$ × 1". The legend on one side is *Gaṅgabhadra* written under a trident. That on the other is a trident and *Gaṅga* in one line.

94. Circular clay seal nearly 1" in diameter. The legend is : *Śrī-Vishṇu-mah.*

95—97. Three irregular-shaped clay sealings. The largest is $\frac{7}{8}$" long at one side, the smallest too is $\frac{7}{8}$" long at the middle. The legend is *Mara* (?) and a trident in

* This and the following lists have been prepared by my assistant Pandit Hirananda.

one line. The smallest one bears a legend consisting of four letters on the reverse.

98. Elliptical sealing 1″ in diameter. The legend seems to be : Śrī *Mitra (gupta)eya.*

99. Elliptical sealing, axes, $\frac{7}{8}$″ and $\frac{3}{8}$″ long. The legend enclosed by an elliptical curve is *Vishṇutrāta.*

100. An irregular elliptical-shaped clay sealing, the largest axe of which is $1\frac{1}{8}$″ One side contains a legend which seems to be : *Māgha-śīlasya.*

101. Circular clay sealing $\frac{3}{4}$″ in diameter. It has a gourd-like sign above the legend which seems to be Srī-*Vishṇudāsasya.*

102. Sealing with two seal-impressions on the obverse. Legend not read.

103. Circular (?) clay sealing about 1″ in diameter, axes 1″ and $1\frac{7}{8}$″ in length. Legend under the representation of a club (?) and a human figure (?) is : *Jitaṁ Bhagava[tā].*

104. A circular clay sealing, $1\frac{1}{4}$″ in diameter, with a couchant lion and the legend Srīvarmasya underneath on one side.

105. An elliptical clay sealing 1″ by $1\frac{1}{4}$″ in dimensions. The legend on the obverse is Śaṅkara-Nārāyaṇābhyāṁ and on the reverse only two letters *sasya* are distinct. (*Cf.* No. 64—80).

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B.—ACQUISITIONS LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

OBJECTS PURCHASED AT KOSAM, ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

Terra-cottas.

1. Seal with rectangular base and trapezoidical elevation. It is surmounted by a circular handle which is pierced by a small hole and has the *Svastika* emblem at the top. Four lines in low relief which go round divide the portion between the handle and the base into four parts. The base measures $1\frac{5}{8}$″ by $1\frac{11}{16}$″. The height is $1\frac{9}{16}$″ and the top is $1\frac{3}{16}$″ in diameter. The legend written on the base is in Prākrit. To read it we have to proceed from the left upper corner and turn the seal round. It runs :—*Kiṇhanadisa.* Sanskrit *Krishṇa-nandinaḥ* " Of Krishṇanandin."

On palæographic grounds this seal can be ascribed to the 4th Century A. D. As the letters are not reversed, it appears that the seal was not intended for making impressions. The hole in the handle was probably meant for passing a ring.

2. A tablet ($3\frac{9}{16}$″ × $4\frac{1}{8}$″) damaged at the sides. It represents a male and a female figure seated on an ornamental chair in an amorous attitude with their feet resting on a footstool. The background has floral ornamentation and the chair is shown in perspective. Two small holes at the upper corners indicate that the tablet was meant for hanging.

3. A tablet (2″ × $5\frac{3}{8}$″) with a female figure standing with her hands resting on the girdle. She wears a peculiar head dress like a turban, ear-rings, necklace, bangles and anklets.

The resemblance, which this as well as the three following figures bear with those on the Mathurā railing-pillars (for which *see* V. A. Smith. *The Jaina Stūpa of Mathurā* plates LXI-II) would indicate that they belong to the same age.

4. Female figure ($1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$) standing with her right hand placed on the thigh. She holds in the left hand an indistinct round object against her shoulder and wears ear-rings, necklace, etc.

5. A small worn figure of a female ($2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$) standing with her right hand placed in front of the body and the left arm extended downwards holding an indistinct object in the hand. The legs are disproportionately long.

6. Figure of a standing female ($2'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) with lower portion broken. It has very elaborate head-dress, necklace and girdle, thin waist and broad hips. The hands with wristlets put on, are placed on the girdle. The small aperture at the middle of the head-dress would indicate that it was intended for hanging.

7. Bust of a female ($2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) wearing disproportionately large ear-rings, a necklace and a head ornament. The right ear and the nose are damaged and the figurine appears to be a fragment. Round the head there are three large holes the use of which is not apparent.

8. Fragment ($2\frac{13}{16}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$) of a female figurine with left hand raised above shoulder and top pierced with small circular cavity.

9. Fragment ($2\frac{1}{16}'' \times 2''$) with bust of a female whose right hand, ornamented with bangles and wristlet, holds the right ear-ring. The left fore-arm which is broken probably rested on the hip. The tiara-like head-dress is peculiar. There is floral decoration round the head and the top is pierced by a small aperture.

10. A tablet ($3'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) with a male and a female figure standing. The lower portion of it is broken and the top is pierced by a hole. The female figure has a turban-like head-dress.

11. Male figurine ($1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) squatting with his hands placed on the knees. He wears ear-rings, necklace and coat and has a peculiar head-dress which is pierced by a small aperture that might have been meant for passing a ring. The object in the left hand may be a money bag in which case the figure would represent Kubera. Large circular hole is to be seen midway between the legs.

12. Male figure ($2\frac{1}{8} \times 4''$) like No. 11. The head-dress is slightly different and the hole is made beneath the figure.

13. Male figure ($2\frac{3}{16}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) resembling No. 12 except that it has no hole.

14. Male figure ($1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) like No. 13, with a small circular hole piercing the upper portion of the head-dress.

15. A much worn male figure ($1\frac{11}{16}'' \times 3\frac{5}{16}''$) like No. 14.

16. Male figure ($2''$ by $3\frac{3}{4}''$). Description as before. Its lower portion is broken. Privities appear to have been exposed, hence the representation seems to be nude.

17. Male figure ($2'' \times 4''$). Description as in No. 16. The broken back shows that these figurines are hollow within.

18. Male figure ($2'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) like No. 13.

19. A grotesque male figure ($2\frac{1}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) squatting and covering his chin with both hands. Right side is much worn. Anklet is to be seen on the left foot. It seems to be rude. The top of the head is pierced by a small cavity.

20. Upper body of a ram ($2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) decorated and with forelegs turned upwards. It is pierced from right to left shoulder and there is a deep hole at the top of the head. One deep and large hole is to be seen at the head. It is pierced with two more holes—one on each side under the horns. Possibly this is a toy and the cavities were intended for passing a piece of wood or a ring to turn it round.

21. Figure ($5'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) representing the upper part of a ram's body, surmounted by a curious ornamentation on the head and mutilated. Other particulars are like those of No. 20.

22. Figure ($4'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$) like No. 21 but has no ornamentation on the head and is much worn.

23. Figure of the upper body of a ram ($2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{5}{8}''$) resembling No. 21. The hole under the left horn is broken and the ornamentation is worn.

24. Figure ($2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$) of a ram similar to No. 22.

25. Figure ($2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$) like No. 22 ; but appears to have had no holes under the horns.

26. Figure ($3'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) like No. 25.

27. Figure ($2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$) resembling No. 20. Much worn.

28. Fragment ($1\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) representing an ornamented pair of arms.

29. Fragmentary human head ($3'' \times 6''$) with a turban.

30. Head ($3\frac{5}{8}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$) of a pot image with disproportionately large ears and protuberant turban. Its left ear is partly broken. (*Cf.* pot images of Kasiā).

31. Head ($3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$) of pot image with round face, prominent eyes and disproportionately long ears. The right ear has a large ring and the left ear is broken.

32. Head of pot image ($1\frac{7}{16}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) with *Śikha*.

33. Human head ($2'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$) like No. 32. Here the *Śikha* is circular, broad and bulged upwards so as to resemble a cap.

34. Human head ($3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) with right ear smaller than the left one.

35. Head ($3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{7}{16}''$) of a pot image with a turban. The depressed nose and the eyes, one of which is higher than the other, as well as the open lips make it a very ugly representation.

36. Human head ($3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 4\frac{3}{16}''$) with a semi-circular turban resting on the ears and open mouth.

37. Human head ($4'' \times 5\frac{5}{16}''$) of pot image with broken image and much worn.

38. Male figure ($2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$) of a very poor make with lower portion broken and no left arm.

39. Human ? figurine ($1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$). Much worn.

40. Figurine ($3'' \times 4''$) of a man standing with right hand raised against right shoulder and left placed on the girdle. It wears necklace and girdle. Head and legs lost. It resembles Mathurā figures referred to in No. 3.

41. Spout ($2'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$) held by a *makara* head.

42. Spout ($1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$) like No. 41.

43. Indistinct object ($1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{13}{16}''$) with carved concentric circles.

44. Round tablet $1\frac{2}{3}''$ in diameter with the figure of an elephant in relief.

45. A broken walnut ? like piece 2" broad.

46. A square mould, $2\frac{1}{2}''$ in height, probably used for printing cloth.

47. Mould ($2\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{8}''$) shaped like a horse shoe and like No. 46 used for printing cloth.

48. Elephant ($1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) mounted by a man of whom only the left leg remains. It has ornamental depressions on the back; legs and face gone.

49. Fish ($1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$) pierced by a hole meant probably for passing a ring.

50. Head of a pot image ($1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{7}{8}''$); left ear lost.

51. One half of a hollow globe of baked clay ($3\frac{3}{4}''$ in diameter), with ledge round the edge and a pierced projection. It may be a censer (*Cf.* Kasiā censer of metal).

52. Spindle whorl ? $1\frac{11}{16}''$ of sun dried-clay.

53. An indistinct object of clay ($\frac{11}{16}'' \times \frac{15}{16}''$) with depressed sides.

54. Fragment ($\frac{7}{8}''$) of polished black pottery.

55. A seal-like object of clay (1" in diameter) with floral ornamentation in low relief.

Stones.

56. Round lid of stone (steatite ?) $2\frac{7}{8}''$ in diameter.

57. Lid of a casket $1\frac{13}{16}''$ in diameter.

58. Tablet ($2\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2\frac{11}{16}''$) carved with a male figure. Perhaps it represents a Triton as found in Mathurā sculpture.

59—69. Troy weights. Two of them which are heaviest weigh nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas and are of highly polished black marble ? The lightest weighs nearly 2 mashas.

60. Fragment of a soft stone ($1\frac{1}{4}''$ long) pierced with a small hole at one side.

61. Fragment of a variegated soft stone $\frac{3}{4}''$ long and $\frac{7}{8}''$ in width.

62—84. Beads.

85. Indistinct object of soft stone ($\frac{7}{18}'' \times 1\frac{1}{16}''$). Its peculiar shape resembles the letter M surmounted by the figure 8.

Metallic Pieces.

86—121. Pieces of some alloy—perhaps of copper—probably fragments of ornaments.

122. Fish ($\frac{9}{16}'' \times 1''$) of bell metal.

123. Tortoise ($\frac{15}{16}'' \times 1''$) of bell metal (?)

124. Bead ($\frac{3}{8}''$ in diameter).

125—126. Thimbles ($\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$). One has a small hole on both sides.

127. A hollow bell-like object of brass (?) ($\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$) with concentric circles on the outer surface.

128. Thimble-like object, $\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1''$, of lead (?) surmounted by a cap.

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FINDS SAHET-MAHET.

7 boxes containing sculptures.

8 boxes containing terra-cottas.

1 box containing carved bricks.

2 boxes containing ancient pottery.

1 box containing pottery and minor finds.

D.—ACQUISITIONS MATHURA MUSEUM.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1—90.	90 sculptures (of which 9 inscribed) transferred from Public Library Allahabad.			
91—112.	22 sculptures extracted from an ancient well on site of former hamlet of Jamālpur.			
113.	Drum of miniature *stūpa* from Dhruv Ṭīlā, purchased for	25	0	0
114.	Inscribed Jaina statuette from Mātā Maṭ.			
115.	Torso of Bodhisattva statue, purchased for ...	3	0	0
116.	Bas-relief representing Buddha visited by Indra, purchased for	5	0	0
117.	Colossal Buddha head, purchased for	1	0	0
118.	Mora well inscription, acquired for	45	8	0
119.	Fragment Choba's well, purchased for	0	8	0
120—121.	Bas-relief and statuette from Rāj Ghāṭ, purchased for ...	19	0	0
122.	Female statue, worshipped as Kubja, purchased for ...	3	4	0
123—124.	Inscribed Buddha image from Anyor and detached head, obtained for	33	11	0
125.	Inscribed Budda image from Kaṭrā, purchased for ...	90	0	0
126—127.	Inscribed Colossal Yaksha (?) statue and Narasimha image from Parkham.			
128—129.	Buddha image and torso of Bodhisattva from Police Lines	1	4	0
130—136.	Six small scriptures from Kaṭra and Jogipura, purchased for	7	8	0
137—140.	Five statuettes of Brahmanical deities, presented by Mahant Saligram of Cawnpur.			
141.	Brahmanical sculpture	4	0	0
142.	Jaina statuette	4	0	0
143.	Bracket from Kakor Ghāṭī, Mathurā City, obtained for ...	3	8	0
144—145.	Fragment of *ūrdhvapatta* and miniature *stūpa* ...	2	8	0
146—148.	Inscribed "Tablet of homage" and two railling pillars from Holi Gate, obtained for	114	6	0
149—150.	Two fragments of female statues from Bhūtesar, obtained for	4	8	0
151.	Modern Krishna image from Hans Ganj, obtained for ...	8	2	0
152.	Inscribed pedestal of Buddha image from Naugām ...	4	8	0
153.	Three-faced image from Bhadār	7	0	0
154—160.	Seven Buddhist railing-pillars from Kotā ...	15	10	0
161.	Inscribed pedestal	7	0	0
162.	Bust of Buddha image	1	0	0
163.	Pillar base	3	0	0
164.	Lion figure.			
165.	Sculpture representing tree-spirits.			
166.	Double bracket, presented by Seth Bhik Chand.			
	TOTAL ...	413	13	0

10.—PUBLICATIONS.

A.—Reports and Catalogues.

In course of preparation.

Inscriptions of Chambā State.—Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With facsimiles of fifty inscriptions, one map and text illustrations.

Tile-mosaics of Lahore Fort.—Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With coloured reproductions of one hundred and fifteen figured panels and elevation showing their position on the Fort wall.

Excavations of Kasiā.—Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series.

Catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Municipal Museum at Mathurā. With plates.

Catalogue of the archæological collections preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, by Babu Rakhal Das Banerji.

Catalogue of the museum of archæology in the Naubat Khāna, Delhi Fort.

Catalogue of Græco-Buddhist sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

B.—Contributions Annual Report of the Archæological Survey.

1904-05.

Notes on excavations at Kasiā.

Inscribed brass statuette from Fatehpur, Kāngrā District.

The ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort, by Pandit Hirananda.

1905-06.

Excavations at Kasiā.

Monuments of Kāṅgṛā ruined in the earthquake.

1906-07.

Excavations at Kasiā.

The Mathurā School of Sculpture.

1907-08.

Excavations at Sahêt-Mahêt.

Note on brick temples in the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts.

Ancient coins and sealings from Sunêt, Ludhiāna District, by Pandit Hīrānanda.

Antiquities from Kosam, Allahabad District, by Pandit Hīrānanda.

C.—Contributions to Epigraphia Indica.

Inscribed images in the Mathurā Museum.

Stone inscription in the temple of Triloknāth, Maṇḍi (Maṇḍi State) by Pandit Hīrānanda.

Chandrāvatī copper-plate inscription of Chandra-deva of Kanauj, dated Saṁvat 1148.

Sahêt copper-ptate inscription of Govinda-Chandra of Kanauj, dated Saṁvat 1186, by Pandit Dayā Rām Sāhni.

Machhlishahr copper-plate inscription of Hariśchandra of Kanauj, dated Saṁvat 1253, by Pandit Hīrānanda.

List of public libraries, etc., to which copies of the Archæological Survey Reports, New Imperial Series, including the Director-General's Annual Report, Part II, and the Provincial Annual Reports of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh „ „ Edinburgh.
Glasgow „ „ Glasgow.
Aberdeen „ „ Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
The Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institut de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.

Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.

Kgl. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse, 120, Berlin.

Professor Lüders of Rostock, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Science, Vienna.

Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.

British School at Rome c/o His Excellency the British Ambassador, British Ambassy, Rome.

American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.

Royal Institute of Netherlands-India, The Hague, Holland.

Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.

University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

„ „ Christiania, Norway.

British School at Athens, Greece.

Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

America Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.

Melbourne Library, Melbourne.

University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.

Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.

Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.

Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, Shanghai.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi.

Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.

Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manilla.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

*Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.

University „ Madras.

Public „ „

Presidency College, „

School of Art, „

Government Central Museum, Madras.

Christian College Library „

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.

University „ „

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

School of Art, Bombay.

The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.

Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.

Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.

University „ Allahabad.

Public Library, Allahabad.

Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

Thomason College, Roorkee.

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* Director-General's Report, Part II.

II.—INDIA—(*concld.*)

PANJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Panjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Libr ary, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

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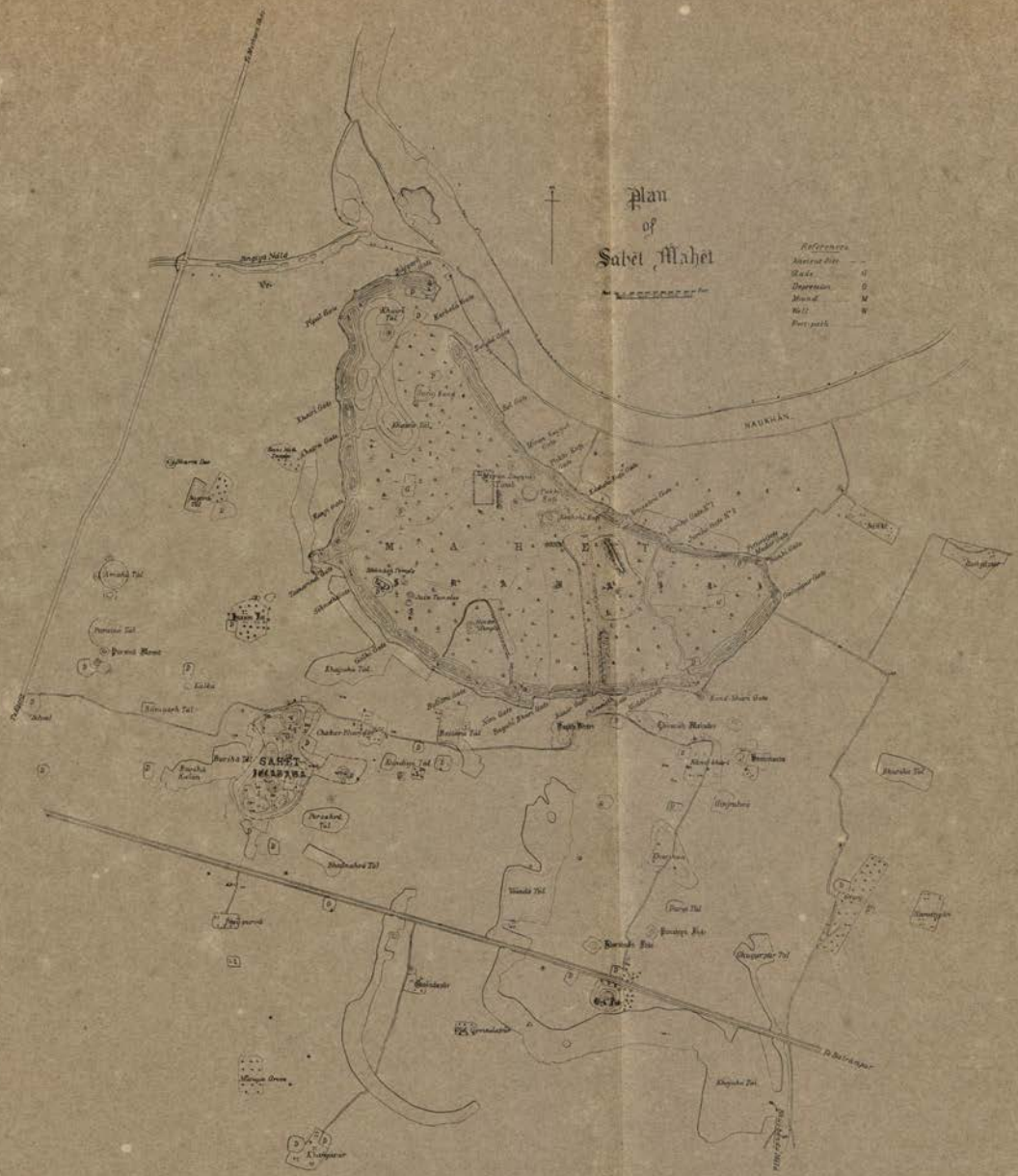
Plan
of
Sahet Mahet
References
Ancient Site
Ruins
Depression
Mound
Well
Foot-path
SAHET
MAHET
RAUKHAN
Bhagya Nala
Khajuha Tal
Khajuha Tal.
Khajuha Tal.
Mangan Grove
Khajuha Tal.
Khajuha Tal.
Khajuha Tal.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1909.

PRICE :—*One rupee or one shilling and four pence.*

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY

NORTHERN CIRCLE

FOR THE

Year ending 31st March 1909.

—:o:—

PART I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Conservation.

1. Statements of the expenditure under this head are given in Appendix A.

The most important works carried out during the year under report are the repairs to the ancient stone temple at Baijnāth, Kangra District, which are stated to have been completed, and the repairs to the ancient brick temple at Bhītargāon in the Cawnpur District which are in progress and should be completed during 1910. My proposals with regard to the necessary repairs to the temple at Bhītargāon and other ancient monuments in the Cawnpur District together with a list of ancient monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1904, will be found in Part II of this report.

Exploration.

2. The final report on the excavations at Sahéṭh-Mahèṭh will appear in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey Department for 1907-08. These excavations were continued by the Director General of Archæology during the last cold season. During the hot season Pandit Radha Krishan cleared the Ganeshar and Sitohā tanks near Mathurā (Muttra) at a cost of Rs. 200 but the results were disappointing, the sculptures found in the course of the work being insignificant and worn. A detailed list of acquisitions for the museums will be found in Appendix, B.

Epigraphy.

3. During the year under report twelve more epigraphs were discovered. Eight of these are inscribed on stone, three engraved on copper-plates and one on a bronze pillar. The earliest of these comes from Garhwā in the Allahabad District. Palaeographically it can be relegated to the second century A. D. The inscription from Sīyā in Chambā State belonging to the 1st year of Āsaṭa and the one at Dihuli in the Mainpuri District of the United Provinces which is dated Saṁvat 1486 in the reign of Śrī Vīra-Siṁhadèva, possess some historical interest. Of the

copper-plates the one belonging to the reign of Paramārdideva and dated Samvat 1233 is the earliest. A detailed list of inscriptions copied, will be found in Appendix C.

Museums.

4. Notes on this subject by Dr. Vogel will be found in Part II of this report.

Publications.

5. A list of publications prepared by Dr. Vogel and others will be found in Part II of this report. The only notes that I have had printed myself being "Conservation Notes on the Ancient Monuments in tne Cawnpur District, dated 1909," which have not yet been received from the press.

Photographs.

6. A descriptive list of photographs taken on tour will be found in Appendix, D.

Drawings.

7. A list of drawings prepared during the year will be found in Appendix, E.

List of Ancient Monuments.

8. This work has now been taken in hand and steady progress has been made, but it will of course take a considerable time to draw up a complete and up to date list of all the Ancient Monuments in the Northern Circle, owing to the number of sites that will have to be inspected. My Assistant Pandit Hirananda M. A. is rendering me every assistance in compiling the list and it gives me much pleasure to record here my appreciation of his valuable services.

Departmental Notes

9. I took over charge of this office from Dr. Vogel on the afternoon of the 5th January 1909. No other changes have occured during the year under report. The staff has been carrying out its work to my entire satisfaction and I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of its services. Dr. Vogel granted one month's leave to the Assistant, one month and twenty day's leave to the clerk, a temporary clerk being appointed in his place on Rs. 30 a month, and one month's leave was granted to the photographer. There is one important change, and I believe I am correct in calling it a change, as previously to November 1908, the same difficulty does not appear to have been experienced by officers of this Department as at present, and that is the refusal of the Comptroller, India Treasuries to acknowledge the authority of Local Governments to sanction any extra or special expenditure incurred by officers of this Department without the Local Government first obtaining the sanction of the Government of India, on the grounds that the Archæological Survey Department is an Imperial one. I need hardly point out, that as all such applications have to be made through

the Local Government, this arrangement causes extra correspondence, waste of stationery and postage stamps and delay in receiving payment. Sometimes the excess expenditure is of a very trivial character. For instance during October 1908 Dr. Vogel was compelled to remove his office to another building in Lahore and the cost of removal amounted to Rs. 6-7-3 in excess of the amount fixed for office rent, so he applied to the Local Government to sanction the extra expense unavoidably incurred and of course obtained it, but the charges were objected to by the Comptroller for want of the sanction of the Government of India. In August 1908 Dr. Vogel received instructions from the Government of India through the Director General of Archæology to prepare a complete set of estampages of all Aśoka Inscriptions in his Circle and he deputed the photographer to go on tour in Febrry.1909 and carry out the work. As many of these inscriptions are very large and at some height above ground (scaffolding in some cases having to be erected) it was found impossible for the man to do the work without an assistant. As none of the peons was available at the time to assist him owing to two of them being on tour with me leaving only one at Head-quarters, an application was made to the Local Government to sanction the extra services of a Khalāsi at Rs. 8 per month for two months and obtained. The work was completed and the estampages safely despatched and delivered but up to the present the extra expenditure incurred by this office has not been recovered for reason stated above. In order to avoid unnecessary delay in receiving prompt payment of such expenditure, I have requested the Local Government to allow me to apply to the Government of India Home Department direct in future.

The expenditure incurred during the year was as follows :—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1908-09.

SUB-HEADS.	Annual expenses.	Budget grant.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries of Gazetted Officers.		
Superintendent	5,676 11 6	
Offg. Superintendent	919 5 8	
Total Salaries ...	6,596 1 2	6,700 0 0
Salaries of Establishment.		
Pandit	1,800 0 0	
Clerk	425 0 0	
Temporary clerk	50 5 2	
Draftsmen	1,450 0 0	
Photographer	670 0 0	
Servants	466 5 0	
Total Salaries ...	4,861 10 2	5,400 0 0
Allowance.		
Travelling Allowance	3,004 8 6	4,000 0 0
Compensation for dearness of provisions	101 8 0	
Contingencies.		
Rent, rates and taxes	656 7 3	
Tour Charges	791 4 3	
Printing of Archæological Report for 1907-08 ...	271 4 8	
Photography Charges	250 11 0	
Postage Charges	144 2 0	
Hot and cold weather Charges	68 9 10	
Telegraph Charges	18 9 6	
Purchase and carriage of stationery	35 11 0	
„ „ repair of furniture	165 0 3	
„ „ „ „ tents	52 12 6	
„ of books and maps etc.	124 13 0	
„ of drawing instruments	8 0 0	
Liveries of peons	38 0 0	
Purchase of coins and ancient manuscripts etc.	46 0 0	
Typing Charges	10 0 0	
Miscellaneous	279 3 5	
Total Contingencies ...	2,960 8 8	2,950 0 0
Grand Total ...	17524 4 6	19050 0 0

10. The following is a statement showing the amount of time spent on tours :—

Tours.

TOURS BY DR. VOGEL.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Benares	2 days.
Sahéṭh Mahéṭh	4 „
Balrampur	1 day.
Fyzabad	2 days.
Lucknow	6 „
Muttra	26 „

PUNJAB.

Delhi	3 days.
Dalhousie ...	74 „
Chambā State ...	78 „
Dunérā ...	1 day.
Dhār	1 „
Simla	29 „
Ambala	2 „

TOURS BY MYSELF.

In camp at Bhītargāon, Cawnpore District from the 14th January to 16th March 1909, preparing record drawings, plans and photograps of the ancient monuments in that district.

TOURS BY PT. HIRANANDA, M. A.

The Pandit has visited Sahéṭh Mahèṭh, Harappā and Shórkót chiefly to ascertain if certain sites at these places could be protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.

11. *Tour programme for, 1909-10*:—Besides carrying out the necessary tours of inspection in connection with the conservation of ancient monuments in this circle, I propose to tour in the Kangra District and Kulu Subdivision in order to complete the list of ancient monuments there and inspect the repairs to the temples at Nūrpur, Baijnāth and Bajaurā. Dr. Vogel has also requested me to make a complete survey and record drawings and photographs of the group of brick temples in the Fatehpur District. The listing of Ancient Monuments in the Jehlum and Shahpur Districts will also have to be brought up to date and if time permits an inspection of the ancient temples in the Salt range will be carried out. However, this programme may be subject to alteration when Dr. Vogel returns to take over charge of his office in January 1910.]

A. H. LONGHURST,

Offg. Superintendent Archæological Survey,

Northern Circle.

May 1909.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my circle during the year 1908-09.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.			Remarks.
		PUNJAB.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Baijnāth ...	Kangra ...	Special repairs to temple of Baijnāth:	1,583	11	5	Work completed expenditure up to date Rs. 1,785-1-0·
„ ...	„ ...	Special repairs to temple of Sidhnāth.	125	6	0	Work completed, expenditure up to date Rs. 390-5-7.
Haripur ...	„ ...	Special repairs to Ambikeśvar temple.	17	1	0	Work completed expenditure up to date Rs. 529-3-6.
Nūrpur ...	„ ...	Special repairs to temple in Nūrpur Fort.	148	7	2	Work completed.
„ ...	„ ...	Annual repair to temple in Nūrpur Fort.	10	0	0	Ditto
Shāh Bilaur	Lahore ...	Fixing a marble tablet in Mahārājā Sher Singh's Bāradarī.	30	0	0	Ditto
Rōhtās ...	Jhelum ...	Repairs to Raja Mān Singh's residence and Bāoli.	605	0	0	
Kaṭās ...	„ ...	Repairs to Satgarah temple	76	0	0	
Manikiālā ...	„ ...	„ „ Stupa (tope)...	14	0	0	
Saidān ...	Attock ...	„ „ Bāoli ...	26	0	0	
Losar ...	„ ...	„ „ „ ...	125	0	0	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Replacing two *mutakas* in Rai Pithaurā's temple.	16	0	0	
„ ...	„ ...	Exploring two gates of Rai Pithaurā's Fort and exposing their floors.	154	0	0	
		TOTAL ...	2,930	9	7	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my circle during the year 1908-09—continued.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.			Remarks.
		UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bhītargāon...	Cawnpur ...	Special repairs to Brick temple.	500	0	0	In progress, an estimate for the restoration of the temple has been prepared for Rs. 3,023.
Sārnāth ...	Benares ...	Repairs to the Buddhist Dhamek Stūpa.	859	0	0	Expenditure up to date Rs. 3,932. An estimate for further repairs has been prepared and sanctioned.
„ ...	„ ...	Constructing a museum...	20,705	0	0	In progress. The expenditure up to date Rs. 31,186 against an estimate of Rs. 68,095.
„ ...	„ ...	Repairs to Jagat Sukh's Stūpa with surrounding minor stūpas.	224	0	0	An estimate is under preparation.
Bhiti ...	Ghazipur ...	Replacing glass plate over the Gupta pillar inscription.	32	0	0	
Akona ...	Hamirpur...	Petty repairs to Chandela temple and masonary tank and cleaning.	66	8	0	Ditto
Satewara ...	„ ...	Cleaning jungle and rubbish and repairing approach steps of Jain temple.	91	5	0	Estimate for Rs.213.
„ ...	„ ...	Cleaning jungle etc., of Brahmanical temple.	25	0	0	Estimate Rs. 343.
		Do. of a temple...	54	0	0	„ „ 100.
Sahéth Mahét.	Gonpa ...	Repairs to ancient buildings unearthed in excavation.	1,759	0	0	Work Completed.
Sandi ...	Hardoi ...	Petty repairs to Phal Mati.	1	0	0	Allotment Rs. 100.
Kasia ...	Gorakhpur...	Special repairs to explored buildings at Māthā-Kuār-Kā kot.	200	1	0	
		Total Carried Over ...	4,516	14	0	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my circle during the years 1908—09—concluded.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.			Remarks.
		UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	A.	P.	
		Brought forward ...	4,516	14	0	
Muttra ...	Muttra ...	Excavation of two ancient tanks ...	200	0	0	Work Completed.
Brindaban ...	„	Annual repairs to monuments and antiquities...	449	15	7	„ „
Kalsi ...	Dehradun ...	Repairs to Aśoka stone...	8	12	0	
		TOTAL ...	5175	9	7	

APPENDIX. B.

Acquisitions for Museums.

LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. A sculptured fragment found near Mandiān, Tahsil Dhūrī, Patiala State. It appears to be the top portion of a slab carved with an image, which probably represented some Hindu deity.

2. A Stone Slab ($10'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$) with an indistinct inscription in Gurmukhī, apparently of recent date. It was noticed in Rawalpindi Bázār by the antiquity dealer Mehr Chand.

3. A lead die purchased at Lahore and inscribed " Manak Pir Ahmad Walaitī Tari Korawa 120 San."

4. Four specimens of inscribed clay sealing found in excavation on the ancient site of Kasia, Gorakhpur District.

5. An old cannon, unearthed from one of the turrets of the old Rāmgarh Fort in the Ludhiana Tahsil.

6. Thirty-nine pieces of Gandhāra sculptures from the collection of Lord William Beresford.

7. 152 pieces of Gandhāra sculpture from Do :

8. A collection of miscellaneous old coins, transferred from the Delhi Municipal Museum.

---

1. No. 4 was transferred from Lucknow Museum on behalf of the Government United Provinces.

2. Nos. 6 and 7 were sent to Lahore Museum by the Director General of Archæology in India.

CHAMBA MUSEUM.

A.—STONE INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Sarāhan inscription of Sātyaki, the son of Bhogaṭa; 9th or 10th century A.D.

2. Tūr image inscription of the reign of Raja Vidagdha ; 10th century A.D.

3. Tūr image inscription of the reign of Raja Dodaka; 10th century A. D.

4. Tūr image of Pārvatī.

5. Bhākuṇḍ fountain inscription of the reign of Trailokyadeva ; probably A. D. 1028-9.

6. Ḍaḍvāṛ fountain inscription of the reign of Trailokyadeva ; probably A. D. 1041.

7. Bāṇótā fountain inscription of the reign of Raja Soma-varman ; 11th century A. D.

8. Lóh Ṭikrī fountain inscription of the reign of Rājā Jāsaṭa ; A. D. 1114.

9. Devī Kóṭhī statuette of Nārāyaṇa, of the reign of Raja Lalita-varman ; 12th century A. D.

10. Devi Kóṭhī fountain inscription of the reign of Raja Lalita-varman ; A. D. 1159-60.

11. Devī Kóṭhī fountain inscription.

12. Baṭrūṇḍī „ „

13. Mangalóa „ „

14. Sīyā Dudhār „ „

15. Bhaṭkārā „ „

16. Sukoi „ „

17. Nāl „ „

18. Chambā fountain slab.

19-27. Ludu „ slabs.

28. Bāṇótā „ slab.

29. Dhundh „ „

30. Dyól inscription of Raja Udai Singh.

31. Salūṇī inscription.

32. Dhundh fountain inscription.

33. Stone goose from Raṇhūn Kóṭhī.

34. Guggā image from Jagatī.

35. Vishṇu image from Svāim.

B.—COPPER INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Copper-plate (1′1½″ × 8¼″) issued by Yugākara-varman, the son of Sāhilla-varman, in the 10th year of his reign (about A. D. 950). It records a grant of land to the temple of Narsiṅgh at Brahmapura (Brahmor), the ancient capital of the State. Present owner Mutalvi, *pujārī* of the Narsiṅgh temple.

2. Copper-plate (1′5″ × 1′1″) issued by Vidagdha, the son of Yugākara-varman, in the 4th year of his reign (about A. D. 964). It records a grant of land at Sumaṅgala, now Suṅgal, to a Brahman named Nandu (ka). Present owners Ḍīḍó, Dévīdyāl etc: Brahmans at Suṅgal, *parganā* Gudyāl, who still enjoy the grant.

3. Copper-plate (10⅜″ × 6″) alleged to have been issued by Vidagdha but in reality a forgery of the Muhammadan period. It was probably copied from a genuine document. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village of Sai, *parganā* Gudyāl, and is now in possession of Byaja a Brahman resident of the said village.

4. Copper-plate (1′2¾″ × 10¾″) issued by Soma-varman, the son of Sālvāhana, in the 7th year of his reign (about A. D. 1067) on the occasion of a solar eclipse. It records a grant of land at Kulikagoshṭha, now Kulait, in the *parganā* of Trighaṭṭaka, modern Tréhṭā, in the upper Rāvī valley. This as well as the next plate (No. 5) contain an extensive eulogy in praise of Sāhilla the founder of Chambā town and extolls his victories over the Kīras, the Saumaṭikas and the ruler of Durgara i.e. Ḍugar, the country of the Ḍogrās. The document mentions the name of the Rāṇās Rīhila and Kāhila who held the offices of Prime-Minister and Great-Recordkeeper respectively. Present owners Thaluman, Jungi etc. Brahmans and *Pujārīs* of the Kārtikasvāmi temple at Kulait, who still possess the land.

5. Copper-plate (1′6″ × 1′) granted by Somavarman and issued by his brother and successor Aśaṭa in the first year of the latter's reign (about A. D. 1080). It records a grant of lands situated in various villages round Chambā town to the temples of Vishṇu and Śiva and mentions the ancient names of the *parganās* adjoining the capital. The document contains the same eulogy on Sāhilla which is found in No. 4 and mentions in addition a victory reported by that ruler over the Tarushkas (Turks) i.e., the Muhammadans. The plate belongs now to the temples of Champāvatī and Hari Rāī in Chamba City which enjoy the grant.

6. Copper-plate (1′1½″ × 9½″) issued by Aśaṭa, the son of Sālavāhana, in the 5th year of his reign (about A. D. 1085). It records a grant of land in the Bhaṭṭāraka *parganā* to a Brahman named Macha. Present owner Jasu Brahman at Ṭhundhu-Muṇḍhu *parganās* Gudyāl.

7. Copper-plate (10″ × 8″) issued by Vairāsi-varman in Śāstra samvat 1387 (A. D. 1330). It records a grant of land at the village of Gurōti, *parganā* Gudhyāl. Present owner Lóchā and other Brahmans at the said village:

NOTE.—Inscriptions Nos. 1-2 and 4-6 have been preliminarily edited in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1902-3, pp. 244-271.

8. Copper-plate ($7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$) issued by Bhoṭa-varman in Śāstra-samvat 73, Śaka-samvat 1318 (A. D. 1396.) It records a grant of land at the village of Bhaisā ? now Mhesa, *parganā* Lihl, now Lilh. Present owner Manga, Ghīnku and other Brahmans at Mhesa.

9. Copper-plate ($10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8''$) issued by Bhoṭa-varman the son of Māṇikya-varman; no date. It records a grant of land at the village of Jungurāra, now Jhungarār, in Chaturāha, now Churāh. Present owner Chanaṇ a Brahman resident of the said village.

10. Copper-plate ($11'' \times 5\frac{1}{8}''$) issued by Samgrāma-varman in Śaka-samvat 1316, Śāstra-samvat 70 (A. D. 1395). It records a grant of land belonging to a Brahman named Gokal in the Bakāṇ *parganā*. The plate is broken in two and completely burnt.

11. Copper-plate ($12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Samgrāma-varman; no date. The last owner was a Brahman, Śiv Karṇ by name, in the village Miṇḍha, *parganā* Panjata. On his death the grant lapses.

12. Copper-plate issued by Ánanda-varman in Śaka-samvat 1403, Śāstra-samvat 57 (A. D. 1481). It records a grant of land at Uham, *parganā* Melha and belongs to a Brahman, named Atrā, a resident of that village.

13. Copper-plate ($5\frac{7}{8}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$) issued by Gaṇeśa-varman in Śāstra-samvat 88, Śaka-samvat 1434 (A. D. 1512). It records a grant of land at the village of Ghuṛeṭha, *parganā* Bhariyā and belongs to a Brahman named Gharathu Prabhdyāl.

14. Copper-plate ($12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$) issued in the reign of Gaṇeśa-varman by his son and co-regent Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 341 (A. D. 1558) on occasion of a pilgrimage to Badri Nāth and Kedār Nath. It records a grant of land at the village Chahnya now Chuhn in Bhaṭṭi and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa in Chambā City.

15. Copper-plate ($10'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Gaṇeśa-varman and his son and co-regent Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 34 (A. D. 1558). It records a grant of land to a Brahman in the village of Mohḍayā, *parganā* Habārā in Bhaṭṭī and belongs to Jyótishī Chandramaṇī.

16. Copper-plate ($11'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Bahādur Singh of Kuḷū in Śāstra-samvat 35 (A. D. 1559) on the occasion of the marriage of his three daughters Sunu, Gaṅgā and Raṅjo. It records a grant of land at the village Hāṭ near Bajaurā and other localities in Kuḷū. The grantee was Pandit Ramāpati the son of Pandit Surānand and *guru* to the Raja of Chambā. The plate is now in possession of the present Rājaguru Pandit Mohan Lāl, who is descendant of the original donee. The inscription was edited in the *Annual Report* of the *Archaeological Survey* for 1903-4, pp. 261-269 with a facsimile.

17. Copper-plate ($1'3'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 51 (A. D. 1575) on the occasion of the hibernal solstice or Makara-sankrānti. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village of Khnaṇā *parganā* Bhariyā, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa in Chambā City.

18. Copper-plate (1′ × 10″) issued by Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 51 (A. D. 1575) on the occasion of the hibernal Solstice or Makara-saṅkrānti. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village of Thanaṇā, *pargaṇā* Bharīyā, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa in Chamba City.

19. Copper-plate (1′ × 7½″) issued by Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 62 (A. D. 1586). It records a grant of land to a Brahman and belongs to the Puróhit Baṛu Ḍiḍó.

20. Copper-plate (1′2″ × 11″) issued by Balabhadra, the son of Vīrabhāna and grandson of Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 65 Vikrama-samvat 1646 (A. D. 1589. No less than forty-two copper-plates of this Raja are known, of which the present one is the earliest in date. It records a grant of land to the Raja's *guru* Ramāpati Pūrṇānand and is in possession of the present Rājaguru Pandit Móhan Lāl.

21. Copper-plate (1′3″ × 10½″) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 68, Vikrama-samvat 1649 (A. D. 1592). It records a grant of land at the village Kóṭlā, *pargaṇā* Sāhó, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

22. Copper-plate (1′6″ × 8¼″) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 75, Vikrama-samvat 1656 (A. D. 1599). It records the appointment of the Brahman Íśvara as the Raja's family priest and is now in possession of the donee's descendant Puróhit Mansā.

23. Copper-plate (1′ × 8¼″) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 83, Vikrama samvat 1664 (A. D. 1607). It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village Pura, *pargaṇā* Sāhó, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

24. Copper-plate (1′½″ × 10″) issued in the reign of Balabhadra by his son the heir-apparent Janārdan in Śāstra-samvat 89, Vikrama-samvat 1600 (read 1670) (A. D. 1613). It records a grant of land at the village Maṅgalór, now Maṅgarol, *pargaṇā* Sāhó, and belongs to Gópāla Sanju.

25. Copper-plate (9½″ × 8″) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 5, Vikrama-samvat 1686 (A. D. 1629). It records a grant of land to a Brahman in the village Miḍaghā, *pargaṇā* Chūnh, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

26. Copper-plate (9½″ × 6½″) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 7, Vikrama-samvat 1688 (A. D. 1631). It records a grant of land at the village Lāhṛā, *pargaṇā* Bhaṭṭi-Ṭikri and belongs to the State.

27. Copper-plate (10″ × 5″) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 8, Vikrama-samvat 1698 (read 1689), (A. D. 1632). It records a grant of land at the village Paṅjyārā, and belongs to Chhunphanān, Poṛhi, Maṅgnu and others.

28. Copper-plate (9½″ × 8⅜″) issued in the reign of Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 12, Vikrama-samvat 1693 (A.D. 1636) by his son Mān Singh. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village Gaḍóḍ, *pargaṇā* Jasor, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

29. Copper-plate 1'1" × 10½") issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 16 Vikrama-samvat 1697 (A. D. 1640). It records a grant of land to the Raja's cook at the village Kumbārṓ, *parganā* Sāhó and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa. It is the last but one plate of Balabhadra.

30. Copper-plate (9" × 7½") issued by Pṛithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 17, Vikrama-samvat 1698 (A. D. 1641). It records a grant of land of Chāmuṇḍā Dévī at Mindhal in Pāṅgī and is still the property of that shrine.

31. Copper-plate (10¾" × 7⅜") issued in the reign of Pṛithvī Singh in Śāstra-samvat 21, Vikrama-samvat 17 [o]2 (A. D. 1644). It records a grant of land by the Raja's wetnurse Dāī Baṭulā at the village Bhujalā, *parganā* Bakāṇ and belongs to Nikā Sibaṇotor.

32. Copper-plate (7½" × 6¼") issued in the reign of Pṛithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 21, Vikrama-samvat 17 [o]2 (A.D. 1645-6) It records a grant of land by the Raja's wetnurse Ḍāī Baṭulā, at the village Sarāhaṇ, *parganā* Sāhó, and belongs to the Brahman Magnā a resident of that village.

33. Copper-plate (11¼" × 10") issued by Prithvī Singh in Śāstra-samvat 21, Vikrama-samvat 1702 (A. D. 1646). It records a grant of land at the village Gaila, *parganā* Naḍha (now Rājnagar), and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

34. Copper-plate (10" × 8¼") issued by Chhattar Singh (here-colled Śatru-simha) in the 15th year of his reign or Śāstra-samvat 54, Vikrama-samvat 1734 (A. D. 1678). It records a grant of land to a Gósāīn at the village Samoṭ, *parganā* Ḍyuhr, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

35. Copper-plate (1'4¾" × 8¼") issued by Amrit Pāl, Raja of Basohli (1) on the occasion of his invasion in Chambā territory. It is dated Vikrama-samvat 1831, Śaka-samvat 1696 (A. D. 1774) and records a grant of land at the village Surdāṇī (?), *parganā* Ḍīhur or Ḍyuhr It belongs to Jyotishī Chandramaṇi.

36. Copper-plate (10⅜" × 6⅝") dated from Nadaun in Kangra, Vikrama-samvat 1845 (A. D. 1788) and records a treaty between Rāj Singh of Chambā and Sansār Chand Kaṭóch of Kangra. It belongs to the State.

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(1). He possesses a portrait of this Raja.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

A.—List of antiquities discovered on the site of the old brick temple at Bhītargāon, Cawnpore District.

1. Terra-Cotta bas-relief rectangular panel ($18\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$) representing a male figure standing over the sitting figure of Gaṇéśa and evidently demanding from the latter, the plate of sweetmeats that he holds in one of his left hands. Gaṇéśa being represented as having four arms.

2. Terra-cotta bas-relief circular panel ($7\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter and 2" thick) representing a smiling female head looking out of a circular window.

3—7. Terra-cotta bas-reliefs, each $6'' \times 6''$ representing female heads looking out of arched windows.

8. Terra-cotta bas-relief, broken portion of a rectangular panel ($5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$) representing male figure, head and right arm missing.

9. Carved stone tablet ($7'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$) representing Śiva and Pārbatī, with Gaṇéśa and Nandī below. This antiquity was found inside the sanctum, about 14 feet below the floor level of the temple lying amongst the foundations.

10—12. Terra-cotta fragments of female heads.

13. Terra-cotta fragment of animal head.

14—31. Carved bricks incomplete.

32—38. Terra-cotta fragments.

39. Terra-cotta bas-reliefs, broken rectangular panel, ($18\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$) representing two male figures, one standing over the other. Head and right leg of the lower figure are missing and only one leg of the other figure is preserved.

40—50. Terra-cotta fragments.

51. „ bas-relief circular panel (11" diameter). Much decayed.

52—68. Broken terra-cotta fragments.

69—81. „ Carved bricks.

B.—FINDS FROM SAHÉṬH MAHÉṬH.

1. Collection of *couries* or Shells.

2. Twenty-seven small fragments of stone sculptures and terra cotta figures.

3. Two cases containning terra-cottas and antiquities excavated in 1907-08.

4. Capper-plate (1' $6'' \times 1'$ $2\frac{1}{4}''$) of the reign of Govinda Chandra, dated samvat 1186 (1128 A. D.). Edited in the Epigraphia Indica by L. Daya Ram Sahni.

C.—FROM OTHER PLACES.

(i).—Stone Inscriptions.

1. Inscribed pedestal (1′ × 9″) of a broken sculpture of red sandstone from Bithā near Allahabad. It is described at p. 49 of Cunningham's A. S. R. Vol. III, plate XVIII.

2. Inscribed stone *linga* (2′9″ × 11″) from Bharadi Dih, near village Karamdānde in the Fyzabad District. It is a record by Prithvī-Sena, a Minister of the Gupta Emperor, Kumāra-gupta 1, dated 117th year of the Gupta era or A D. 436.

(ii).—Copper Inscriptions.

1. Copper plate (1′4½″ × 11½″) of Paramārdideva, Saṁvat 1233, A. D. 1176. Presented to the Museum by Khallo Brahman of Pachar, Jhansi District.

2. Copper-plate (1′3½″ × 1′) of the reign of Chandradeva, dated Saṁvat 1148 (A. D. 1090) from Chandrāvati, District Benares.

(iii).—Miscellaneous.

1-4. Bowls of *phul*, mixed metal (diameters 5″, 5½″, 5¾″ and 6″ respectively) from Kukur Bhokwa, Gonda District.

5. Spouted copper vessel with lid (ht. 7¾″, diameter 5″) found containing coins of Sikandar Lodi (A. D. 1488) from Balrampur, Gonda District.

6. Fragment (8″ × 6″) of a Sculpture of sandstone from Mahóbā, District Hamirpur.

7. One toy cart wheel of clay (diameter 2½″) from Bhrila, Basti District.

*8. Miniature terra-cotta human figure (4″ × 2″) from Kosam, Allahabad District.

*9. Rude terra-cotta probably of Śiva and Pārbatī from Kosam, Allahabad District.

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*These have been exchanged with the Indian Museum, Calcutta for an inscibed umbrella staff from Śrāvasti.

MATHURÁ (MUTTRA) MUSEUM.

1908-09.

—:o:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Inscribed Nāga statue from Chhargāon			
2.	„ stele from Maghórā	19	13	0
3.	Seated Bodhisattva from Ganeshrā	10	12	0
4.	Six Small sculptures from Mahāban	10	8	0
5.	Three small sculptures from Sartohi kuṇd	1	8	0
6.	Brahmā and Sarasvatī from Mahāban	5	8	0
7.	Seated male statue	18	0	0
8.	Three-headed image	17	0	0
9.	Railing pillar	4	8	0
10	Nāga image	11	8	0
11.	Image from Gogipur	1	1	0
12.	Seated Buddha	1	4	0
13.	Round slab	4	10	0
14.	Sculpture	0	8	0
15.	Vishṇu image	5	0	0
16.	Jain sculpture	12	0	0
17.	Female statue	1	8	0
18.	Inscribed Nāga image	37	8	0
19.	Six sculptures	7	2	0
20.	Jain chaumukhi	1	12	0
21.	Three female statuettes	2	2	0
22.	Three Sūrya images	0	9	0
23.	Three sculptures	1	8	0
24.	Four sculptures near Kaṭrā	7	0	0
25.	Lion figure	8	9	0
26.	Inscribed Jain image, Balbhadar Kuṇd	5	8	0
27.	Lion figure	1	6	0
28.	Two sculptures, Balbhadar Kuṇd	5	14	0
29.	Old brass-work	52	10	0
30.	Toraṇa	48	10	0
31.	White marble statuette	43	0	0
32.	vishṇu image	21	0	0
	Total Carried Over ...	369	2	0

(1) The figures do not include contingencies.

		Rs.	A.	P.
	Brought forward ...	369	2	0
33.	Three sculptures from Muttra city	3	2	0
34.	Inscribed pedestal	2	8	0
35.	Nāga image	1	4	0
36.	Śiva image			
37.	„	5	8	0
38.	Small Nāga image	2	2	0
39.	Jain Chaumukhi of red stone			
40.	Inscribed seated Buddha from Anyór	40	8	0
41.	Fragment of an inscribed pedestal of a seated Buddha from Ambṛīka Ṭīlā			
42.	Inscribed sculpture from Rāl	7	4	0
43.	Fragment of a pedestal supported by lions and inscribed, from Lākhānāu locality, Distt. Aligaṛh			
44.	Standing male figure with pedestal inscribed from Do :	43	14	0
45.	Incsribed pedestal from Rāl			
46.	Two fragments of an inscribed slab			
47.	Fragment of an inscribed pedestal			
48.	Brahmā with inscribed pedestal from Arjunapurā near Muttra ...			
49.	Female figure from Muttra city			
50.	Fragmentary pilaster from Manóharpur			
51.	Seated male figure with bulky abdomen			
52.	Fragmentary panel with two female and one male figure from Manóharpur			
53.	Fragmentary panel with a human pair from Manóharpur			
54.	Female figure from Manóharpur			
55.	Fragmentary lintel Do :			
56.	Lintel with five lions from Rāl			
57.	Railing with a female figure from Arjunapurā			
58.	Group of seven females and one male (Mātṛkās ?) one side broken, from Dhangāon			
59.	Sculpture representing two male dwarfs with corpulent stomach from Vināyak Gaṇéś Ṭīlā			
60.	Standing male (yaksha) figure from Muttra city			
61.	Door jamb from Rāl			
62.	Pedestal from Kéśavpurā			
63.	Small lion figure from Bahādurpur			
64.	Ram from Bharatpur Gate, Muttra city			
65.	Broken panel with three male figures from the Kans-kā Qilāh ...			
66.	Lintel from Dhangāon			
67-69.	Three pillar bases from Rāl			
70.	Nāga figure from Keśavpurā			
	Total Carried Over ...	475	4	0

		Rs.	A.	P.
	Brought forward ...	475	4	0
71.	Sun-god from Dhangāon			
72.	Three headed standing image from Sarasvatī Kuṇḍa near Muttra ...			
73-74.	Headless jina figure from Sarasvatī Kuṇḍa			
75.	Standing male figure Do :			
76.	Fragmentary panel with five seated females (mātṛkās?) and one standing male figure from Jamālpur mound			
77.	Sūrya from Saptasamudri well near Muttra			
78.	Human pair from Usphahār			
79.	Fragmentary inscribed pillar from Kankālī Ṭīlā	4	11	0
80.	Pilaster			
81.	Flying figure			
82.	Sculpture from Usphahār			
83.	Portion of a halo from Anand Ṭīlā			
84.	Pillar from Usphahār			
85.	Ashaṭabhujī with inscribed pedestal from Midhaulī village in Sadābād Pargaṇā, Distt : Muttra			
86.	Panel with three female figures from Rāl			
87.	Standing male figure probably Greek from a garden on the Brindāban Road with pedestal inscribed			
88-155.	Old brass work from Muttra city			
156.	Standing life size male figure from Kankoor Ṭīlā near Jaisinghpurā ...	22	8	0
157.	Chess board and mates of exquisitely carved ivory			
158.	Terra-cotta standing female from Gausnā near Muttra			
159.	Inscribed stone slab from Brindāban			
160.	Inscribed stone slab from Brindāban			
161-260	Fragmentary sculptures (Jaina, Buddist, as well as Brahmanical) exhumed from Shaloka and Ganéswar tanks near Muttra ...			
	Total ...	502	7	0

Nos : 76-7 and 80-81 were respectively presented by Pandit Ram Chand Head Clerk and Mr : Ingram.

No. 157- Presented by the Court of wards estate of the late Hon : Rājā Seth Lachhman Das C. I. E. of Muttra.

No. 159. Secured by Mr. D. Calnan Commr : Agra.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		CHAMBA
1 Sīyā, Lóh-Ṭikrī *Parganā* ...	Fountain slab (ht. 3', width6').	Two panels 2' × 4½", each containing 3 lines.
2 Salūnī ...	Irregular stone slab.	
3 Brahmor (1½ mile from) on road to Khaṇi ...	Rock on the left bank of Brahmāṇī Dévī.	One line, 3' 10" long.
4 Kuārsi (5 miles from) on road of Chahnota	Rock.	Seven irregular lines 1'2" long.
		MANDI
5 Maṇḍi ...	Copper-plate.	
		JAMMU-KASHMÍR
6 Kiramchi (Jammu)...	Copper-plate.	
7 Koṭlā Fīróz Shāh, Delhi ...	Stone pillar.	North side 22 lines. South „ 20 „ East „ 21 „ West „ 20 „
8 Fatehgaṛh, Delhi ...	Do.	North side 15 lines. South „ 14 „
		UNITED
9 Pachar, Jhansi District,Bundelkhaṇḍ...	Copper-plate.	Twenty lines.
10 Farukhabad ...	Bronze pillar, broken in two, with bell-shaped base and octagonal shaft. It is locally known as *Bhīm Sen ki gadā.*	Two indistinct lines about 8" long. Letters in-laid in silver.

DIX C.

IN 1908-09.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
STATE.		
Sanskrit and Śāradā.	First year of the reign of Asaṭa, Māgha śutī 13 Chandradine, Ārdrā nakshatre.	
Sanskrit and Nāgarī.		The stone is placed in the State Museum.
Tibetan.	None.	Record of a "Garuda Lord"
Bhāshā (?) Ṭānkrī.	,,	Apparently modern.
STATE.		
Bhāshā-Ṭānkrī.	Samvat 42 (A. D. 1666 ?) Reign of Sidh Sén.	The plate belongs to Rāmeshar Chaudri.
STATE.		
Do.	Reign of Bhopāl Pāl (of Basóhli ?)	Bisht Khatrī.
Pāli, Brāhmī.	Piyadasi-Aśoka.	Copied for the revised edition of Aśoka inscriptions by Professor Hutlzsch.
Do.	Do.	Do.
PROVINCE.		
Sanskrit Nāgarī.	Reign of Paramārdideva Samvat 1233, Kārtika Vadi 8, Wednesday.	The plate has been deposited in the Lucknow Museum.

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
11. Farukhabad ...	Stone image (broken) at Town Hall. It is said to have come from Kanauj.	One line about 18 inches long.
12. Dihuli, Mainpuri District.	Stone slab ...	Six lines 13½" long. ...
13. Muttra, Museum.	Jina image (ht. 2′ 10″) from Balbhadar Kund, head and arms missing.	Three lines ...
14. Garhwā, Allahabad District.	Stone slab ...	Ditto ...
15. Sārnāth, Benares District.	Fragmentary stone pillar ...	Some eleven lines. ...
16. Allahabad ...	Stone pillar ...	Five lines ...
17. Kālsi ...	Quartz boulder ...	South face 39 lines West end 21 „ East „ 1 „ } ...
		NEPAL
18. Rummindei, Lumbini.	Stone pillar ...	Five lines ...
19. Niglīva ...	Stone pillar ...	Four lines ...

PIED IN 1908-09.

Language and script	Date and Ruler's name.	REMARKS.
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	.....	The record begins with *om-deya dharmoyam* showing the image to be votive.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	Reign of Śrī Vīra Simhadeva sam (v) at 1486 Phālguṇa.	.....
.....	Vadi 7 ? Friday, ...	.....
Prākrit-Brāhmī ...	.....	Much mutilated, in possession of Major B. D. Bose of Allahabad.
Pālī-Brāhmī ...	Piyadasi-Aśoka ...	Copied for the revised edition of Asoka inscriptions by Professor Hutlzsch.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto
TARAÍ.		
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto

APPENDIX D.

Photographs Taken in 1908-09.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		CHAMBA STATE	PUNJAB.	
1	963	Chambā City ...	General view	12″ × 10″
2	964	„ „ ...	„ „ (from Chāmuṇḍa) ...	„
3	965	Chambā State ...	Upper Rāvī valley	„
4	966	Brahmor ...	General view (from south) ...	„
5	967	„ ...	„ „ (from south-west) ...	„
6	968	„ ...	Temple of Lakshaṇā (facade) ...	„
7	969	„ ...	Brazen bull of Meru-varman ...	„
8	970	Sīyā ...	Fountain stone	„
9	971	Chambā city ...	Temple of Hari Rai (from north-east) ...	8½″ × 6½″
10	972	Chambā city ...	Dévī Koṭhī inscription in state Museum...	„
11	973	Khajiār ...	Temple of Khaji Nag	„
12	974	Brahmor ...	General view (from south-west) ...	„
13	975	Ditto ...	Group of local officials	„
14	976	Ditto ...	Brazen bull of Meru-verman ...	„
15	977	Ditto ...	Temple of Manimahéś (from north) ...	„
16	978	Ditto ...	„ „ „ (from north-west)	„
17	979	Ditto ...	„ „ „ (from south) ...	„
18	980	Ditto ...	Temple of Lakshaṇā (from north) ...	„
19	981	Ditto ...	Image of Lakshaṇā	„
20	982	Ditto ...	Image of Gaṇeśa	„
21	983	Ditto ...	Image of Narasiṁha	„
22	984	Ditto ...	Rock cut images	„
23	985	Trehṭā ...	Upper Ṛāvī valley	„
24	986	„ Ghumsal	Inscribed Sivālaya	„
25	987	Chhatrāṛhī ...	Image of Saktī Dévī	„
26	988	Ditto ...	Wood-carved capital	„
27	989	Brehī ...	Fountain of the four castes ...	„
28	990	Sīyā ...	Fountain stone	„

Photographs taken in 1908-09—(continued.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
29	991	Bharārā ...	Fountain Stone	„
30	992	Ditto ...	„ „	„
31	993	Ditto ...	„ „	„
32	994	Savāīī ...	Inscribed Dévī image	8½″ × 6½″
33	995	Chambā city ...	Copper-plate of Yugākara ...	„
		UNITED PROVINCES.		
34	996	Muttra Museum	Votive stupa	„
35	997	Ditto ...	Slab from Holī Gate	„
36	998	Ditto ...	Slab from Rāj Ghat	„
37	999	Ditto ...	Buddha statuette from Katrā ...	„
38	1000	Ditto ...	„ „ „ Anyor ...	„
39	1001	Ditto ...	Bodhisattva image	„
40	1002	Ditto ...	„ torso	„
41	1003	Ditto ...	Tirthamkara image	„
42-44	1004-6	Ditto ...	Stele in Amarāvatī style ...	„
45	1007	Ditto	Fragment in Bharhut style ...	„
46	1008	Ditto ...	Railing-pillar from Holī Gate ...	„
47	1009	Ditto ...	Railing-pillar from Kotā ...	„
48	1010	Ditto ...	Statuette of Vishṇu	„
49	1011	Ditto ...	„ „ Balarāma	„
50-53	1012-15	Ditto ...	Toraṇa lintel from city	„
54	1016	CAWNPORE DISTRICT. Bhītargāon ...	Old Brick Temple (view from south-east)	12″ × 10″
55	1017	Ditto ...	„ „ „ (from south) ...	„
56	1018	Ditto ...	„ „ „ (detail of south elevation)	„
57	1019	Ditto ...	„ „ „ (west elevation) ...	„
58	1020	Ditto ...	„ „ „ (north elevation) ...	„
59	1021	Ditto ...	„ „ „ (detail of plinth) ...	„
60	1022	Ditto ...	„ „ „ (from elevation) ...	8½″ × 6½″
61	1023	Ditto ...	„ „ „ (detail of doorway) ...	„

Photographs taken in 1908-09.—(concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		CAWNPORE DISTRICT,		
62	1024	Bhítargāon ...	Old Brick Temple (platform walls) ...	8½" × 6½"
63	1025	Do. ...	Terra-cotta panel (Ganeśa) ...	,,
64	1026	Do. ...	,, (six female heads) ...	,,
65	1027	Do. ...	Portions of carved brick cornice and terra-cotta caps of pilasters.	,,
66	1028	Do. ...	Terra-cotta fragments and ancient bricks.	,,
67	1029	Do. ...	Modern idol on ancient sites close to temple	12" × 10"
68	1030	Béhta ...	Entrance to temple courtyard ...	8½" × 6½"
69	1031	Do. ...	Portion of door-frame ...	,,
70	1032	Do. ...	Carved stone pillar ...	,,
71	1033	Do. ...	Group of broken sculptures ...	,,
72	1034	Do. ...	,, ,, ,, ...	,,
73	1035	Paraulí ...	Brick Temple, front elevation ...	,,
74	1036	Do. ...	,, ,, back elevation ...	,,
75	1037	Do. ...	,, ,, detail of carved brick-work	,,
76	1038	Cawnpore. ...	Standing Buddha, carved stone ...	,,

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1908-09,

—:o:—

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Scale.
		UNITED PROVINCES. (CAWNPORE DISTRICT.)		
1	243	Bhítargāon ...	Plan of Brick Temple ...	1/50
2	244	Do. ...	Section of Brick Temple ...	„
3	245	Do. ...	Front elevation of Brick Temple	1/30
4	246	Do. ...	South „ „ „ ...	„
5	247	Do. ...	Detaile of north-east angle of Brick Temple.	½
6	248	Do. ...	Plan showing proposed repairs to Brick Temple.	1/50
7	249	Do. ...	North elevation showing proposed repairs to Brick Temple.	„
8	250	Do. ...	South elevation showing proposed repairs to Brick Temple.	„
9	251	Do. ...	Detail of doorway showing proposed repairs.	1/32
10	252	Béhtā ...	Plan of Hindu Temple ...	1/80
11	253	Baraulí ... (DEHRA DUN DISTRICT).	Plan of Ruined Brick Temple ...	1/20
12	254	Kalsí ...	Plan elevation and section showing method of protecting Aśoka Rock inscription.	1/24

Note.—In addition to these, sixteen drawings of Saheth-Maheth have been inked in and six working drawings on tracing cloth, showing proposed repairs to the ruined brick temple at Bhítargāon were prepared for the use of the Public Works Department officer placed in charge of the work. A tracing of the ground plan of the temple at Béhtā has also been made for the guidance of the District Officer.

PART II.

CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS.

Cawnpore District.

As I have already written detailed notes on the Conservation of ancient monuments in this District, which will be submitted to Government as soon as they are received from the Press, a brief account will suffice here. The most important ancient monument, that I inspected in the Cawnpore District, was the ancient brick temple at Bhítargāon, a small village, situated 20 miles to the south of Cawnpore belonging to the Narwal Tahsil. A detailed account and illustrations of this temple will be found in Cunningham's Archæological Survey Report, Vol. IX.

I found the temple in a very dilapidated condition, the whole of the upper portion of the spire down to the ornamental brick cornice being far too decayed to justify any attempt at repairs beyond closing up the well-like opening in the summit of the room from the outside with new brick-work making this portion of the building water-tight. The plinth should be restored so as to work the original site and to strengthen the base of the building. The circular brick arch over the door-way where the porch has fallen requires repairing on both sides of the entrance in order to support the overhanging mass of decayed brickwork above. These are the main points with regard to the repairs that I have proposed in my notes and as I found that a written description without drawings would be quite useless to assist the Public Works Department in carrying out the work I prepared a set of six working drawings showing the proposed repairs to this temple and explanatory notes showing the manner in which the work should be completed. These drawings I submitted to the District Engineer, Cawnpore and we discussed the repairs on the spot. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,023 has been framed and a special sum of Rs. 500 was allotted while I was in camp at Bhítargāon so that I might personally superintend the repairs but as there was some delay in obtaining the money I was only able to see the work commenced before I had to leave to return to Head-quarters. However there should be no difficulty about carrying out the work as the drawings show exactly how much of this ruined building should be repaired and how much should be left as it is.

In excavating the ground around the base line of the building we fonnd a number of valuable and interesting terra-cotta bas-relief panels and broken fragments of beautifully carved bricks. These I had photographed, numbered and despatched to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. A detailed list of these acquisitions will be found in Appendix, B. This excavation work also proved that this temple stood on a raised platform built on cell foundations like the brick temples in the Raipur District of the Central Provinces, an interesting fact that has not been noticed before. Another point about this temple, which does not appear to have been mentioned before, is that stone

beams or lintels, were originally placed at the front of the existing brick arch, both inside and outside of the sanctum entrance, the large cavities just above the doorway on both sides prove the fact conclusively and it is probable that the door-frame of the missing porch was also of carved stone similar to the door-frames of the brick temples in the Central Provinces mentioned above. It will be seen from the illustration in Volume IX of Cunningham's Reports, that this door-frame had been removed before he visited the temple and I feel sure that the chief cause of the collapse of this porch is due to the door-frame having been removed, the mass of brickwork above having no longer any support below, fell in, with the result that practically no trace of the porch now remains. One sometimes finds that modern built temples are partly constructed of ancient building material or contain sculptures or inscriptions taken from some ancient ruined temple in the district, and with this object in view I had inquiries made and found that there was a modern temple of some importance at the village of Béhṭā, about two miles from Bhitargāon. On inspecting it, I found that although uninteresting enough exteriorly the interior of the sanctum showed that a very ancient brick and stone temple once stood here, the old stone work being beautifully and richly carved. A number of large and well executed sculptures together with broken portions of carved stone door-frames, architraves and pillars were lying about the temple compound or had been used in repairing the temple or compound entrance. It is obvious that all these sculptures and portions of ancient building material could not have belonged to the original temple that once stood here and that some of it must have been removed from some other ruined temple in the neighbourhood and brought to Béhṭā at the time when the temple was so exteriorly repaired. The nearest and as far as I am aware the only ruined temple near Béhṭā, is the ruined brick temple of Bhitargāon which is only two miles away and I feel sure that some of their ancient material represents portions of the missing stone door-frame and lintels of the brick temple at Bhitargāon. The sculptures alone prove that the ancient remains collected here belong to two distinct temples, for I found lying on the ground in the compound, the broken remains of a large well carved representation of Śiva and his consort Pārbatī seated on the bull Nandi, which must have been about 4 feet high when perfect, and in one of small modern cells built on either sides of the temple doorway, I found a particularly well carved representation of Vishṇu reclining upon the folds of the serpent Śésha illustrating the birth of Brahmā. It is a really fine piece of work and in good preservation and carved out of a solid block of sand stone (4′ — 2″ × 2′ — 9″ × 1′ — 3″). It is not used as an object of worship but is lying on the ground neglected. There is a similar cell opposite containing two well carved images, one representing Lakshmaṇa (5′3″ × 2′ 9″ × 1′ 0″) and the other is a figure of Gaṇeśa (2′.6″ × 2′ 6″ × 1′0″). These three sculptures are all carved in similar stone and are of the same date, the stone being of a light buff colour and appears to be exactly the same as that used in the stone door-frame of the ancient brick temple of Lakshmaṇa at Sirpur, in the Raipur District of the Central Provinces where a similar representation of Vishṇu may be seen forming the upper portion of the

stone door-frame. In a great many respects the ancient brick temples in the Raipur District of the Central Provinces are similar to the one at Bhítargāon, only the latter appears to me to be at least a century older than the former and probably dates to the 5th century. The terra-cottas that I have collected at Bhítargāon are the finest I have ever seen in India, the expression given to the faces and the life and action shown in the modelling of the limbs and figures is almost perfect.

I have proposed in my *Conservation Notes* on this District, that the best of the sculptures at Béhṭā which are no longer regarded as objects of worship and which are lying there neglected and uncared for, should be removed to the Lucknow Museum, and if this request is made from the proper quarter, I do not think there will be much trouble in obtaining them for this purpose as apparently they are not considered of any interest or value by the few inhabitants of the village who use this temple as a place of worship.

While in camp at Bhítargāon I had prepared a number of record drawings, plans, sections, details and elevations together with a quantity of photographs of all the brick temples and sculptures that I found of any real importance or interest. I visited and inspected the brick temples at Parauli, Rār and Simbhūā mentioned by Cunningham, but with the exception of the ruined temple at Parauli, which is of the madieval type and cannot be compared to the one at Bhítargāon, I found no subvention by Government is necessary as the temples at Rār and Simbhūā are of little or no interest from an archæological point of view.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

The most important conservation work in this district appears to be repairs carried out to Ancient Monuments damaged by the earthquake of 1905, notably, to the temples of Baijnāth and Sidhnāth at Baijnāth. In the case of the old stone temple of Baijnāth, Rs: 1785-1-0 is the total cost of the repairs up to date and it will be seen from the list given in Appendix, A, that the work is stated to have been completed. From the photographs that I have seen and from Cunningham's Report on this building it is pleasant to learn that this fine old monument has been successfully repaired. I shall make it my duty to inspect the repairs in this district and in the Kulu sub-division as soon as possible. As I am not yet familiar which the ancient monuments in this circle beyond those which I inspected in the Cawnpore District at Dr. Vogel's suggestion, immediately on taking over charge of this circle as officiating Suprintendent I beg to be allowed to refer readers of these notes to the list given in Appendix, A, for further information on this subject. Below will be found a list of ancient monuments declared as protected under the Act during 1908-09.

List showing the Buddhist and Hindu Monuments which have been declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1908-09.

Province.	District.	Particulars of Site.	Protected by.
United Provinces.	*Benares District.*	The site containing all the ancient monuments on the Buddhist site of Sārnāth in the Benares District.	Notification No. $\frac{1923\text{-m}}{367}$ dated 8th Sept. 1908.
	Cawnpore District.	The site of ancient brick temple at Bhītargāon together with the whole area of land within its compound wall in Tahsil Narwal.	Notification No. $\frac{1928\text{-m.}}{367}$ dated 8th September 1908.
		The site of temple at Mauza Parauli known as "Mahādeo Bābā" together with a strip of land three yards wide around the said site in Tahsil Narwal.	
		The site of temple at Mauza Bihpur near Mauza Rār, known as "Phulmatī Devī" together with a strip of land 2 yards wide on the east side and 3 yards wide on the other three sides of the temple site in Tahsil Ghatampur.	
		The site of temple at Mauza Simbhūā together with a strip of land 3 yards wide around the plinth of the temple in Tahsil Cawnpore.	
	Fatehpur District.	The site of one temple at Mauza Tindaulī together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in *pargaṇā* Bindki.	
		The site of one temple at Mauza Bahuā together with whole area of land situated within 100 yds. of the site in *pargaṇā* Gazipur.	
		The site of 4 temples at Mauza Kurani 2 miles North of Bahuā together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in *pargaṇā* Gazipur.	
		The site of two temples at Mauza Thithaurā together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in *pargaṇā* Fatehpur.	
		The site of one ruined temple at Saton 4 miles from Bahrampur together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in *pargaṇā* Fatehpur.	

NOTES ON MUSEUMS BY DR. VOGEL.

—:o:—

Most of my time in Chambā was spent in arranging the new State Museum which was opened on the 24th September 1908. by the Honourable Mr. R. E. Younghusband C, S. I. Commissioner of Lahore and at his proposal named after His Highness Rājā Sir Bhuri Singh, K. C. S. I.-C. I. E. The institution being placed in charge of Captain S. K. Barotru as Honorary Curator. The collection contains stone and copper-plate inscriptions, wood-carving, Indian pictures, portraits and ancient armour.

The Delhi Museum of Archæology was opened to the public in January 1909. I arranged the collection in co-operation with Mr. Tucker, who obtained a valuable collection of pictures by purchase.

I spent the month of November in re-arranging the Mathurā Municipal Museum with the assistance of Pandit Radha Krishna. The Museum was inspected by the Director General of Archæology and in consultation with him I have submitted fresh proposals for the improvement of the building to the Municipal Board. In the course of the year the collection has considerably been extended owing the funds placed at the disposal of the Pandit by the Director General of Archæology.

The cataloguing of the Lucknow Provincial Museum was taken in hand by Babu R. D. Banerji in November and much progress has been made since. The work will probably be finished before the end of the official year. Owing to the want of space and light to which I have repeatedly called attention, it is impossible to display the archæological exhibits adequately.

Finally I may mention that in the course of the year under review Mr. Percy Brown has published a guide to the archæological section of the Lahore Museum, which will be of much use in rendering the section more intelligible to and better appreciated by the public.

PUBLICATIONS.

By Dr. Vogel.

In the course of the year under review I have completed the first volume of my "Antiquities of Chambā State" which deals with fifty inscriptions of the Pre-Muhammadan period and will be illustrated with forty plates and thirty text-illustrations. These have all been reproduced by Messrs Griggs and Sons, London, and the work itself is being printed at the Government Press, Calcutta.

In co-opperation with Mr. Tucker and his Assistant Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib I have compiled a catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology which was printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta and was available to the public in the beginning of January. It consists of a catalogue proper and a second part dealing with the inscriptions and other documents in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Armenian.

My catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions in the Mathurā Museum is being printed at the United Provinces Government Press, Allahabad, and twenty five plates of illustrations have been sent to Messrs. Griggs and Sons, London, for reproduction. A catalogue of the newly founded Chambā State Museum is also in the Press and, will-it is hoped-shortly appear. The collection of coloured drawings relating to tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort have been despatched to London.

REPORTS AND CATALOGUES:-

Antiquities of Chambā State. Vol. 1. Inscriptions of the Pre-Muhammadan period. Report of the Archæological Survey of India New Imperial Series. With forty plates and thirty text-illustrations. (In the Press).

Tile Mosaics of the Lahore Fort. Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With colour reproductions of one hundred and fifteen figured panels and elevation showing their position on the Fort wall.

Excavations of Kasia-Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series.

Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, 1908 (Price Re. 1).

Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum (*Chambā State*) Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press. (In the Press).

Catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Municipal Museum at Mathurā. With twenty-five plates. (In the Press).

Catalogue of the Archæological Collections preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, by Babu R. D. Banerji (In the course of preparation).

Catalogue of Græco-Buddhist Sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

1905-06

Excavations at Kaisā (continued).

Monuments of Kāṅgṛā ruined in the earthquake.

1906-07

Excavations at Kasiā (continued).

The Mathurā School of Sculpture.

1907-08

Excavations at Sahéṭh Mahéṭh (in co-operation with P. Daya Ram Sahni).

Historical Documents of Kuṭū by Pandit Hirananda M. A.

1908-09

The Mathurā School of Sculpture (continued).

Babbāpura and Vallāpura.

Inscribed sealings from Sunet by Pt: Hiranand M. A.

Antipuites from Kosam „ „ „ „

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EPIGRAPHIA INDICA.

Saheṭh copper plate of Govinda chandra of Kanauj, dated samvat 1186. by P. Daya Ram Sahni.

Machhlishahr copper plate of Harischandra of Kanauj, dated samvat 1253. by P. Hirananda M. A.

Concervation Notes on the ancient monuments in the Cawnpore District, dated 1909, by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Offig. Superintendent, Archæological Survey Northern Circle.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent. Archæological Survey Northern Circle for the year ending 31st March 1908. Price Re 1.

———:o:———

List of Public Libraries, etc., to which copies of the Archæological Survey Reports, New Imperial Series, including the Director-General's Annual Report, Part II, and the Provincial Annual Reports of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.

Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.

Edinburgh „ „ Edinburgh.

Glasgow „ „ Glasgow.

Aberdeen „ „ Aberdeen.

Trinity College Library, Dublin.

Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Loncoln's Inn, London, W. C.

National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street Hanover Square, London, W.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The Royal Library, windsor Castle, Berks.

Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.

Royal Society, Edinburgh.

Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

National Library of Ireland. Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Imperial Institute, London.

Indian Institute, Oxford.

Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.

The Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

Mr. R. Sewell c/o Messrs H. S. King & Co. 9 Pall Mall, London S. W.

FRANCE.

Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris.

Institute de France, Paris.

Musee Guimet, 7, Place d' Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.

Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.

Kgl. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften W. 35. Potsdamerstrasse, 120 Berlin.

Professor Luders of Rostook, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Science, Vienna.
Hungarain Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.

British school at Rome c|o His Excellency the British Ambassador, British Ambassy, Rome.

American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen to Amsterdam, Holland.

Royal Institute of Netherlands-India, The Hague, Holland.

Imperial Acadmey of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Academie Royale d' Archæologie de Belgique, Anvers.

University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

„ „ Christiania, Norway.

Professor Slen Konow Ph. D., University Christiania, Norway.

British School at Athenes, Greece.

Societe Archæologique d' Athenes, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street new Haven Conn., U. S. A.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

America Antiquarian and Oriental Journal Chicago.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.

Melbourne Library, Melbourne.

University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.

Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.

Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.

Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, Shanghai.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole francaise d' Extrème Orient, Hanoi.
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Institut francais d'archéologie orientale du Cairo, Cairo, Egypt.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manilla.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
*Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University „ Madras.
Public „ „
Presidency College, „
School of Art, „
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library „

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University „ „
Bomby Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings Calcutta.
University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.
The Editor, Bengal Past and present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES,

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University „ Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.
Archæological Museum, Muttra.

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* Director-General's Report, Part II.

II.—INDIA—*continued.*

PANJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Panjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Dehli Museum and Institute, Dehli.

NORTH-WEST Frontier Province.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Cheif Commissioner of Coorge's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.
The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Cheif Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of Resident at Baroda.

Nepal.

Bir Library, Khatmandu, Nepal.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in the Public works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, No. 470-G. S., dated 13th August 1910.

Read. Progress Report of the Superintendent Archæological Survey, Budhist and Hindu Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ended 31st March 1910.

Remarks. Para 2 Preservation of Monuments. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is glad to see that the temples at Baijnath and Jagatsukh in Kulu to which he drew attention in 1884, still receive proper care.

Para 3. Protection of Monuments. It is necessary to move in such matters with care, and when the persons directly interested in the monuments which often possess a religious or semi-religious character, object to protection, it is undesirable to press them too much at once. In time they may come to see reason.

Para 4. List of ancient monuments. The List of ancient Monuments in the Punjab should be an interesting and useful document.

Para 7. Museum. At the Delhi Divisional Darbar in February 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor drew special attention to the interesting collection which had been placed in the Naubat Khana Museum, and he invited all those who possessed or knew of the existence of similar relics to give or lend these, and generally to co-operate with Government in the work of preserving and recording the history of ancient monuments of the districts in which they lived. The appeal has already produced some results, and more may be accomplished by such co-operations.

Para 8. *Publications.* The proposals for the publication of plates relating to tile mosaics in Lahore Fort are entirely satisfactory.

The Local Government is indebted to the Archæological Department for advice and assistance in the work of preserving the Punjab Ancient monuments, but it will be well if the officers of the Department try to enlist the active sympathy of the district officers who can do a great deal to help them if approached directly.

Order. Ordered that a copy of the report and of the above remarks be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Departement, and that copies of the same be distributed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, the Director General of Archæology in India, the Superintendent

Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments, the Superintendent Archæological Survey, Budhist and Hindu Monuments, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Superintending and Executive Engineers and Officers and Institutions named in the List circulated with Government of India Home Department letter No. 293, dated the 23rd July 1910.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

F. ST. G. MANNERS-SMITH,
Offg: Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,

NORTHERN CIRCLE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1910.

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Rudolf Haupt, 1, Dorrienstrasse, Leipzig Germany.

Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague Holland.

IN INDIA.

Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Newman & Co, Calcutta.

Thacker & Co., Bombay.

Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

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Natesan & Co., Madras.

Superintendent American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

A. Chand & Co., Imperial Book Depot Office, Delhi.

Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am-Press, Lahore.

S. Mumtaz Ali & Sons, Rifah-i-Am Press, Lahore (for vernacular Publications only).

Mohan Lal, Punjab Law Book Depot, Lahore.

Manager, "The Aryan Printing, Publishing and General Trading Co., Limited, Lahore.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Touring.

1. Mr. A. H. Longhurst continued officiating for me till the 24th November when he returned to Calcutta where, owing to the sudden death of Dr. T. Bloch, he had been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Eastern Circle. From that date Pandit Hirananda was in charge of the office till the Christmas recess, after which I returned to duty on the 3rd January 1910. Mr. Longhurst made an extensive tour in the Kāngṛā district, including the Kulū sub-division, during the summer months from 21st April till 15th November. Since my return to duty I have visited Delhi (January 26th-February 2nd; 8 days), Mathurā (February 3rd-22nd; 20 days), Hāthras (February 23rd; 1 day), Aligarh (February 24th-25th; 2 days), Lucknow (February 26th-March 7th and March 9th-11th; 13 days); Benares (March 8th; 1 day); and Amritsar (March 12th-13th; 2 days).

Preservation of Monuments.

2. Among the works of preservation in the Panjāb I may mention the dismantling of the top portion of the Sidhnāth temple at Baijnāth (Kāngṛā District) at a cost of Rs. 19. It will be remembered that both the Baijnāth and Sidhnāth temples were considerably damaged in the earthquake of 4th April 1905. Regarding the temple of Bashēshar Mahādēv at Bajaurā and the small Śiva temple at the back of Sandhyā Dēvī at Jagatsukh, both in the Kulū sub-division, certain proposals have been made by Mr. Longhurst in his Conservation Notes, dated July 1909. Estimates for these repairs amounting to Rs. 463 and Rs. 72 respectively, have since been received in this office.

The brick temple of Bhītargāōn in the Cawnpur District was included in Mr. Longhurst's Conservation Notes and an estimate prepared amounting

to Rs. 3,023, of which Rs. 1,106 have been spent during the year under report. The work is still in progress.

In the course of my stay at Mathurā I paid a visit to the temple of Hari Dēv at Gōbardhan which is of the same mixed Hindu-Mughal style as the five ancient temples of Brindāban. The Hari Dēv temple is in great want of repairs and I have made it the subject of a Conservation Note which is now in the press.

Protection of Monuments.

3. In a letter dated the 9th March 1907 I proposed that some of the most important Buddhist and Brahmanical monuments in the Panjāb should be declared 'protected' under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments, Preservation Act (VII of 1904). In several instances, however, my proposal was objected to by District Officers, mainly on account of suspicions which such a measure was likely to arouse. It is true that every new measure is looked on by the rural population with distrust, but it occurs to me that in the present instance perhaps too much weight has been attached to such apprehensions in view of the importance of protecting ancient historical monuments against wilful damage. As a result of my proposal, twenty-four ancient monuments have been declared 'protected' by Government Notification No. 849 dated the 9th December 1909. A list of them will be given beneath. The preliminary notification was not confirmed with regard to six monuments, including the ancient site of Taxila, on which a further report has been called for.

In the United Provinces four more Buddhist and Brahmanical monuments have been declared 'protected,' a list of which will be found beneath.

List of Ancient Monuments for the Panjāb.

4. The preparation of a list of ancient monuments for the Panjāb has now been taken in hand on the lines laid down by the Director-General of Archæology in his letter No. 1841 of 6th October 1909 to the Panjāb Government. According to the new scheme, the list will contain every monument, ancient site or other archæological relic with "a full account of their history and the legends connected with them, their architectural and artistic features, their inscriptions, their present condition and the measures necessary to secure their safety." "The monuments will be dealt with according to their geographical distribution and an archæological map of each district will be added with full bibliographical references, photographic illustrations and a complete index." "Besides giving a full account of each individual

monument, it is proposed also to preface the volumes with general chapters dealing respectively with the history, topography, art, architecture and numismatics of the province, and thus to make the work a complete compendium of all branches of archæology." The Director General intends editing the materials collected by the provincial archæological officers, to which he proposes to make as many original contributions as circumstances will allow.

The district officers have been asked to supply preliminary lists, two of which have now reached my office, one for the Rāwal-Pindī District containing six, and the other for Miānwālī containing twelve monuments, the majority of which are Muhammadan. The work done by my office in this matter has been confined to making out a provisional list of ancient monuments in the Kāngṛā district, mainly based on notes made by me in the course of my tours in the district. It is well known that, as regards Brahmanical antiquities, the Kāngṛā district is one of the most important of the Province. The preliminary list now drawn up by Pandit Hirananda comprises more than one hundred items. As, however, my notes do not in every instance supply the full information, historical, legendary, descriptive etc., required for the proposed publication, a personal inspection of most of the monuments will be required.

Explorations.

5. In the way of explorations little was done in the year under review, as after my return to duty my time was mostly taken up by museum work and publications. It was, therefore, impossible to undertake any excavation, but I have made proposals to the Government regarding the exploration of the Mōrā site which will more fully be noticed in the second part of this report. The discoveries made by Pandit Radha Krishna at Mathurā will also be discussed in the second part. I may mention here that the Director General of Archæology has carried on excavations at Bhītā in the Allahabad District.

Epigraphy.

6. In the neighbourhood of Mathurā several more inscriptions have been secured for the local museum by Pandit Radha Krishna. Most of them are unfortunately in a more or less fragmentary state, so that their chief interest lies in the approximate date which they supply for the sculptures on which they are engraved. The great majority belong to the Kushaṇa period which, as we know, was the great flourishing period of the Mathurā school of sculpture. More particularly it seems to have been the reign of Huvishka, whose name is found on several of the newly discovered inscriptions.

Museums.

7. With regard to museums, the year under review has been one of considerable progress in the United Provinces. The Provincial Museum at Lucknow which was hitherto badly housed in the Lāl Bārādarī and Gulistān-i-Eram buildings, will now be transferred to the former Canning College building which the Local Government has purchased for the sum of Rs. 2,10,000.

The new building is favourably situated in the Kaisar Bāgh and is well suited for the purpose of a museum. While staying at Lucknow, I have advised the Museum Committee on the manner in which the different sections could be best distributed over the new building.

The new museum at Sārnāth is now nearly completed, except for some decorative details. I visited the place on the 8th March and arranged with the Executive Engineer about the sculpture stands, so that it will soon be possible to remove the sculptures and inscriptions into the new building. As regards the sculpture hall built by Mr. Oertel at the time of his Sārnāth excavations, it occurs to me that it should be dismantled and re-erected at Benares to be used for Brahmanical sculptures. To start with there is, a number of such sculptures which some years ago were removed to Sārnāth but have no connection with the place. These sculptures came from Queen's College, where apparently they had been collected by Major Kittoe.

Extensive repairs have been carried out to the Municipal Museum at Mathurā so as to provide more space and light. The cost of these repairs has been estimated at Rs. 4,000, to which the Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 2,000 on the understanding that an equal sum should be found locally. Up to the present only the sum of Rs. 2,000 granted by the Government of India has been spent, the Municipality having declared themselves unable to provide the remainder. As the repairs were carried out under the supervision of Pandit Radha Krishna, the cost proved to be less than was first estimated. Yet a considerable part of the proposed work has had to be abandoned for lack of funds.

Finally I may mention under this section that the trustees of the M. A. O. College at Alīgarh intend establishing a museum at that place also.

Publications.

8. In the course of the year the Government of India have sanctioned the publication of the seventy-six plates containing one hundred and sixteen drawings relating to tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort. It has been decided that the plates will be preliminarily

published in the Journal of Indian Art and afterwards as a Report of the Archæological Survey. They will appear in five continuous numbers of the Journal, each number containing an average of fifteen plates, seven in colour and eight in outline. In the final volume they will all be reproduced in full colours. The cost of publication which has been entrusted to Messrs W. Griggs and Sons, the well-known lithographers and publishers of the Indian Art Journal, has been estimated at £. 550. The final volume will appear in 350 copies.

My Report on Antiquities of Chambā State is now being printed at the Government of India Press, Calcutta. It will appear as Volume XXXVI of the New Imperial Series of Archæological Survey Reports and will comprise an Introduction (136 pages), texts and translations of fifty inscriptions (113 pages) and four appendices. The illustrations consisting of forty plates (including an archæological map) and thirty text illustrations have been reproduced by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. It is hoped that the work will appear in the course of the next year.

A Catalogue of sculptures in the Municipal Museum, Mathurā, is being printed at the Government Press, Allahabad. It will be illustrated with twenty-five plates which have also been reproduced by Messrs W. Griggs & Sons. Finally I may mention a Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum, Chambā, with five plates. Both these catalogues ought to be available to the public within a few months.

Establishment.

9. No changes in my establishment are to be recorded. The second draftsman was on leave for three months. The Pandit accompanied Mr. Longhurst on his tour in Kāngṛā and was further mostly engaged in compiling a preliminary list of ancient monuments in that district. My draftsmen have prepared nine architectural drawings mostly relating to temples in Kāngṛā and Kulū. A list will be found beneath. They have, moreover, finished fourteen drawings in ink and colour. These include an enlarged copy of a map of the city of Delhi. The original which is preserved in the Delhi Museum of Archæology (Cat. No. K, 2) was probably made in the reign of Akbar II and is of great interest for the period preceding the Mutiny. It is remarkably full as regards topographical names, which in the original map are written in Persian, but on the enlarged copy have been either transcribed into Roman or translated into English.

My photographer has taken photographs including a set relating to

the ancient fort and temples of Garhwā (Allahabad district,) which were prepared at the suggestion of Mr. F. O. Oertel Superintending Engineer.

Tour programme 1910-11.

10. It has been decided that I shall officiate as Director General of Archæology for one year and seven months, during which Mr. J. H. Marshall will be absent on leave. Pandit Hirananda will be in charge of the current duties of my office, whereas questions relating to the conservation of monuments will be disposed of by Mr. R. F. Tucker, Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle. I am leaving instructions that the Pandit should proceed on tour to Kāngṛā and complete the list of ancient monuments for that district, including the Kulū Sub-Division. It is hoped that the Rev. Mr. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission will assist us in supplying a list of monuments in Lahul and Spiti. The Pandit will be able to visit Mandi State on his way to Kulū and perhaps Sukēt also. My work on the Antiquities of Chambā will contain most of the information required for that State. It will, therefore, be possible to obtain a complete list of ancient monuments for the Kāngṛā district, including the Kulū Sub-division and the Native States of Chambā, Mandi and Sukēt. I have instructed my draftsmen to copy some of the drawings relating to excavations at Kasiā and Sahēth-Mahēth with a view of exhibiting these copies in the Lucknow Museum in connection with the objects discovered in the course of those explorations.

PART II.

Whatever progress has been made with regard to explorations and epigraphy is almost entirely due to Pandit Radha Krishna who has continued his labours on behalf of the Mathurā Museum with undiminished enthusiasm. With the liberal support of the Government of India the Pandit has been able to acquire again a considerable number of sculptures of great archæological interest, a complete list of which will be found beneath.

Earliest in date are two fragments of a colossal statue (ht. 4′ 2″ and 2′. 5″), which were obtained from the village of Barōda 4 miles from Parkham and 2 miles from Chhargaon. The early date of those fragments may be inferred from their great similarity to the well-known Parkham statue, now in the Mathurā Museum, which bears an inscription in Maurya Brāhmī. The Barōda figure, when entire, must have exceeded the Parkham one and can have been hardly less than double life-size.

Additional proof of the prevalance of Nāga worship in ancient Mathurā is afforded by an inscribed statuette which was being worshipped as Dāu-jī (*i. e.*, Baldēv) in a temple in the city of Mathurā, but undoubtedly represents a Nāga. The inscription, which is dated in the year 52, shows that the statuette was made during the reign of Huvishka and is only twelve years posterior to the Nāga statue of Chhargaon which was set up in the year 40 and in the reign of the same king. This is particularly interesting as the Chhargaon Nāga is very superior in workmanship and style to the statuette in question.

The inscriptions found on the acquired sculptures are mostly fragmentary. Nearly all of them are written in Brāhmī of the Kushana period, the time when the Mathurā school of sculpture flourished. More particularly may we consider the reign of Huvishka as the great flourishing period of Mathurā art. Among the nine newly recovered epigraphs of the Kushana period no less than six may be assigned to the reign of that monarch, and three of these actually contain his name.

The sculptures collected by Pandit Radha Krishna also bear out that side by side with Buddhism and Jainism there flourished in ancient Mathurā

the popular cults of the Nāgas and Yakshas. Nāga worship particularly must have been very prevalent, considering the great number of Nāga images, all of which are now-a-days adored as Dāu-jī or Baldēv. The Nāgas were supposed to reside in rivers, springs, lakes, ponds and tanks and to possess power to yield rain. This explains why they were so extensively worshipped by the agricultural population of India. The Yakshas, like the dwarfs of old German mythology, were regarded as keepers of treasure, and Kubēra, the god of wealth, was their chief. Among the sculptures found in the Mathurā district there are numerous statuettes of a corpulent deity who may be identified with Kubēra or Vaiśravaṇa. Sometimes he is accompanied by a female figure holding a child. Sculptures of the latter type remind us of the well-known groups of Kubēra and Hārītī, which have been found in the Peshāwar district. Images of the goddess of fertility occur also at Mathurā. I may mention an interesting sculpture (ht. 2′ 8″) obtained from the village of Tāyāpur, 2 miles north of Mathurā, on the road to Rāyā. It represents a female deity seated with an infant in her lap and four children between her feet. The pedestal is carved with a group of children at play. There can be little doubt that there exists a close connection between this sculpture and effigies of Hārītī, the goddess of fertility and queen of the Yakshas. The villagers of Tāyāpur worshipped the image as Gāndhārī, the mother of the Kauravas!

Another sculpture of considerable interest is a stone slab (ht. 2′ 9″) with a figure of Sūrya, the Sun-god, seated on his chariot. The special point of interest is the number of the horses. In Brahmanical iconography the number is always seven, corresponding to that of the days of the week. But on a railing pillar of Bōdh-Gayā and also on a Gandhāra sculpture in the Calcutta Museum (No. G-58) we find Sūrya's chariot drawn by four horses (1). This need not be necessarily ascribed to Greek influence, as it appears from Hiuen Tsiang's account that the war chariots of ancient India were actually drawn by four horses abreast (2). On the Mathurā sculpture the number of horses is four, so that in this respect also we find a close relationship between Mathurā and the old schools.

The discovery of this interesting sculpture is due to Pandit Rām Chand, Head Clerk in the Collector's office, who presented it to the Museum together with several other pieces.

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(1) Foucher, L' art gréco-bouddhique du Gandhāra pp. 206 f; figs 82 and 83.

(2) Si-yu-ki (transl. Beal) Vol. I p. 83.

In the course of my stay at Mathurā I had an opportunity to visit the site of Mōrā, 7 miles west of the city and north of the road to Gōvardhan. This site has yielded the famous Mōrā slab inscription which contains the name of the Great-Satrap Rājūvula (1). Unfortunately this inscription was already partly defaced at the time of its discovery by General Cunningham, and since then it has become still more obliterated. It is now preserved in the Mathurā Museum. On my visit to Mōrā I noticed the remains of a building, probably a temple, constructed of very large bricks. Round about were considerable fragments of images in the style of the Kushaṇa period. They appear to belong to four standing figures, three male and one female. It has occurred to me that this discovery may be connected with the mention of "images of the five heroes" (*pañcha vīrānāṁ pratimā*) in the Mōrā inscription. "The five heroes" are probably the five sons of Pāṇḍu, and it is plausible that the fragments have belonged to the images mentioned in the inscription. If this identification is correct, we may further assume that the female image represents Draupadī, the spouse of the five Pāṇḍava brothers.

The discovery of images of the five Pāṇḍava heroes belonging to the Kushaṇa period would on itself be a find of considerable archæological interest. There is yet another historical question to be mentioned. The inscription on the female image is unfortunately incomplete, but we can still trace the name of Huvishka, in whose reign it was apparently dated. The slab inscription contains, as we know, the name of the Great-Satrap Rājūvula, or properly speaking it mentions the son of Rājūvula. If indeed these two inscriptions are contemporaneous, it would follow that Rājūvula and his son were not independent rulers of Mathurā, but were governors under the Kushaṇa king Huvishka. This conclusion would not only be supported by the palæographical evidence of the two inscriptions in question, but would find a parallel in the Sārnāth Bōdhisattva inscription, in which two satraps are mentioned, the Great-Satrap Vanashpara and the Satrap Kharapallāna, who evidently were deputies of King Kanishka, in the third year of whose reign the epigraph is dated.

In view of the importance of the questions involved, it is my intention

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(1) Cf. Cunningham, A. S. R. Vol. XX pp. 48 f. plate V no. 4. The designation "well-inscription" is misleading, as the slab does not appear originally to have belonged to a well.

to arrange next winter for the exploration of the Mōrā site. It is hoped that excavation round the ruined temples will lead to the discovery of further sculptural remains and thus enable us to decide whether indeed the fragments found on the surface have belonged to the images of the five Pāṇḍavas and their consort Draupadī. The work, if sanctioned, will be carried out under the supervision of Pandit Radha Krishna who has given such signal proof of his intelligent interest in the antiquities of Mathurā.

J. PH. VOGEL,
SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Buddhist and Hindu monuments,
Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1909-10.

Sub-heads	Annual expenses	Budget grant.
Salaries of Gazetted Officers.	Rs. A. P.	
Superintendent	1,137 1 6	
Offg; Superintendent	4,383 5 4	
Total salaries	5,520 6 10	7,050 0 0
Salaries of Establishment.		
Pandit (Salary and charge allowance)	1,864 14 3	
Clerk	560 0 0	
Draftsmen	1,510 0 0	
Photographer	730 0 0	
Servants including temporary Khalasi ...	490 0 0	
Total Salaries	5,154 14 3	4,980 0 0
Allowances.		
Travelling Allowance	3,327 1 9	4,000 0 0
Contingencies.		
Rent, rates and taxes	600 0 0	
Tour Charges	907 4 7	
Printing of Archæological Report for 1908-09	249 14 8	
Photography Charges	547 2 3	
Postage Charges	125 8 0	
Telegraph Charges	12 15 6	
Hot & cold weather charges	96 8 2	
Purchase and carriage of Stationery	39 12 0	
„ „ repair of furniture	435 1 3	
„ „ „ „ tents	35 8 6	
Total Contingencies carried over ...	3,049 10 11	
Total other Expenditure Carried over ...	14,002 6 10	

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1909–10.

Sub-heads.	Annual Expenses	Budget grant
Total other Expenditure brought forward ...	14,002 6 10	
,, Contingencies ,, ,, ...	3,049 10 11	
Purchase of books and maps etc. ...	187 11 0	
,, of drawing instruments ...	114 0 6	
,, of coins and ancient manuscripts ...	2 8 0	
Binding of books	61 2 0	
Liveries of penos	59 12 0	
Muttra Museum	166 4 9	
Miscellaneous charges	189 15 9	
Total contingencies	3,831 1 11	2,660 0 0
Grand Total	17,833 8 9	18,690 4 0

N. B. Re-appropriation of Rs. 1200 (800 from salaries and 400 from Travelling Allowances) has been sanctioned under Government of India Home Department No. 108 dated the 17th March 1910.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my Circle during the year 1909–10.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
		Panjāb.		
Rohtās	Jhelum	Repairs to Rāja Mān Singh's Baoli and residence ...	129 0 0	
Katās	,,	Repairs to Satgarah temple	82 0 0	
Manikiala	Rawal Pindi	Repairs to Stūpa (tope)	22 0 0	
Saidan	Attock	,, ,, Baoli ...	38 0 0	
Katas	Jhelum	,, ,, Sardar Hari Singh's Haveli ...	61 0 0	
Baijnāth	Kāngṛā	Dismantling of top portion of Sidhnāth temple ...	19 0 0	
Nūrpur	,,	Annual repairs to temple in the Fort ...	9 0 0	
Naggar	,, (Kulū)	Special repairs to Brish Kund Memorial at Naggar	45 0 0	
Lahore	Lahore	Repairs Agra red stone steps Ranjit Singh's Samādh ...	23 0 0	
		Total ...	428 0 0	
		United Provinces.		
Sārnāth	Benares	Constructing a Museum	31,878 0 0	The work is almost completed with the exception of the carved band and roof of the hall.
,,	,,	Chaukhandi	10 0 0	
Chunār	Mirzapur	Repairs to Hill Fort	66 12 2	
Sārnāth	Benares	Repairs to Jagat Singh's Stūpa with surrounding minor stupas ...	193 0 0	
Sandi	Hardoi	Repairs to Phul Mati temple	12 0 0	
		Total carried over	32159 12 2	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1909—10.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	32,159 12 2	
Sahēth-Mahēṭh	Gonda	Repairs to ancient buildings unearthed in excavation	300 0 0	
Kalsi	Dehra Dun	Repairs to Aśoka stone	10 0 0	
Kuhar	Farrukhābād	„ „ an ancient well	79 12 10	
Saron	Etah	Repairs to Temple of Sītā Rāmji ...	79 12 10	
Brindāban	Muttra	Repairs to Govind Deo temple ...	166 10 0	
„	„	„ Jugal Kishor temple	188 3 6	
„	„	„ Rādhāballabh's „	95 1 11	
Bhītargāon	Cawnpur	Repairs to the ancient brick temple ...	1,106 0 0	
Kasia	Gorakhpur	Repairs to the ancient buildings at Māthā Kuār kā Kōṭ	98 0 0	
„	„	Constructing a hut for Chaukidar at Māthā Kuār kā Kōṭ.	142 0 0	
		Total	34,425 5 3	

APPENDIX C.

List showing the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1909-10.

Province.	District.	Particulars of Ancient Monument.	Protected by.
PANJAB.	Rawal Pindi	Tope or stūpa at Manikyāla, 5 miles north-east of Thanā Riwat.	Notification No. 849 dated the 9th December 1909.
	,,	Tope at Balar, 5½ miles north of Shāhdheri.	
	Attock	Tope and monastery at Baoli Pind, 5 miles east of Hassan Abdāl.	
	Jhelum	Temple (ruined) at Malot, 10 miles north of Lilla.	
	Shāhpur	Site of ancient city at Bhera, 30 miles north-east of Shāhpur.	
	,,	Site of ancient city at Vijjhi, 2 miles north-west of Miāni.	
	,,	Three temples inside the fort at Amb, 5 miles south of the Sakesar Peak.	
	Siālkot	Tibba Jāliān in Siālkot city.	
	Kāngṛā	Ruined fort at Kāngṛā city.	
	,,	Temples of Baijnāth and Sidhnāth at Baijnāth.	
	,,	Katoch Palace at Tīra Sujānpur.	
	,,	Ruined fort at Nūrpur.	
	,,	,, ,, at Kotlah.	
	,,	Buddhist Stūpa known as Bhīm Tilā at Chaitru, 6 miles from Bhāgsu.	
	,,	Temple of Basheshar Mahādeo at Hāt near Bajaura Kulū Sub-Division.	
	Karnāl	The ancient mound known locally as "Rājā Karn ka Qila" at Thānesar.	
	Ambālā	Ruined temples at Kapāl Mochan, 12 miles north of Jagādhrī.	
	Rohtak	Site of ancient city at Khokra Kot.	
	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, Mohan Bari, 20 miles south-west of Jhajjar.	
	Ludhiānā	Ancient site of Sunet, 4 miles south-west of Ludhiānā.	
	Delhi	Aśoka pillars on Ridge and at Fīrozābād in Delhi City.	
	,,	Iron pillar, Hindu remains in Old Delhi (Qutb).	

APPENDIX C.

List showing the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1909-10.

Province.	District.	Particulars of ancient Monument.	Protected by.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Muttra	Old temple of Rādhā Ballabh at Brindaban.	Notification No. 2128 $\frac{M}{341}$ dated 4th August 1909.
	Dehra Dūn	Lakha Mandal temple and images in its vicinity at Khat Bander, Pargana Jaunsar and Bawar.	Notification No. $\frac{2071\ M}{367}$ dated 27th July 1909 confirmed by Notification No. 3123 M/367 dated 23-11-1909.
	,,	The Aśoka stone at Kalsi.	Notification No. $\frac{2067\ M}{367}$ dated 27th July 1909 confirmed by notification No. $\frac{3119\ M}{367}$ dated 23rd Nov. 1909.
	Agra	Jaswant Singh-ki-Chhatri situated in village Rajwara, Tahsil Agra.	Notification No. $\frac{3131\ M}{357}$ dated 24th November 1909.

APPENDIX

List of inscriptions

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
1. Rāl Bhadār, 8 miles north-west of Mathurā city; now Mathurā Museum No. A 71.	Pedestal of Buddha statuette (ht. 9″).	One line, 11½″ long.
2. Lākhanu, 6 miles south-east of Hāthras, now Mathurā Museum No. A 63.	Life size Bodhisattva statue standing.	One line incised on top of pedestal and devided into four portions, rest of inscription lost.
3. Bāghīcha on road to Brindāban, now Mathurā Museum No. E 25.	Male figure, standing.	Two lines, mostly defaced 11½″ and 12″ long.
4. Mōrā 6 miles west of Mathurā, now Mathurā Museum No. E 20.	Two fragments of female figure standing (ht. 3′ 1″).	Three lines mostly obliterated, preserved portion 11″ long.
5. Anyor 3 miles south-west of Gobardhan, now Mathurā Museum No. A 66.	Buddha statuette seated (ht. 1′ 2″).	Two lines, 7″ long, indistinct.
6. Mathurā city (Bhūtēsar Mound) (?), now Mathurā Museum No. C 21.	Nāga statuette standing (ht. 9¼″)	One line, 5″ long.
*7 Balbhadar Kund near Mathurā; now Mathurā Museum No. B 4.	Statuette of Vrishabhanātha seated (ht. 2′ 10″).	Three lines.
8. Rāl Bhadār, 8 miles north-west of Mathurā city; now Mathurā Museum No. C 28.	Figure of Yaksha and Yakshī (ht. 9″).	Two words, placed one over the other.
9. Village of Saknā, 5 miles west of Mathurā city; now Mathurā Museum No. G 47.	Fragment with feet of female figure (ht. 3¾″)	Two fragmentary lines, 4¼″ long.
10. Arjunpura Tīlā near Mathurā City, now Mathurā Museum No. D 52.	Sculpture with three-headed male figure perhaps Brahmā (ht. 1′ 8½″)	Two lines, 8″ and 10″ long respectively.

*This inscription was entered on the list for 1908—09 but without particulars regarding the date.

D.

copied in 1909—10.

Language and Script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Kushaṇa Brāhmī.	The year 31 (?) and the reign of Huvishka.	
Sanskrit, Kushaṇa Brāhmī.	The year 35 and the reign of Huvishka.	Legend *Siddhaṁ Maharajasya devaputrasya Huvishkasya Saṁ* 35 *hemata*.....
Sanskrit (?); Kushaṇa Brāhmī.	Reign of Huvishka, the year 42 (?)	
Prakrit (?); Kushaṇa Brāhmī.	Reign of Huvishka.	
Sanskrit (?); Kushaṇa Brāhmī.	The year 51.	
Sanskrit, Kushaṇa Brāhmī.	The year 52.	
Prakrit; Kushaṇa Brāhmī.	The year 84 and the reign of Vāsudeva.	
Sanskrit; Kushaṇa period.	None.	Legend *Priyatāṁ Sidhaḥ.*
Sanskrit (?); Kushaṇa Brāhmī.	„	
Sanskrit; Nāgarī.	The Vikrama year 167[3] the Sāka year 153[8], corresponding to A.D. 1616	

APPENDIX E.

Photographs taken in 1909–10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
			PANJĀB (KĀNGṚĀ DISTRICT).	
1	1,039	Nūrpur Fort.	Basement of the ruined temple ; detail (west).	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
			KULÚ SUB-DIVISION.	
2	1,040	Bajaurā, Hāt.	Basheshar Mahādēo temple.	
			,, front elevation (east). ...	,,
3	1,041	,, ,,	,, North ,, ...	,,
4	1,042	,, ,,	,, East ,, ; detail	,,
5	1,043	,, ,,	,, Image of Vishṇu in the western niche.	,,
6	1,044	,, ,,	,, Image of Durgā in the northern niche.	,,
7	1,045	,, ,,	Site of temple in the Rōpṛu Nālā (South-west)	,,
8	1,046	Kulū, Akhārā.	Brass image of Jina (locally called Lakshmī-nārāyaṇa) front.	,,
9	1,047	,, ,,	Do. back (with inscription) Temple of Hiṛmā	,,
10	1,048	Manālī, Dhungri.	Temple of Hiṛmā. North-east elevation.	,,
11	1,049	,, ,,	,, Façade.	,,
12	1,050	,, ,,	,, South-east window.	,,
13	1,051	,, ,,	,, Masks of Hiṛmā	,,
14	1,052	,,	Corner stone at the ruins of the fort (Manālī Garh).	,,
15	1,053	,,	Kīrtimukh or three faces of Śiva near the ruined fort.	,,
16	1,054	Manālī.	Southern window of the house of Buddhā, a zamindar of Manālī near fort. ...	,,
17	1,055	Jagatsukh.	Temple of Sandhyādēvī front elevation (west).	,,
18	1,056	,,	,, ,, ,, Northern window.	,,
19	1,057	,,	,, ,, ,, Eastern ,, ...	,,
20	1,058	,,	,, ,, ,, Southern ,, ...	,,

APPENDIX E.

Photographs taken in 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
21	1,059	Jagatsukh	Miniature temple in the compound of the Sandhyādēvī temple. (South-east.)	8½″ × 6½″
22	1,060	,,	Śiva temple to the back of the Sandhyādēvī temple, front elevation (West). ...	,,
23	1,061	,,	,, Side elevation (S. W.)	,,
24	1,062	,,	Gargoyle near the Jagannāth temple (West)	,,
25	1,063	,,	Lingam with four faces of Śiva.	,,
26	1,064	Bashisht	Temple of Raghunāth (South-east).	,,
			UNITED PROVINCES (ALLAHABAD DISTT.)	
27	1,065	Kōsam	Terra cotta representing male and female.	,,
28	1,066	Allahabad (Babadurganj	Gandhāra sculptures in the possession of Major B. D. Basu I. M. S. (retired). ...	12″ × 10″
29	1,067	,,	Do.	,,
			PANJĀB (KARNĀL DISTRICT).	
30	1,068	Thānēsar	Purana Qilah (North)	,,
31	1,069	,,	Karan ka Qilah (North)	,,
			KĀNGṚĀ DISTRICT.	
32	1,070	Āsāpurī	Temple of Āsādēvī, detail of N. E. side.	8½″ × 6½″
33	1,071	,,	Do. outer entrance S. W.	,,
34	1,072	,,	Do. inner ,, S.	,,
35	1,073	,,	Loose sculptures and remains of a temple.	,,
36	1,074	Baijnāth	Temple of Baijnāth, N. W.	,,
37	1,075	,,	Do, , Detail S. W.	,,
38	1,076	,,	Do. , Sanctum door.	,,
39	1,077	,,	Sidhnāth temple, East.	,,
40	1,078	,,	,, ,, West.	,,
			KULŪ SUB-DIVISION.	
41	1,079	Village Gūhī, Kōṭhī, Bhulān Rūpī Kulū.	Wooden temple of Kaumta Dēvī, sanctum door.	,,

Photographs taken in 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
42	1,080	Railā	Summer house, general view from N. E.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
43	1,081	Railā	Summer house, detail of a pillar S. E.	,,
44	1,082	,,	Temple of Lachhmī Nārāyan. General view. North-east.	,,
45	1,083	,,	Do. , Sanctum door. North.	,,
46	1,084	,,	Do. , window. South-east.	,,
47	1,085	,,	Do. , Pillar.	
48	1,086	Ladhiārā	A high tower locally called *thānā*. North-east.	,,
49	1,087	,,	Do.	,,
50	1,088	,,	Do. N. W. ...	,,
51	1,089	Dalās	Jōgēshar Mahādēo temple from north-west.	,,
52	1,090	,,	,, ,, ,, from south.	,,
53	1,091	,,	,, ,, ,, a miniature temple in the compound of, from south. ...	,,
			SIMLA DISTRICT.	
54	1,092	Kumhārsen	Kōṭēshvar Mahādēo, spire, from south. ...	,,
55	1,093	,,	Do. , sanctum door, from west.	,,
56	1,094	,,	Do. , detail of a pillar.	,,
57	1,095	,,	Do. Do. ...	,,
			UNITED PROVINCES.	
			MAINPURĪ DISTRICT.	
58	1,096	Bhāñwat	Mahādēo temple ; detail of an old sculptured panel engaged in the door.	,,
59	1,097	,,	Do. , door jamb. ...	,,
60	1,098	,,	Sculptures excavated from an ancient site.	,,
61	1,099	,,	,, lying in the compound of the Mahādēo temple.	,,
62	1,100	,,	A platform marking an ancient site supposed to contain remains of a shrine. ...	,,
63-68	1,101–1,106	Muttra Museum	Inscribed sculptures.	,,

Photographs taken in 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
			ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.	
69	1,107	Garhwā	Ancient temple and fort, from N. E.	8½" × 6½"
70	1,108	„	„ „ front elevation E.	„
71	1,109	„	„ „ detail, N.	„
72	1,110	„	„ „ doorway, E.	„
73	1,111	„	Inscribed image of Śiva	„
74	1,112	„	„ „ Vishṇu. ...	„
75	1,113	„	„ „ Brahmā. ...	„
76	1,114	„	Standing image of Vishṇu.	„
77	1,115	„	Fish with standing four male figures. (Incarnation of Vishṇu.)	„
78	1,116	„	Tortoise Incarnation of Vishṇu with four deities churning the ocean.	„
79	1,117	„	Boar incarnation.	„
80	1,118	„	Man-lion „	„
81	1,119	„	Standing male figure, probably Sūrya. ...	„
82	1,120	„	Seven standing figures probably planets.	„
			BĀNDĀ DISTRICT.	
83	1,121	Barhā Kutṛā	Śiva temple, from S. W.	„
84	1,122	„	„ „ S.	„
85	1,123	„	„ „ detail of entablature.	„
86	1,124	„	„ „ „ pillars.	„
87	1,125	Rikhian	A small old temple, from N. W. ...	„
88	1,126	„	Cave.	„
89	1,127	„	Small Cave.	„
90	1,128	„	Stone slab representing a three-headed male figure perhaps Śiva sitting in Vilāsa attitude, holding a mace in the left and a round object in the right hand with two attendants on sides and Śaktis beneath.	„

Photographs taken in 1909–10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
91	1,129	Rikhian.	Standing figure of Kālī.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
92	1,130	,,	Śiva and Pārvatī.	,,
93	1,131	,,	Dancing Śiva?	,,
94	1,132	,,	Four Śaktis or goddesses on their vehicles (*vāhanas*).	,,
95	1,133	,,	Do.	,,
96	1,134	,,	Three goddesses (Śaktis).	,,
97	1,135	,,	Four Śaktis.	,,
98	1,136	,,	A mail figure probably Śiva in dancing attitude.	,,
99	1,137	,,	Four Śaktis on their respective vehicles.	,,
100	1,138	,,	Four Śaktis.	,,
101	1,139	,,	,, goddesses (Śaktis)	,,
102	1,140	,,	A slab with two male figures one of which is sitting with left hand on the end of a mace and some round object in right hand.	,,
103	I,141	,,	Four Śaktis.	,,
104	1,142	,,	A female figure four-armed and sitting with a votary on the left side.	,,
105	1,143	,,	A female figure sitting on the back of a male.	,,
106	1,144	,,	Śakti of Vishṇu on Garuḍa.	,,
107	1,145	,,	Three goddesses.	,,
108	1,146	,,	Three Śaktis of which the first from the left side is that of Vishṇu, 2nd of Varāha.	,,
109	1,147	,,	Stone slab with the figure of Gaṇēśa in the centre, Kālī on the right and his Śakti on the left.	,,

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
1	255	Nūrpur (Kāngṛā district).	Plan and elevation of ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort.	1/48
2	256	Bajaurā (Kulū Sub-division)	Plan of the temple of Bashēshar Mahādēv.	1/20
3	257	Nagar (Kulū Sub division)	Foot-prints on Jagatipat stone.	1/2
4	258	Jagatsukh (Kulū Sub-division)	Plan for proposed repairs to the Śiva temple.	1/96
5	259	Baijnāth (Kāngṛā district)	Plan of Sidhnāth temple.	1/24
6	260	Druman (Kāngṛā district).	Plan of Āsāpurī temple.	1/24
7	261	Ladhiārā in Rūpī (Kulū Sub divn)	Elevation and section of a tower ...	1/48
8	262	Sahēṭh Mahēṭh	Childrens' toys.	1/1
9	263	Barhā Kuṭrā (Bāṅda district)	Plan of Karkōtake Nāga.	1/48

APPENDIX G.

Acquisitions Museums.

LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. A specimen of a well carved and ornamental stone *linga*, discovered by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Officiating Superintendent Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, at Jagat Sukh in the Kulū valley, in June 1909.

2. A collection of miniature paintings dating from the Sikh period. Presented to the Museum by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel.

3. A picture of Nagarkōṭ or Kāngṛā presented by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

1. Ancient copper axe-head found by P. Hirananda at Bithūr, Cawnpur District.

2. The boss of a copper shield found by P. Hirananda at Bithūr, Cawnpur District.

*MATHURA MUSEUM.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Inscribed stone (height. 7½") with Nāgarī inscription in three lines. From a garden near Mathurā	0	4	0
2. Door-jamb (ht. 9"). Seven figures, probably three seated Bodhisattvas and four celestial attendants. From Bhūtēsar Mounds.	2	0	0
3. Terra-cotta figure (ht. 8½").From Shitohā, 3 miles from Mathurā on Gobardhan road.	0	4	0
4. Stone (ht. 1') supporting a doorway with representiou of two figures (Yakshas ?) holding lotuses in their hands. From Shitohā.	2	4	0
5. Fragmentary stone pillar (ht. 10") with a male and a female figure. From a mound near Brindāban.			
6. Maitreya (ht. 10½"). From Shāhganj mound near Mathurā.	2	0	0
7. Pillar head (ht. 10"). From Vināyaka Tīlā, two miles from Mathurā.	0	8	0
8. Image of Sūrya (ht. 6")			
9. Sculpture (ht. 4") representing three figures on a piece of black stone.			
10. Image of Indra (ht. 1' 10½") having trident and beautiful garments. From Tarai village 6 miles from Mathurā.			
11. Stone fragment (ht. 9") representing three monkeys carrying fruit and flowers.			
12. Stone (ht. 1' 4") representing a warrior mounted on an elephant and attacking another man on horseback. Obtained from Brindāban.			
13. Krishna (ht. 6") raising Gobardhan.			
14. Sculpture (ht. 10") representing Gandharvas and Apsaras. Obtained from a boatman.			
15—18. Terra-cotta objects secured from Gosna village 2½ miles from Mathurā.			
19. Nāga image (ht. 9") in Bodhisattva costume; well preserved. Inscription. complete in one line. Found at temple near mosque in the heart of Mathurā city. Originally found by the grandfather of Pandit Sivadatt on the Bhūtēshar mound.	75	0	0
20. Nāga image (ht. 10") obtained from a Sādhu	2	0	0
Total carried over. ...	84	4	0

*This list has been drawn up by Pandit Radha Krishna.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total brought forward. ...	84	4	0
21. A female figure with peculiar head-dress, locks and jacket, standing, obtained from one Bholā Jāṭ who got it from Maholipol Ghati, Mathurā city. Ht. 1′ 3″	2	0	0
22. Seated female figure, one foot raised, another resting on couch. Secured also from Bhola Jāṭ and found by him at the said Maholipol Ghati. Ht. 7½″.			
23. Pedestal with the feet of a male and female figures supported by Nāgas with two figures on each side of the Nāgas in sitting attitude and joined hands. Another female figure with well developed breast seated at a distance, (ht. 6½″). Obtained also from the said Bholā Jāṭ.			
24. A bearded male figure with a lance in hand obtained from a Kōlī ht. 7″	1	8	0
25. Door jamb with several figures, including that of a drummer. Obtained from Mathurā city.	8	8	0
26. A conch, Ht. 1′, obtained from a Sādhu. ...	16	0	0
27. Sūrya on chariot drawn by seven horses, obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 8″	1	0	0
28. A seated female figure, obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 8″	0	8	0
29. A standing female figure, well-dressed, obtained from a Sādhu, Ht. 7″			
30. A Tīrthankara seated on a throne supported by serpents, obtained from a garden in Mahāban. Ht. 10½″.	3	10	0
31 A seated female figure with a child in lap. Find place Bhūtēshar Mahādev temple at Mathurā (ht. 8″).			
32. Kṛishṇa holding Gōbardhan hillock on his hand. Found in a mound near Gutsrum Nārāyan temple, Mathurā city. Ht. 1′ -6″.	6	8	0
33. Most elaborate and elegant Vishṇu image. Find place mound near temple in Mathurā city. Ht. 3′ 5″.	48	0	0
34. Standing Vishṇu with a number of figures. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple in Mathurā city. Ht. 1′ 1″	1	0	0
35. Pedestal with three standing figures. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple Mathurā city. Ht. 7″	0	8	0
Total carried over. ...	173	6	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total brought forward ...	173	6	0
36. Headless Vishṇu standing. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple. Ht. 1′ 6″	0	8	0
37. Pedestal of a Sūrya figure. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple Mathurā city. Ht. 1′ 3″	0	8	0
38. Head broken off from a column. Find place Nārāyan temple mound in Mathurā. Ht. 1′	0	8	0
39. Part of a column broken off. Found in a mound near Nārāyan temple in Mathurā city. Ht. 1′	0	8	0
40. A female statue. Obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 10″	6	0	0
41. Yaksha and Yakshinī. Findplace, Pōtrā Kuṇḍ. Ht. 9″			

MATHURA CITY.

42. Tīrthankara, obtained from Pōtrā Kuṇḍ, Mathurā city. Ht. 3′ 3″			
43. Tīrthankara Adinātha. Find place, Pōtrā Kuṇḍ, Mathurā city. Ht. 3′ 4″			
44. Female figure nude, probably Jaina, from Manoharpura, Mathurā city. Ht. 1′	0	8	0
45. Headless figure of the goddess of plenty. Find place, Tāyapur village 3 miles from Mathurā city on the other side of the Jamna river. Ht. 3′ 2″	12	0	
46. Door-jamb, with representation of four figures. Find place Revan village on the bank of the Jamna, 2 miles from Mathurā on the Hāthras road. Ht. 3′.			
47. Yaksha and Yakshinī sculpture, obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 10″.	0	12	0
48. Lintel of some ancient Jain temple with a Tīrthankara image and other figures. Find place, Isapur facing Mathurā city on the other side of the Jamnā river. Ht. 1′ 6″	12	14	0
49. Headless Tīrthankara image. Find place Mahāban. Ht. 3′ 3″.			
50. Headless Tīrthankara image. Find place a building between Gokul and Mahāban. Ht. 2′ 3″.	6	8	0
51. Buddha image. Find place a Bāghīchi facing Bhūtēshar Mahādēva-maṭh. Ht. 2′ 9″			
52. Lion figure with broken feet. Find place Bāghīchi between Katra and Pōtrā Kuṇḍ in Mathurā. Ht. 2′	2	0	0
Total carried over ...	216	0	0

	Rs.	As.	P
Total brought forward ...	216	0	0
53. A Tīrthankara image, presented by Captain F. B. Barrett of the XV Hussars. Original find place the site of the orderly room and barracks for English soldiers of the regiment stationed at Mathurā. Ht. 4′ 6″			
54. Bust with head of a colossal image Mauryan in style. Find place Baroda village a few miles from Parkham and Chhārghāon in the Mathurā District. Ht. 4′	19	0	0
55. Pedestal of the above. Ht. 2′			
56. Fragment of an inscribed pedestal, obtained from Sakna village 5 miles from Mathurā. Ht. 4″			
57. Lintel slab on which four female figures with childern in laps are represented. Find place a Bāghīchi near Kankālī Tīlā. Ht. 1′ 10½″			
58. A detached head obtained from the Bhūtēshar mound. Ht. 1′ 3″			
59. A slab representing three figures, a Nāgī in the middle and two Gandharvas, one on each side. Find place Girdharpur mound. Ht. 1′ 6″	24	0	0
60. Fragment of a pedestal with a lion. Obtained from Jamālpur mound. Ht. 4″	4	8	0
61. Yaksha. Find place Pāli-khērā, 3 miles from Mathurā. Ht. 3″	16	0	0
62. Detached head. Find place Chāmuṇḍā Maṭh, Sarai Azampur village 2 milles from Mathurā. Ht. 3½″			
63. Do ... ... Ht. 7″			
64. Fragment of railing stone with three letters on reverse. Ht. 2′ 2½″			
65. Lion's head. Ht. 8⅓″			
66. Dēvī slaying buffalo demon. Ht. 6½ ″			
67. Fragment railing figure. Ht. 9″			
Nos. 64–67 were obtained from Gopālpuri Chāmuṇḍā Maṭh in Mathurā city.	4	14	0
68. Terra-cotta from Mātā Maṭh, Gopālpura, Mathurā.			
69. Terra-cotta from Anyora-khēra mound. Mathurā city.			
70–73. Sculptures and antiquities including one inscribed and numbered E. 20, next numbered E. 21, 22 and 23. Secured by Dr. Vogel from Mōrā village mound.			
Total carried over. ...	284	6	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total brought forward ...	284	6	0
74--85. Sculptures and antiquities secured by Dr. Vogel from Ganeshra village on the 19th February 1910 and by Asstt. Curator Mathurā Museum on 22nd February 1910 including a parasol of Buddhist stūpā, a Kuvēra sculpture, a few Buddhist railings &c. &c.			
86. Buddhist railing. Find place Hakimpura village, Mathurā. Ht. 1' 3".			
87. Sculpture representing Kṛishṇa holding Gōbardhan hillock on the hand. Ht. 7".			
88. Buddhist railing pillar. Find place Maholi Pol, Mathurā city. Ht. 5' 8".			
89. Fragment railing pillar. Find place Maholi Pol. Ht. 9".			
90. Lintel. Buddhist period; find place Maholi Pol, Mathurā city. Ht. 7' 4".			
91. Standing Bodhisattva, Usphahār village. Kushaṇa period (5' 1" × 2' 3" × 1').			
92. Buddhist sculpture. Ht. 10" } 93. Brahmanical „ „ 11" } Presented by Pandit Ram Chandra.			
94–97. Old brass and copper articles	11	4	0
38 copper coins of Buddhist period, some of the Kushaṇa, others of the Gupta periods obtained by Dr. Vogel	2	8	0
26 old brass articles purchased by Dr. Vogel in February 1910. ...	149	14	0
Total ...	448	0	0

N. B.—The antiquities excavated by Mr. V. Natesha Iyer B. A. have been noted by Dr. Vogel in cataloguing and may be included in the acquisitions of this year.

APPENDIX H.

PUBLICATIONS.

I. Reports and Catalogues.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1909.

Antiquities of Chambā State, Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Volume XXXVI. Part I. Inscriptions of the Pre-Muhammadan period, with 40 plates (including map) and 30 text illustrations. Published by the Superintendent Government of India Printing Calcutta. Plates by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. (In the Press).

Tile mosaics of Lahore Fort, Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With 76 plates containing coloured reproductions of 116 figured panels and elevation showing their position on the Fort wall. (This series will be preliminarily published in the Journal of Indian Art by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London).

Excavations of Kasiā. Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series (Preliminary papers have appeared in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7).

Catalogue of Sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the archœological Museum at Mathura. With 25 plates. Published by the Superintendent Government Press Allahabad. Plates by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. (In the press)

Catalogue of the archœological collections preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, by Babu R. D. Benarji. (In manuscript).

Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum at Chamba, Chamba State. With portrait of the founder and five plates. Published by the Superintendent Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta. Plates by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. (In the Press)

Catalogue of the Graeco-Buddhist sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

Catalogue of historcial potraits preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

II. Contributions to annual Report of the Archœological Survey 1907-8.

Excavations at Sahēṭh Mahēṭh (in co-operation with Pandit Daya Ram Sahni).

Historical documents of Kulū, by Pandit Hirananda.

1908-09.

Nāga worship in ancient Mathruā.

1909-10.

The Mathurā School of Sculpture (continued).

III. Contributions to Epigraphia Indica.

Sahēṭh copper-plate inscription of Govinda-chandra of Kanauj, dated samvat 1186 by Pandit D. R. Sahni.

Machhlīshahr copper-plate inscription of Hariśchandra of Kanauj dated samvat 1253 by Pandit Hirananda.

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National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.

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Royal Society, Edinburgh.

Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson street, Dublin.

National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

Royal Scotish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Imperial Institute, London.

Indian Institute, Oxford.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, London Adelphi, W. C.

The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

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Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C.I.E, 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.

V. A. Smith, Esq., I. C. S., 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.

J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.I. E. Ph., D., 8, Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.

Lord Curzon, 1 Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W. (to be supplied with Annual Reports only).

(d) News papers and Periodicals.

The Times, Printing House Square, London, E. C.

The Athenæum, II, Breams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.

The Academy, and Literature, 9, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E. C.

The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Orinental Institute, Woking.

FRANCE.

Bibliothéque Nationale, Paris.

Institut de France, Paris.

Musée Guimet, 7, Place d' Iena, Paris.

Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mons. Em. Senart, 18, Rue François 1er, Paris.

Directeur Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.

Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.

Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.

Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.

Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, 18, Ungererstrasse, Munich, Bavaria.

Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer Str., Halle (Saale), Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

Societá Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy.

R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Italy.

British School at Rome, Palazza Odescalchi, Piazza S. S. Apostoli, Rome.

American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

SWITZERLAND.

J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., Schloss Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.

HOLLAND.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.

Koninklijk Instituut van Nederlandsch Indië, The Hague, Holland.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburgh, Russia.

DENMARK.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

BELGIUM.

Acadèmie Royale d'Arcèologie de Belgique, Anvers.

SWEDEN.

University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

NORWAY.

University Library Christiania, Norway.

Professor Sten Konow, Ph. D., University, Christiania, Norway.

GREECE.

British School at Athens, Greece.

La Société Archèologique d'Athenes, Athens, Greece.

CHINA.

North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, new Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.

Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago, U. S. A.

SIAM.

Vajiranana National Library, Bangkok.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.

Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia.

University Library, Sydney, New south Wales.

Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.

Archæological Commissioner for Ceylon, Anurádhapura, Ceylon.

Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.

Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

His Excellancy the Governor General of Indo-China, c/o the Consul General for France, Calcutta.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi Indo-China.

Secretary, Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.

Le Directeur de l'Institut français d'Archèologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

Director, Ethnological Survey for the Phillipine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II. India.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Home Departmnt.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Director- General of Archæology in India.

Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.

Central Library, Army Head-quarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

(a) Institutions.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.

University „ Madras.

Public „ „

Presidency College „

School of Art „

Government Central Museum, Madras.

Christian College Library.

(b) Officials.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.

Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern, Circle, Ootacamund.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library Bombay.

University Library, Bombay.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

School of Art, Bombay.

The College of Science, Poona.

(b) officials.

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, Bombay.

BENGAL.

(a) Institutions.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.

Presidency College Library, I, College Square, Calcutta.

Sanskrit College Library, I, College Square, Calcutta.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.

Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.

(b) Officials.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, Bankipore.

Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

(c) Private individual.

Mahamahopadhaya Hara Prasad Sastri, 26-Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

(a) Institutions.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.

University Library, Allahbad.

Public Library, Allahabad.

Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

Thomason College, Roorkee.

Archæological Museum, Muttra.

Panini Office, Allahabad.

(b) Officials.

Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.

Dr. J. Horovitz, Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.

Punjab Public Library, Lahore.

Museum Library, Lahore.

University Library, Lahore.

Government College Library, Lahore.

(b) Officials

Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern, Circle, Lahore.

(c) Private individuals.

The Revd. A. H. Francke, care of Director-General of Archæology, Simla.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.

Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURAMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.

The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.

The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

Superintendent Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.

Museum Library, Nagpur.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Archæological Superintendent, Mysore.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

HYDERABAD.

His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rajkumar College, Indore.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.

The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.

Public Works Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

RAJPUTANA.

College Library, Ajmer.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.

Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K. C. I. E., Jaipur.

BARODA.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

His Highness the Gaikwar ,,

Baroda Museum. ,,

(To be supplied with annual reports only.)

TRAVANCORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.

Times of India, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

The Statesman, 3 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

The Pioneer, Allahabad.

The Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon.

The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore.

(To be supplied with Imperial Archæological Survey reports only).

The Director-General of Archæology for distribution to contributors and local Governments.

Northern Circle

Surveyors Reports

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11. Delhi: Moth-ki-Masjid. Central bay of prayer chamber showing huts in courtyard.

PART I.

Departmental Notes.

Diary of the Archæological Surveyor, 1905-06.

April 1st	... At Headquarters, Agra.
„ 2nd	... Inspected Sikandarah.
„ 3rd and 4th ...	... At Agra.
„ 7th	... Measuring at Sikandarah.
„ 8th to 12th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 13th and 14th ...	... At Lahore.
„ 15th to 26th ...	... At Agra.
„ 27th and 28th ...	... Measuring at Sikandarah.
„ 29th to 6th May ...	... At Agra.
May 7th	... Arrived at Naini Tal.
„ 8th to 13th ...	... At Naini Tal.
„ 14th	... Returned to Agra.
„ 20th	... Left Agra for Lahore.
„ 21st to 23rd ...	... At Lahore.
„ 24th and 25th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 26th	... Returned to Naini Tal.
„ 27th to 30th July ...	... At Naini Tal.
July 31st	... Returned to Agra.
August 1st to 10th ...	... At Agra.
„ 11th to 13th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 14th ..	... Arrived at Naini Tal.
„ 15th to 6th September	... At Naini Tal.
September 8th to 11th ...	... At Agra.
„ 12th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 13th ...	... Arrived in Simla.
„ 14th to 20th October	... At the Headquarters of the Archæological Survey in Simla.
October 21st ...	... Left Simla for Lahore.
„ 22nd to 29th ...	... At Lahore.
„ 30th to 4th November	... At Delhi.
November 4th ...	... Arrived in Agra.
„ 4th to 7th ...	... In Agra.
„ 8th ...	... At Ajmer.
„ 9th to 20th ...	... At Agra.
„ 21st to 22nd...	... At Lahore.
„ 23rd to 1st December	... At Agra.
December 1st to 5th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 6th to 20th ...	... At Agra.
„ 21st to 22nd ...	... At Delhi.
„ 23rd to 8th January 1906,	At Agra.
January 9th and 10th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 11th to 13th ...	... At Narnaul.
„ 14th to 18th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 19th to 23rd ...	... At Lahore.
„ 24th to 27th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 28th to 3rd February	... At Agra.
February 4th to 6th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 7th and 8th ...	... At Kanauj.
„ 9th ...	... Arrived at Cawnpur.
„ 10th ...	... Arrived at Allahabad.
„ 11th and 12th	... At Benares.
„ 12th to 19th ...	... At Jaunpur.
„ 20th and 21st...	... At Fyzabad.
„ 22nd ...	... Arrived at Cawnpur.
„ 23rd and 24th	... At Kanauj.
„ 25th and 26th	... At Kaimganj.
„ 27th ...	... Arrived at Kasganj.
„ 28th ...	... Left for Agra.
March 1906 ...	... At Agra.

The following are some of the cases regarding which recommendations were made during the year :—

Agra District.

The Taj	...	*chhatris* on *dalans* round outer courtyard, working entrance to the garden, seats for marble platform, designs for lamps.

The fort	laying out courtyard west of Jahangiri Mahal, restoration of battlements, Diwan-i-Amm, plaster work, and well in courtyard, Anguri Bagh railing, Khass Mahal ceiling, Diwan-i-Khass ceiling, Shish Mahall or Ghusl-khana, wall adjoining Moti Masjid, Delhi Gate.
Sikandarah	minarets on south gateway, alterations to pavements and roads in garden.
Ram Bagh	gateway of adjoining garden.
Fatehpur Sikri	Daftar-khana, stonecutter's mosque, Jami-Masjid, palace of Jodh Bai, building near the Rang Mahall [so-called in the Mughal architecture of Fatehpur Sikri by E. W. Smith.] Turkish Sultana's house.

Delhi District.

The fort	east façade of Diwan-i-Amm, Shah Burj, screen adjoining Samman Burj, restoration of mosaics in throne of Diwan-i-Amm by Signor Menegatti, Rang Mahall, Hayat Bakhsh Garden, Zafar Mahall tank and channels. Naubat-khana, Lahori Gate.
Jam-i-Masjid	marble lamp-posts, parterres.

Humayun's tomb, water channels.
Tomb of Tagah Khan. proposed finial.
Nizam-ud-din,
Qutb, diversion of road,
Moth-ki-Masjid.
Darbar memorial, Sketches made at the instruction of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lahore District.

Wazir Khan's mosque,
Tomb of Ranjit Singh,
Hazuri Bagh,
Baradari of Wazir Khan, now used as a public library.
Mosque of Dai Angah,
Chauburji,
Gulabi Bagh,
Tomb of Dai Angah,
Shalamar Bagh,
Mian Mir tomb,
Tomb of Ali Mardan Khan,
Shahdara, tomb of Jehangir,
Akbari Serai,

The fort	Shish Mahall, Naulakha Burj, Proposed evacuation by the Military of the buildings connected with the ancient garden and palace on the north side of the Diwan-i-Amm.

Diwan-i-Amm.
Chhoti Khwabgah.

Jaunpur.

Jam-i-Masjid.
Lal Darwaza Masjid.

Ajmer.

Tomb of Ala-ud-din.
Tomb of Abdulla Khan.
Tomb of Abdulla Khan's wife.
Tahsil in fort.
Badshahi building.

Kanauj.

Mosque and tomb of Jahanian.
Balapir.

Kaimganj.

Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan.

Narnaul.

Tomb of Ibrahim Shah.

2. *Conservation.*—The expenditure on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments during the year 1905-06 was as follows:—

	Rs.
In the United Provinces	1,71,434
In the Punjab	1,03,588
At Ajmer	21,200

Details of these figures will be found in Appendix A, which is compiled from information received from the officers of the Public Works.

3. *Exploration.*—I was fortunate enough to find, in the Bazar at Delhi, a collection of old photographs taken about the time of the Mutiny, of which I purchased the seven most interesting copies. Two of them show very distinctly the river front of the Delhi Fort before the demolition of some of the old Mughal buildings by the British. Two show the Salimgarh outside Delhi Fort. One shows the Qutb Minar. Another view shows the Anguri Bagh and Khass Mahal at Agra, with the block of buildings on the south where Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, died, still covered with *tattis*. The seventh photograph shows a group of buildings not yet located, one of which looks like the work of Shahjahan, the others being of the later Mughal style.

Negatives have been taken from the old prints, which will be reproduced in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India. It is proposed to put the original prints in the Museums at Delhi and Agra.

In Delhi Fort I conducted some small excavations which revealed the foundations of some of the old Mughal buildings, the lines of which it is proposed to mark by means of paths and shrubs.

4. *Inscriptions.*—Copies and translations of some inscriptions which were found on buildings at Kanauj and Narnaul are embodied in the notes upon those places in Part II of this report.

5. *Drawings.*—The number of drawings made during the year was 31, as detailed in Appendix C. This list does not include a set of information drawings which Babu Fazal Din, draftsman in this office, made for the Executive Engineer at Lahore, for reference during the proposed restoration of the Naulakha Burj.

6. *Publications.*—(1) An article on the conservation of Muhammadan buildings in the United Provinces and Punjab and at Ajmer, to be included in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1904-05.

(2) An article on the history of the Agra Fort, collected chiefly from native authors, was contributed to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1903-04 by Maulvi Nur Bakhsh, formerly of this office.

7. *Establishment.*—Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib was appointed as Maulvi in this office on the 7th August, 1905 *vice* Maulvi Nur Bakhsh, whose reversion to the Educational Department in the Punjab was mentioned in last year's report. Throughout the remainder of the year Maulvi Shuaib has been engaged in collecting notes from native

authors with a view to writing an article on Delhi Fort for the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India. He has spent considerable time in Lahore, owing to the facilities which the Public Library there affords for access to rare manuscripts and books. Apart from this work, Maulvi Shuaib has toured with me to several places, including Delhi, Jaunpur, Fyzabad and Kanauj, where he has collected useful information regarding the history of ancient buildings which I have used freely in my report. At Fatehpur Sikri Maulvi Shuaib went carefully through the volumes written by the late Mr. E. W. Smith on the Mughal Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri with Sheikh Riaz Ahmad, a guide at Fatehpur Sikri, who called my attention to some slight inaccuracies in the book.

Other changes in the establishment are as follows :—Babu Ghulam Rasul Beg, head draftsman and photographer, was dismissed with effect from the 4th January 1905. Babu Bishambar Lal was appointed as photographer on the 7th August 1905 *vice* Babu Beg.

In G. O. No. 21E./378, dated the 5th January 1906, the sanction of Government was conveyed to the proposals for the revision of the establishment made in my letter No. 440/120, dated the 9th September 1905, to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Public Works Department. Under the new arrangement the salary of the Maulvi in this office was fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 ; the salary of the clerk was increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per mensem; the salary of the newly-appointed photographer was fixed at Rs. 40 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 50 per mensem, and sanction was obtained to the payment of the wages of a sweeper and chaukidar from the annual provision for temporary establishment.

8. *List of books purchased during the year—*

Keene, *Guide to Agra.*
Fanshawe, *Delhi, past and present.*
Latif, *Lahore.*
Elphinstone, *History of India.*
Sleeman, *Rambles and Recollections*, two volumes.
Thomas, *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings.*
Tod, *Annals and Antiquities*, two volumes.
Rogers, *Coin collecting in Northern India.*
Cole, *Preservation of national monuments*, three volumes.
Bacon, *Oriental Annual*, seven volumes.
Badshah Namah, two volumes.
Cunningham, *Indian Eras.*
Havell, *Agra and the Taj.*
Moin-ud-din, *History of the Taj.*
Saiyid Ahmad, *Asar-u-Sanadid.*
Steingass, *Persian-English Dictionary.*
Herbert, *Travels.*
Von Orlich, *Travels in India*, two volumes.
Terry, *Voyages.*
Bernier, *Travels.*
Blochman's *Ain-i-Akbari* (Persian), two volumes. *Alamgir Namah* (Persian).

9. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the Department during the financial year 1905-06 was as follows:—

Salaries—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay				6,296	12	4
Establishment—						
One Maulvi	885	10	3			
One clerk	611	9	9			
One photographer						
One draftsman	757	9	3			
Two peons	154	2	6			
Temporary establishment	32	1	0			
				2,441	0	9

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances—						
Travelling allowance				3,084	7	3
Supplies and Services—						
Photography	500	0	0			
Purchase and repair of tents	37	8	0			
Purchase of coins	100	0	0			
Purchase and repair of instruments ...	40	0	0			
				677	8	0
Contingencies—						
Purchase and carriage of stationery ...	40	0	0			
Rents, Rates and Taxes	348	0	0			
Postage charges	150	0	0			
Telegram charges	25	5	0			
Conveyance of tents, stores, and records, &c....	199	11	3			
Hot and cold weather charges	42	1	0			
Purchase of books	300	0	0			
Miscellaneous	121	8	9			
Purchase and repair of office furniture ...	150	0	0			
				1,376	10	0
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,876	6	4

10. *Tour programme for* 1906-07.—About the middle of June I am expecting to go to Srinagar in Kashmir, to carry out a survey of the ancient Mughal gardens in the neighbourhood. During the camping season as many places as possible, where work is contemplated or in progress, will be visited. The early part of the autumn will probably be spent in touring in the Punjab to Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Jullundar and other places. As I have had no experience in excavation, it has been suggested by the Director-General of Archæology that I should try and find time to visit Kasia while Dr. Vogel is conducting excavations there next season.

11. *General.*—In G. O. No. 2839/89M., dated the 30th November 1905, I was informed of the new arrangement which has been adopted in the preparation of this report in so far as it deals with conservation by which the reports of the officers of the Public Works Department are forwarded to this office in order that their substance may be reproduced in this volume. I found it necessary to expand rather than to condense most of the reports which came to me; but the report by Mr. F. O. Oertel, on conservation during the year in the Agra division, was of great assistance, and has been very largely drawn upon in the following description of the year's progress at Agra.

The account of the works carried out in Lucknow, all of which are of minor importance, is taken from the report supplied by Mr. W. P. Housden, Superintending Engineer.

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March 1906.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Special repairs to tomb of Saiyid Mahmud, Saiyid Husain, Saiyid Umar Nur and Saif Khan.	3,500	500 0 0	In progress.
		Annual repairs to tomb of Saiyid Mahmud, Saiyid Husain, Saiyid Umar Nur and Saif Khan.	100	100 0 0	Completed.
Bareilly ...	Fatehganj west of Bhitaura village in tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	Repairs to a large obelisk of red sandstone. (The monuments consist of Muhammadan and European tombs.)	35	31 6 10	Repairs completed.
Bijnor ...	Jahanabad ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Nawab Shujait Khan and other buildings attached thereto at Jahanabad.	590*	640 0 0	Completed.
Moradabad	Amroha ...	Special repairs to *old baoli* at Amroha,	1,250	750 0 0	In progress. The well has been cleaned. Vegetation has been removed, and some dangerous portions of the masonry have been dismantled and rebuilt.
Agra ...	The Taj, Agra	Restoring the colonnade *(dalans)* around the Taj quadrangle.	81,811	13,616 0 0	In progress.
		Restoring the pavement, water channels and other features of the platform of Saheli Burj No. 2.	8,667	3,950 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the stone balustrade on the north and west sides of the platform of Saheli Burj No. 4.	2,960	2,965 0 0	Completed.
	Agra Fort ...	Rebuilding the corner groups of columns in the Diwan-i-Amm.	8,773	8,777 0 0	Ditto.
		Repairing and cleaning the plaster of columns and roof of the Diwan-i-Amm.	13,572	4,999 0 0	Ditto. The sum of Rs. 8,572 was spent during 1904-05.
		Completing the shell plaster and gold lining at the Diwan-i-Amm.	4,740	1,202 0 0	In progress.
		Providing brick floor to the *dalans* of the Diwan-i-Amm courtyard and reducing the back wall to a uniform colour.	2,041	2,050 0 0	Completed.
		Providing a pump for watering lawns in the Fort.	3,862	3,758 0 0	Ditto.
		Constructing a new parapet wall round the *baoli* of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle.	1,175	1,165 0 0	Ditto.
		Laying out the ground on the west side of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle.	3,637	2,466 0 0	Ditto. The sum of Rs. 990 was spent during 1904-05.
		Restoring the balustrade and screen around the north-east bastion of the Jahangiri Mahall.	1,786	62 0 0	Completed. The sum of Rs. 1,760 was spent during 1904-05.
		Restoring the outer façade of the Jahangiri Mahall.	6,989	2,208 0 0	Completed. The sum of Rs. 4,764 was spent during 1904-05.
		Laying out ground and constructing a carriage drive to the west of the Jahangiri Mahall.	2,938	2,934 0 0	In progress.
	Sikandarah ...	Restoring the four marble minarets at the south gate of Akbar's tomb.	53,736	53,923 0 0	Completed.
		Constructing marble balustrades and marble facing of the drip-stones of the minarets at Sikandarah.	8,326	8,252 0 0	Ditto.
	Fatehpur Sikri	Restoring the mother-of-pearl work on the canopy of Salim Chishti's tomb.	12,207	5,637 0 0	In progress. Debitable to Dargah fund.
		Carried over ...	2,22,635	1,19,985 6 10	

* Allotment.

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending* 31*st March* 1906—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—(*continued*).	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	2,22,635	1,19,985 6 10	
Agra ...	Fatehpur Sikri,	Restoring three marble beams in Salim Chishti's tomb.	2,058	1,628 0 0	In progress. Debitable to Dargah Fund.
		Purchasing the Rang Mahall ...	1,150	1,150 0 0	Completed.
	Agra ...	Restoration of outer face and structural repairs to the Zohra Bagh kiosk on the river bank near the Chini-ka-Rauza.	4,961	4,744 0 0	Ditto The sum of Rs. 411 was spent during 1904-05.
		Conservation of the mosque adjoining the mausoleum of Jafar Khan, at Agra.	346	346 0 0	Completed.
		Annual repairs to the archæological buildings in the Agra district.	13,550	13,553 0 0	Ditto.
Farrukhabad,	Kanauj ...	Structural repairs to the mosque and tombs of Makhdum Jahanian and Bala Pir at Kanauj in the Farrukhabad district.	7,694	4,716 0 0	Ditto.
		ORIGINAL WORKS.			
Lucknow...	Lucknow ...	Special repairs to the Residency Buildings.	4,014	3,196 0 0	Completed.
Bahraich...	Bahraich ...	Constructing marble stone enclosure wall inside Saiyid Salar's shrine.	9,773	3,549 4 0	Work in progress. The cost is met by the Dargah Committee from collections made at the shrine.
Lucknow...	Lucknow ...	Restoration of the Jami Masjid,	16,882	2,286 4 3	Completed.
		Preservation of the Alam Bagh house and gateway in the Lucknow district.	4,718	2,694 13 11	Ditto.
		REPAIRS.			
Hardoi ...	Mallawan, tahsil Bilgram.	A fine well near the Dargah of Makhdum Shah.	50	50 0 0	Well cleaned out and block kankar masonry repaired.
	Shahabad ...	Maqbara of Nawab Dilar Khan...	200	201 0 0	In a dilapidated condition. Trees have been rooted out, two new doors provided and the well cleaned out and repaired.
Lucknow...	Lucknow ...	Lal Baradari (museum) ...	149	149 0 0	Completed.
		Kaisar Pasand (Deputy Commissioner's court).	500	500 0 0	Ditto.
		Residency buildings ...	1,000	997 7 3	Ditto.
		Chattar Manzil palace ...	3,000	3,003 1 7	Ditto.
		Reroofing Chattar Manzil palace.	30,030	4,638 15 4	Reroofing, &c., in progress.
		Old palace at Dilkusha ...	500	493 3 2	Completed.
		Neil's gate	10	9 14 11	Ditto.
		Sikandar Bagh buildings ...	500	514 2 2	Conservation work in progress.
		Alam Bagh house	500	497 13 3	Completed.
		Nawabi or Machhibhawan Bridge.	1,000	954 10 4	Ditto.
Allahabad,	Allahabad ...	Annual repairs to the three tombs in Khusru Bagh.	119	69 12 0	Ditto.
Benares ...	Benares ...	Providing iron gratings with wire netting and stone flooring, &c., in Aurangzeb's mosque, commonly known as Madho Rao's Dharara.	1,410	1,410 0 0	Ditto.
Mirzapur,	...	Hallia tomb	...	3 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	3,26,749	1,71,340 13 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending* 31*st March* 1906—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—(*concluded*).	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	3,26,749	1,71,340 13 0	
Jaunpur		Atala Masjid	...	...	An estimate for certain works of conservation in these monuments was sanctioned for Rs. 10,337. It has been submitted to the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab for modifications. Another estimate for certain works of restoration in the Jami and Atala Masjids, amounting to Rs. 56,231, has been prepared and submitted.
		Jami Masjid	...	...	
		Jhanjri Masjid	...	...	
		Lal Darwaza Masjid ...	...	...	
		Tombs of the Kings of Sharqi dynasty.	97	93 0 0	Inscription stones bearing names and dates were put at the foot of the Kings' tombs almost flush with the plinth stone.
	Zafarabad ...	Mosque near Zafarabad ...	...	...	In fair state of repairs. Some repairs have been provided in the estimate for Rs. 10,337.
		Sher Zaman Khan's tomb ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Kalich Khan ka Maqbara ...	...	...	In a very poor state of preservation.
		Hammam or Turkish bath ...	...	...	In good order.
		Total, United Provinces ...	3,26,846	1,71,433 13 0	
		PUNJAB.			
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Restoration of Shah Burj pavilion in Delhi Fort.	7,319	1,000 0 0	In progress. Rs. 3,900 were spent on this work during 1904-05.
		Providing two stone elephants at Delhi gate of Delhi Fort.	14,871	7,500 0 0	Completed. A sum of Rs. 5,947 was expended on this work in 1904-05.
		Restoration of mosaics in throne in Delhi Fort.	Estimate under sanction.	3,500 0 0	Rs. 3,500 were spent against grant made from III, Civil Department, on Imperial funds, the remaining expenditure, *viz.* Rs. 2,294 is being met from the contribution of Rs. 4,867.
				2,294 0 0	
		Restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden in Delhi Fort.	Do.	9,117 0 0	In progress. Collection of material was completed during 1905-06. Work will be taken in hand during 1906-07.
		Constructing marble lamp posts for the Jami Masjid at Delhi.	2,520	399 0 0	In progress.
		Special repairs to tomb and mosque at Isa Khan, Delhi.	3,902	955 0 0	Work was practically completed during 1904-05; only compensation of land was paid to owners during 1905-06.
		Restoration of Diwan-i-Amm in Delhi Fort.	436	274 0 0	In progress.
		Restoration of Isa Khan's tomb at Delhi.	403	400 0 0	Ditto.
		Providing labour and supervision charges for the restoration of Diwan-i-Amm in Delhi Fort.	233	233 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of Naubat-khana in Delhi Fort.	2,715	2,745 0 0	In progress.
Karnal ...	Kaithal ...	Special repairs to Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb.	130	130 0 0	Completed.
	Thanesar ...	Special repairs to Sheikh Chilli's tomb.	120	120 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	32,649	28,667 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending* 31*st March* 1906—(concluded.)

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		PUNJAB—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	32,649	28,667 0 0	
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	Special repairs to a group of Archæological buildings (mosque of Firoz Shah) at Hissar.	190	186 9 8	Completed.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Providing marble ceiling to Chhoti Khwabgah in Fort.	22,353	22,480 0 0	All pillars straightened and a new marble ceiling provided. The building has now been put into complete structural repair.
		Strengthening roof of Shish Mahall in fort.	4,920	3,349 0 0	Completed as far as orders up to date.
		Special repairs to Shalamar garden.	606	607 0 0	Completed.
		Special repairs to Huzuri Bagh Baradari.	562	582 0 0	Ditto.
	Shahdara ...	Restoring ornamental inlay stone flooring of roof platform of Jahangir's tomb.	25,052	18,347 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring grey Badal flooring on outer platform of Jahangir's tomb.	21,097	18,980 0 0	Ditto.
	Lahore ...	Special repairs to Badshahi mosque.	82	78 0 0	Ditto.
		Rectifying damage done by earthquake to Shish Mahall.	89	86 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to Akbari Sarai and mosque.	446	468 0 0	Ditto.
	Shahdara ...	Special repairs to the cupolas of Jahangir's tomb ...	4,861	5,070 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to Asaf Khan's tomb.	59	60 0 0	Ditto.
	Lahore ...	Special repairs to the cupolas of Wazir Khan's mosque.	2,210	1,414 0 0	In progress.
		Carrying out certain repairs to Chauburji.	344	171 0 0	Ditto.
		Carrying out certain repairs to Ali Mardan's tomb.	96	94 0 0	Completed.
		Removing modern additions to Diwan-i-Amm in Fort.	439	200 0 0	In progress.
		Annual repairs to the historical buildings at Lahore.	2,680	2,703 0 0	Completed.
Gujrat ...	Inside the Gujrat town,	Akbari *baoli*	51	25 0 0	
Sialkot ...	Pasrur ...	Maqbara of Abdul Nabi ...	20	20 0 0	
		Total Punjab ...	1,18,806	1,03,587 9 8	
Ajmer ...	Ajmer town...	Converting old tahsil buildings into a museum.	20,975	20,400 0 0	This work, as sanctioned, has been practically completed; but a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 30,147, providing for further improvements, has been submitted.
		Certain repairs to the outer gateway of tahsil building in the Ajmer Fort.	2,475	800 0 0	In progress.
		Total Ajmer ...	23,450	21,200 0 0	

APPENDIX B.—*Photographs taken during the year* 1905-06.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of Plate.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1173	Delhi	Fort	8″ × 10″	Second doorway in east wall of Diwan-i-Amm, on south side of throne	West.
1174	,,	,,	,,	First doorway in east wall of Diwan-i-Amm, on south side of throne	,,
1175	,,	,,	,,	Doorway next on north side of throne in Diwan-i-Amm	,,
1176	,,	,,	,,	Doorway next on north side of No. 1175 in Diwan-i-Amm	,,
1177	,,	,,	,,	General view of doorways on south of throne in Diwan-i-Amm	North-west.
1178	,,	,,	,,	East or back façade, Diwan-i-Amm, before restoration	East.
1179	,,	,,	,,	Modern railing between Diwan-i-Khass and Hammam before restoration.	West.
1180	,,	,,	,,	Rang Mahal, interior view, before restoration	North.
1181	,,	,,	,,	Lahore gate, general view before removal of balconies, &c.	West.
1182	,,	,,	,,	New elephant on east side of south façade, Delhi gate	South.
1183	,,	,,	12″ × 10″	Plot of ground between Diwan-i-Amm and Naubat-khana before restoration.	West.
1184	,,	,,	,,	Plot of ground between Diwan-i-Amm and Rang Mahal before restoration.	South.
1185	,,	,,	,,	Hayat Bakhsh garden, general view, partially excavated	,,
1186	,,	,,	,,	Rang Mahal, general view, before restoration	West.
1187	,,	,,	,,	Lahore gate, general view (Shaikh Ahmad)	,,
1188	,,	,,	,,	Plot of ground between Diwan-i-Amm and Naubat-khana (Shaikh Ahmad)	,,
1189	,,	,,	,,	General view, before restoration of pinnacles	,,
1190	,,	Nizam-ud-din Babar's tomb	10″ × 8″	General view, before removal of whitewash	South.
1191	,,	Amir Khusru's tomb	,,	General view, before restoration of pinnacles	East.
1192	,,	Muhammad Shah's tomb	,,	General view, before restoration of pinnacles	North.
1193	Hissar	Jahan Ara Begam's tomb	,,	General view showing godowns, before restoration	South-east.
1194	,,	Feroz Shah's mosque	12″ × 10″	General view of columns in north corner before restoration	,,
1195	,,	,,	10″ × 8″	The minar in courtyard	North.
1196	,,	,,	,,	General view, before restoration	North-west.
1197	,,	,,	,,	East façade, before restoration	East.
1198	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra	,,	,,	East wall, facing courtyard, before restoration	West.
1199	,,	Rang Mahal	,,	South colonnade facing courtyard, before repair	North.
1200	,,	,,	,,	West wall, facing courtyard, before repair	East.
1201	,,	,,	,,	North wall facing courtyard before repair	South.
1202	Ajmer	Tahsil	,,	South façade, after restoration	,,
1203	,,	,,	12″ × 10″	West façade after restoration	West.

1204	Ajmer	Badshahi building	10″ × 8″	Façade facing street, before restoration	East.
1205	„	„	„	General view from west showing houses, before restoration	West.
1206	„	„	„	General view, before restoration	North-west.
1207	„	„	„	Interior showing balcony in central chamber on west side, before restoration.	North.
1208	„	Abdulla Khan's tomb	„	General view, before restoration	South-east.
1209	„	„	„	Gateway in front, before restoration	East.
1210	„	„	„	Gateway in front, general view before restoration	South-west.
1211	„	Ala-ud-din's tomb	„	General view, before restoration	East.
1212	„	Domed building adjoining Ala-ud-din's tomb.	„	East façade, before restoration	„
1213	„	„	„	General view, before restoration	South-west.
1214	Lahore	Fort	„	South façade, showing modern verandah in Dewan-i-Amm, before restoration.	South.
1215	„	„	„	West facade, showing modern verandah in Dewan-i-Amm, before restoration.	West.
1216	„	„	„	Diwan-i-Amm, interior view, before restoration	„
1217	„	„	„	Diwan-i-Amm, showing the southern railing (original), before restoration.	South.
1218	„	„	„	General view of the square on north side of Diwan-i-Amm originally occupied by garden, before restoration.	„
1219	„	„	„	Naulakha Burj, general view, showing roof, before restoration	South-east.
1220	„	„	„	Naulakha Burj, pierced screen in the west façade, before restoration	East.
1221	„	„	„	Naulakha Burj, the north façade, before restoration	North.
1222	„	„	„	Naulakha Burj, the south façade, before restoration	South.
1223	„	Wazir Khan's mosque	„	Showing the new wall built round the south west minaret	South-west.
1224	„	Shalamar Bagh	„	Sikh building, showing jali screen filled with plaster on south side before restoration.	South.
1225	„	Gulabi Bagh	„	Showing building and ground between Gulabi Bagh and Dai Anga's tomb, before restoration.	„
1226	„	Dai Anga's tomb	„	Interior view, showing katha tombs before restoration	West.
1227	„	Shahdara Jahangir's tomb	„	General view, showing the water channels and tank between the west gateway and the mausoleum before restoration.	„
1228	„	„	„	Showing the missing part of balustrade on top of west façade	„
1229	„	„	„	General view of the skylight, from the platform on top of tomb, before restoration.	South-west.
1230	„	Fort	„	Back view of Diwan-i-Amm, showing the modern building on the north side before restoration.	North-west.
1231	„	„	„	General view of the square originally occupied by gardens between Diwan-i-Amm and Bari Khwabgah.	South-east.
1232	„	„	„	Roman Catholic church from west before restoration	West.
1233	„	„	„	View of colonnades near Roman Catholic church before restoration	„
1234	„	„	„	View of Medical officer's quarters, before restoration	East.
1235	„	„	„	General view of Chhoti Khwabgah, after restoration	South-west.
1236	„	„	„	General view of parapet round tank in front of Shish Mahal before restoration.	South-east.
1237	„	„	„	Godown inside main gateway, before removal	West.

APPENDIX B.—*Photographs taken during the year* 1905-06—(continued).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of Plate.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1238	Lahore...	Hazuri Bagh	10″ × 8″	View of flowerbeds, &c., between Badshahi Masjid and Baradari before restoration.	West.
1239	Delhi	Moth-ki-Masjid	,,	General view showing west side of mosque, before restoration	,,
1240	,,	,,	,,	General view of mosque showing huts in courtyard before restoration	East.
1241	,,	,,	,,	Detail of prayer chamber east façade, before restoration	,,
1242	,,	,,	,,	Gateway entrance to courtyard of the mosque, before restoration	,,
1243	Narnaul	Ibrahim Shah's tomb	,,	East façade, before restoration	,,
1244	,,	,,	12″ × 10″	Interior view, before restoration	North-east.
1245	,,	,,	,,	Interior view, before restoration	South-east.
1246	,,	,,	,,	General view of south façade before restoration	South-west.
1247	,,	,,	,,	Doorway in south façade, before restoration	South.
1248	,,	Alam Khan's mosque	10″ × 8″	View of arches in prayer chamber	East.
1249	,,	Ibrahim Shah's tomb	12″ × 10″	West façade, before restoration	West.
1250	,,	,,	,,	North façade, before restoration	North.
1251	,,	Khan Sarwar's tomb	10″ × 8″	General view showing arches of the bridge	North-east.
1252	,,	Nawab Shah Quli Khan's tomb	,,	General view of the tomb ...	,,
1253	,,	,,	,,	General view of the tomb ...	South-west.
1254	,,	,,	,,	Interior view showing jali work	East.
1255	,,	Chhatta of Rae Mukand Rae	12″ × 10″	General view of gateway, showing missing balcony	South-west.
1256	,,	,,	,,	General view of the *chhatta* gate	West.
1257	,,	,,	,,	General view of courtyard ...	North-east.
1258	,,	,,	,,	Interior view of courtyard ...	South.
1259	Agra	Sikandarah	,,	General view of south gateway after restoration of minarets	,,
1260	,,	,,	,,	South gateway, detail of south-east minarets restored	,,
1261	,,	,,	,,	The south-west minaret restored	,,
1262	,,	,,	,,	The north-west minaret restored	North.
1263	,,	,,	,,	The north-east minaret restored	,,
1264	Kanauj	Tomb of Bala Pir...	10″ × 8″	South doorway restored (after restoration in 1905-06)	South.
1265	,,	Tomb of Shaikh Mahdi	,,	General view after restoration (restored in 1905-06)	South-west.
1266	,,	Tomb of Bala Pir...	,,	General view after restoration	North-east.
1267	,,	,,	12″ × 10″	Entrance gateway to the tomb of Bala Pir, &c.	East.
1268	,,	Mosque of Jahanian	,,	Detail of central archway, after restoration	,,
1269	,,	,,	,,	Interior of prayer chamber after restoration	,,
1270	,,	,,	,,	General view, after restoration	,,
1271	,,	Tomb of Jalal Haidar	10″ × 8″	South façade, after restoration	South.
1272	,,	Tomb of Jahanian	,,	West façade, after restoration	West.

1273	Kanauj	Tomb of Jahanian	12″ × 10″	North façade, after restoration (in 1905-06)	North.
1274	,,	,,	,,	Interior after restoration, (in 1905-06)	South-west.
1275	,,	Jahanian mosque	,,	General view of west façade, after restoration (in 1905-06)	West.
1276	Benares	Mosque of Aurangzeb	,,	General view	South.
1277	,,	,,	,,	Showing the iron screens, before restoration	,,
1278	Jaunpur	Atala Masjid	,,	General view of prayer chamber, before restoration	North-west.
1279	,,	,,	,,	View showing broken jali screen, before restoration	,,
1280	,,	,,	,,	Interior showing broken jali screen above central mihrab, before restoration.	East.
1281	,,	,,	,,	Side view of great propylon	South-east.
1282	,,	,,	,,	Side view of north propylon	North-east.
1283	,,	,,	,,	General view of back of mosque	West.
1284	,,	Jinjhari Masjid	,,	General view of remaining portion	South-east.
1285	,,	Zafarabad	,,	Bari Masjid, interior view	East.
1286	,,	,,	,,	Bari Masjid, exterior view	South-east.
1287	,,	,,	,,	Chiragh-i-Hind, general view	North-east.
1288	,,	,,	,,	Tomb of Sher Zaman Khan, general view, before restoration	South-west.
1289	,,	,,	,,	Tomb of Qalij Khan, general view	South-east.
1290	,,	Fort	,,	General view showing the kotwali to be dismantled	North ,,
1291	,,	,,	,,	General view of outer gate	East.
1292	,,	Lal Darwaza mosque	,,	East gateway showing position of proposed balcony	North.
1293	,,	,,	,,	General view of prayer chamber from courtyard, before restoration	South-east.
1294	,,	,,	10″ × 8″	South gateway, before restoration	,,
1295	,,	,,	,,	South gateway, before restoration	South-west.
1296	,,	,,	12″ × 10″	Interior view of prayer chamber, before restoration	East.
1297	,,	,,	,,	Missing lintel near east gateway, before restoration	South.
1298	,,	,,	,,	North cloisters showing fallen roof, before restoration	North.
1299	,,	Jami Masjid	,,	South gate, south façade	South.
1300	,,	,,	10″ × 8″	East gate, west façade, before restoration	West.
1301	,,	,,	12″ × 10″	View of old colonnade from courtyard	North-west.
1302	,,	,,	,,	View of new colonnade from courtyard (lately built)	South-west.
1303	,,	,,	10″ × 8″	View of steps between the mosque and the graveyard, before restoration,	West.
1304	,,	,,	12″ × 10″	General view of the graveyard	,,
1305	,,	,,	10″ × 8″	One of the new headstones in the graveyard, after restoration	South.
1306	,,	,,	,,	Cracked portion of west façade of prayer chamber south bay, before restoration.	West.
1307	,,	,,	,,	East gate, east façade, before restoration	East.
1308	,,	,,	12″ × 10″	General view of propylon	South-east.
1309	,,	,,	10″ × 8″	Broken lintel on mezzanine floor, before restoration	West.
1310	,,	,,	,,	North-west angle of the south chamber of the prayer chamber showing cracks before restoration.	North-west.
1311	Fyzabad	Bahu Begam's tomb	,,	Entrance gateway	West.
1312	,,	,,	12″ × 10″	General view of the tomb	North-east.
1313	Agra	Taj	10″ × 8″	Fatehpuri Masjid, general view showing the tank on the north side restored.	East.
1314	,,	Fort	,,	Dewan-i-Amm, corner columns after restoration	South-west.
1315	,,	,,	,,	Side view of Dewan-i-Amm showing columns restored	South.

APPENDIX B.—*Photographs taken during the year* 1905-06—(concluded).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of Plate.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1316	Agra	Fort	10″ × 8″	Diwan-i-Amm, general view after laying out grounds on the west side	East.
1317	,,	,,	,,	Moti Masjid, after restoration of balustrade on the steps leading to the east gate.	South-east.
1318	,,	,,	,,	Jahangiri mahal, the north bastion from the river side after restoration.	,,
1319	,,	,,	,,	Jahangiri mahal, west façade after restoration	South-west.
1320	,,	,,	,,	Jahangiri mahal, view of jali screen in the north-east bastion	North ,,
1321	,,	,,	,,	Diwan-i-Amm, *dalans* on west of courtyard since restoration	North-east.
1322	,,	,,	,,	Wall opposite Diwan-i-khass	South.
1323	Multan	Tomb of Rukn-ud-din	12″ × 10″	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1324	Chiniot	Tomb of Shah Burhan	,,	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South.
1325	,,	,,	,,	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	North-west.
1326	Multan	Maqbara Surah Miyani	,,	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1327	Chiniot	Tomb of Shah Burhan	,,	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	West.
1328	Delhi	Nizam-ud-din	,,	Jamaat khana showing whitewash removed	South-east.
1329	Multan	Rukn-i-alam mosque	,,	Carved gate in the north side (from a print by Dadabhoy)	,,
1330	,,	Shah Yusuf Gardayi	,,	East façade (from a print by Dadabhoy)	East.
1331	,,	Mai Pakdaman	,,	Tomb with detail of verandah (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1332	,,	Tulah Khan ka kotla	,,	General view (from a print by Dadabhoy)	East.
1333	,,	Tomb of Khwajah Wais	,,	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-west.
1334	,,	Tomb of Baha-ul-Haqq	,,	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	South-east.
1335	,,	Tomb of Khwaja Wais	,,	Showing interior cornice and drum of dome (from a print by Dadabhoy).	,,
1336	,,	Tomb of Hafiz Muhammad Jamal.	,,	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	,,
1337	,,	Shams-i-Tabrez	,,	Detail of west wall (from a print by Dadabhoy)	West.
1338	,,	Tomb of Mai Pakdaman	,,	General view of the tomb (from a print by Dadabhoy)	North-east.
1339	Delhi	Tughlaqabad	,,	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah, after restoration	,, ,,
1340	,,	,,	,,	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah, general view, before restoration	,, ,,
1341	,,	Fort	8½″ × 6½″	Shah Burj, back wall showing water shoot, after restoration	South.
1342	Unknown	,,	12″ × 10″	From an old negative purchased from Shaikh Ahmad	,,
1343	Delhi	,,	,,	View of river front, from an old print purchased from Shaikh Ahmad.	,,
1344	,,	,,	,,	View of river front, from an old print purchased from Shaikh Ahmad	,,
1345	,,	,,	,,	Supposed to be the Salimgarh from an old print purchased from Shaikh Ahmad.	,,

1346	...	"	...	...	...	Qutb minar	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	...	General view, from an old print purchased from Shaikh Ahmad	...	"
1347	...	"	...	...	...	Fort ...	...	...	"	...	Salimgarh, from an old print purchased from Shaikh Ahmad	...	"
1348	...	Agra	...	...	...	" ...	...	...	"	...	Anguri Bagh, showing, Khass Mahal, &c., from an old print purchased from Shaikh Ahmad.		"
1349	...	Delhi	...	...	...	" ...	...	...	"	...	General view of Lahori Darwaza, from an old print	...	...	"
1350	...	"	...	...	...	Kashmiri Gate	...	...	"	...	General view, from an old print	...	...	"
1351	...	"	...	...	...	Qutb ...	...	...	"	...	The great arch in the mosque, from an old print...	...	...	"
1352	...	"	...	...	...	" ...	...	...	$10'' \times 8''$	...	Model of design for Jami Masjid lamp-post ...	...	...	"

APPENDIX C.—*List of drawings made in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab circle, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1906.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1	1200	Sikandarah... ...	Elevation showing proposed restoration of minarets, south gateway.	Nearly ¼ inch = 1 foot.
2	1201	„	Plan, section and elevation of *chhatri* for minarets.	½ inch.
3	1202	Agra, Anguri Bagh ...	Proposed railing. Sketch elevation showing spacing of Mutakkas.	1½ inch = 1 foot.
4	1203	Sikandarah... ...	Revised elevation, showing proposed restoration of minarets, south gateway.	Nearly ¼ inch = 1 foot.
5	1204	„	Plan, section and elevation of *chhatri* for minarets.	½ inch.
6	1205	Udaipur, Ram Piari ki Bari.	White marble tablet for Colonel Tod's house ...	Full size.
7	1206	Fatehpur Sikri ...	Jali screen for window openings in the Turkish Sultana's house.	1½ inch = 1 foot.
8	1207	Agra, Anguri Bagh ...	Proposed railing. Plan showing spacing of Mutakkas.	¼ inch = 1 foot.
9	1208	„ Fort	Plan of Agra Fort, showing battlements ...	Approximate 3 inch = 400 feet.
10	1209	Delhi	Plan showing suggested arrangement of gardens round Jami Masjid, Delhi.	...
11	1210	Agra Fort	Proposed laying out of courtyard west of Jahangiri Mahal.	1 inch = 20 feet.
12	1211	Delhi Fort... ...	Naubat-khana, proposed glazed doors for Museum.	1½ inch = 1 foot and full size details.
13	1212	„	Rang Mahal, detail of plaster coving for new plaster ceilings (taken from the existing ceiling in chamber on south side).	3 inch = 1 foot.
14	1213	„	Rang Mahal. Proposed completion of cupolas on *chhatris*.	1½ inch = 1 foot.
15	1214	Agra Taj	Sketch showing proposed alteration of working entrance in south-east corner of garden.	½ inch = 1 foot.
16	1215	Delhi Fort... ...	Plan showing part of the proposed scheme for laying out the gardens.	1 inch = 100 feet.
17	1216	„	Naubat-khana. Proposed glazed doors ...	½ inch = 1 foot.
18	1217	„	Naubat-khana. Show cases, in teak wood ...	1½ inch = 1 foot.
19	1218	„	Proposed wrought-iron railing along river front between Hammam and Rang Mahal.	½ inch = 1 foot.
20	1219	„	Proposed laying out of gardens	1 inch = 100 feet.
21	1220	Lahore	Dai Angah's tomb, proposed slabs for graves, to be executed in red sandstone.	Full size and 1½ inch = 1 foot.
22	1221	Ajmer	Suggested pattern of teak doors for the tahsil	1½ inch = 1 foot.
23	1222	Delhi Fort... ...	Copper gilt cupolas for *chhatris* on Rang Mahal.	1½ „ „
24	1223	„	Proposed plaster panelling on the east façade of the Diwan-i-Amm.	...
25	1224	„	Tomb of Tagah Khan. Proposed copper gilt finial.	½ inch = 1 foot.
26	1225	Agra Fort	Showing position of battlements which can be restored without infringing the conditions laid down by the Defence Committee.	...
27	1226	Lahore, Shish Mahall ...	Detail of panel in coved cornice, marked M on plan No. 1185.	Half full size.
28	1227	„ ...	Detail of panel in coved cornice, marked K on plan No. 1185.	„
29	1228	„ ...	Coloured detail of ceiling, marked III on plan No. 1185.	„
30	1229	„ ...	Detail of panel in coved cornice, marked X on plan No. 1185.	„
31	1230	„ ...	Detail of panel in coved cornice, marked A on plan No. 1185.	„

PART II.

(1) Conservation of Muhammadan buildings in the United Provinces and Panjab and at Ajmer.

Agra, the Fort.

Diwan-i-Amm.—Originally the outer angles of the hall of audience consisted of groups of four independent columns like those in the Diwan-i-Amm at Lahore, which was also built by Shah Jahan. The columns, however, were not strong enough to resist the lateral thrust of the arcade, and in order to give them greater stability they were subsequently strengthened by filling up the core of the group. Thus the four columns in each corner group appeared to be a solid mass, and were no longer "independent." Still the arches continued to spread and to thrust the corner columns out of the perpendicular. The next remedy was to bind together the bays at the corners of the hall with iron ties. But even these proved insufficient; during last year fresh cracks appeared, and consequently it was decided to dismantle the corner bays and to rebuild them more securely. The work was attended with difficulty and danger, but thanks to the skill and care with which it was tackled it has been most successfully completed.

Mr. F. O. Oertel, the Executive Engineer in charge, gives the following description of the work :—

"As these outer columns form the abutments and take the thrusts of the lines of arches terminating on them, it was very important to make them strong enough. They were therefore constructed in one solid mass. The bases and capitals are single stones and the shafts are constructed of 9 inches thick layers of stone, every alternate layer being a single stone. To reduce the horizontal thrust of the end arches two steel joists were embedded in the masonry above the arches. With the same object, and to reduce the weight of the roof which is about 2′ thick, inverted earthenware jars were placed all over the new roof and the concrete was rammed over them. Some of the stones were very large, as for instance the impost stones above the columns, which measure $6\frac{1}{4}' \times 6\frac{1}{4}' \times 2\frac{3}{8}' = 93$ cubic feet and weigh about five tons each. These were lifted without any difficulty by means of ordinary pulleys on the slender *balli* scaffolding used. In dismantling the old stonework many iron cramps were met with connecting the adjoining stones. Those which were near the roof surface had suffered from rust, but others from deeper down in the masonry and embedded in lime were as good as the day they were put in. As they must have been about 250 years in position, it proves that as long as wet cannot get at the iron the lime in which it is embedded serves as a perfect protection against corrosion. . . . . The Muhammadan builders seem to have trusted largely to the iron cramps, which were liberally used to join all large stones together, for counteracting the thrust of the arches. Some of the cramps were as much as 4′ long and $2'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ in section. Very excellent pure kankar lime was used by the old builders, and it was no easy task to break through the old concrete. The kankar was apparently brought all the way from Bayana in the Bharatpur State some 50 miles away. This kankar makes very good hydraulic lime and is found in all the Mughal buildings. It was used unground for all the coarser work, such as concrete, brickwork and thick plaster, and whole lumps of the kankar are found in it. It was only ground for closely-jointed stonework. I measured a couple of the old bricks used in the Diwan-i-Amm and found them to be $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ and $7'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$."

The repairs to the plaster inside the Diwan-i-Amm have been dealt with in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. This work has now been completed. It was, of course, necessary to plaster and gild the new corner columns which have been constructed.

In the arcade surrounding the courtyard the old uneven floor has been dug up, and a new pavement, consisting of bricks laid on edge over 3″ of concrete has been provided. The bricks used were of the ordinary native type, known as *Lakhauri* bricks, measuring about $6'' \times 4'' \times 1''$. The sill stones were restored where it was necessary.

The construction of a new parapet round the top of the large *baoli* in the Diwan-i-Amm courtyard has been already noticed.* A pump has been placed in the well on steel joists, just above high water level.

* A. S. I Annual Report, 1904-05.

It is worked by an oil engine. The old flight of steps which leads down to the water level serves as an engine house. A fitter on Rs. 18 a month and a stoker on Rs. 6 look after the engine and pump, which supply the water for the lawns of the Diwan-i-Amm and Jahangiri Mahal, and of the Anguri Bagh and Machhi Bhawan. The well has a diameter of 26′, and is 80′ deep.

The alterations which have been effected in the west half of the Diwan-i-Amm courtyard have been described and illustrated in a separate report.*

Jahangiri Mahal.—The finishing touches have been put to the restoration of the screens and balustrade in the north-east bastion. The restoration of the west façade of the Jahangiri Mahal has also now been completed. Illustrated accounts of both of these works will be found in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1904-05.

A proposal is on foot to lay out the plot of ground west of the Jahangiri Mahal with straight paths and formal plots of grass instead of the curved carriage drive which was made last year.

It is rumoured that the Military authorities will soon arrange to evacuate the part of the fort between the Jahangiri Mahal and the Bengali bastion, where the prison is at present located. This would enable the public to see an interesting part of the Fort at present closed to them.

While the relevelling of the ground west of the Jahangiri Mahal was in progress, the foundations of several old walls were discovered [Plate 2]. My attention was not called to the discovery until nearly all the excavations had been filled up again. Mr. Oertel measured the bricks in these old foundations and found them on an average $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$, with the exception of one piece of wall near the Jahangiri Mahal on the south side of the entrance, where the bricks measured $19'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$. These bricks, Mr. Oertel thinks, belonged to a very ancient building on this site, either Buddhist or Jaina. Mr. Oertel gives the following measurements of bricks used in various Mughal buildings at Agra :—

Akbar's palace, in the Fort, including the Jahangiri Mahal ...	$8'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}$; $8'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$; $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$.
King's bath, Fort ...	$7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$;
Moti Masjid ...	$7'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1''$;
Vaults below Taj ...	$7'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$;
Saheli Burj II ...	$7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1''$;
Saheli Burj III ...	$7'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$;
Khan-i-Alam Bagh ...	$8'' \times 5'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$;
Itmad-ud-daula ...	$8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$;
Chini-ka-Rauza ...	$7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$;
Ram Bagh ...	$8'' \times 5'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$;
Akbar's tomb, Sikandarah ...	$7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$;
Fatehpur Sikri ...	$9'' \times 9'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$; $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ and $6'' \times 5'' + 1''$.

Mr. Oertel adds—

"These Mughal bricks are all very irregular in shape, being apparently slop-moulded and burnt in *pazawahs* or large heaps of alternate layers of bricks and cowdung fuel. This was the ordinary method of brick burning before the introduction of Bull's kilns and the neighbourhood of Agra abounds with mounds looking like *débris* heaps, but which on closer examination prove to be old brick kilns. The result of this crude method of manufacture is that one never can obtain two bricks in one building of exactly the same size . . . . . .

"I may mention that ordinary country or *Lakhauri* bricks are exclusively used for all archæological work as they harmonize with the old brickwork. They are not manufactured now in large towns where the English bricks of $9'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$ have supplanted them; but there is no difficulty in getting them in Agra from old buildings dismantled in the bazar and elsewhere."

Annual repairs, Agra Fort.—Besides the ordinary repairs to inlay work and broken stones all over the buildings, some teakwood

* A. S. I. Annual Report, 1904-05.

doors were renewed under the Moti Masjid, as well as a considerable amount of plain and ornamental sandstone work in the Delhi gate.

The following permanent establishment has to be paid for from the repair grant:—

	Per mensem. Rs.
1 head bankatti at Rs. 8	8
2 bankattis at Rs. 6 each	12
1 *pachekar* or inlay worker	18
1 European care-taker at Rs. 20 [this work is usually done by the Garrison Sergeant-Major] ...	20
1 assistant care-taker at Rs. 10 [one of the British soldiers in the Fort]	10
4 chaprasis at Rs. 5 each	20

Besides this there is a hereditary unpaid *khadim* in charge of the Moti Masjid.

THE TAJ.

One of the improvements which Lord Curzon ordered at the Taj was the restoration of the *dalans* round the outer courtyard. The estimated cost of the whole undertaking is Rs. 81,811, of which sum Rs. 13,616 was spent during last year on the restoration of the arcade east of Saheli Burj I [Plate 3]. The work included the restoration of three little *chhatris* over the corners of the *dalans*. Only the foundations and part of the back wall of the restored line of *dalans* were found *in situ*. The rest had all to be built anew, but it is straightforward work and consists in copying the old part of the arcades which still remains.

The ruined chambers which stood on the south side of Saheli Burj I were dismantled last year at Lord Curzon's orders. As they were evidently Mughal work, careful records were taken of them before their destruction [Plate 4]. The bricks averaged $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$.

Saheli Burj II.—It is proposed to restore the garden in front of Saheli Burj II on exactly the same lines that were followed in the case of Saheli Burj I. From the traces which remain of the central tank and water channels it is clear that the two gardens corresponded exactly. The plinth of the platform, and the *jali* balustrade along the edge have now been restored, and materials have been collected to complete the rest of the work.

Saheli Burj IV.—The restoration of the sandstone balustrade on the north and west sides has been completed. The new balustrade was made exactly similar to the existing portion and to that of the Fatehpuri Masjid opposite. The pattern of this balustrade is characteristic of Shah Jahan's period. Just as in Gothic architecture, the "decorated" grew from the severe early English style, so with the Mughals the geometric ornament of Akbar and Jahangir developed into floral forms in the time of Shah Jahan. This balustrade contains floral and geometric forms interwoven. Finer examples of the same kind of treatment are the well-known screen inside the Taj, and the screen of justice at Delhi. While this work was in progress the opportunity was taken to change the panels of the balustrade recently fixed on the south side, so as to make each upright *mutakka* come vertically over a column below. The continuation of vertical lines through the different stages or storeys of their buildings was a rule which the Mughal architects hardly ever transgressed. The panels which were removed from the balustrade on the south side have been used on the north side of the platform where there is no lower arcade.

Other works carried out at the Taj, from the grant for repairs, are as follows:—

Substituting marble finials for the two stone ones on the corner kiosks of the Fatehpuri Masjid.

Replacing some pieces of white marble and some strips of black marble border inside the main dome of the Taj.

Repairing the sandstone paving in several places.

Sloping off the cornices of the Jawab to prevent pigeons from roosting there.

Repairing the marble inlaid work of the Taj gate.

The following establishment is kept up for the care of the Taj buildings :—

	Per mensem. Rs.
1 head bankatti	8
5 bankattis at Rs. 6 each	30
1 museum chaukidar	5
1 mistri	18

The pay of the mistri is usually charged to some original work. The duties of the bankattis are to keep the ancient buildings free from vegetation, bee-hives, and birds' nests, and to generally look after them and assist in any work in connection with them.

Besides these there are 18 hereditary care-takers or *khadims*, who receive Rs. 3 per mensem each from funds at the disposal of the garden committee, and who take it by turns to look after the buildings, six being always on duty at a time.

The Museum.—Two coloured miniatures on ivory were acquired, representing the Emperor Shah Jahan and his Queen Mumtaz Mahal, at a cost of Rs. 35 each. These miniatures are modern copies of ancient portraits.

An original sketch of the Emperor was presented by Mr. Nathan, I.C.S., Private Secretary to Lord Curzon.

Sikandarah.

Restoration of minarets on south gateway.—The preparation of the drawings for this work gave rise to several problems and speculations, and as it has caused a very marked alteration in the appearance of one of the most important buildings in this circle, I propose to reserve a full account of it for the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India.

The work was ordered in April 1905 by Lord Curzon, who expressed a desire to have it completed before the expected visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in the following December.

No account of the work, with all the scaffolding, quarrying and carving which it entailed, would be complete without a word of congratulation to Mr. F. O. Oertel, the Executive Engineer and Rai Sahib Hari Kishen Pant, the District Engineer and all their staff for the success of its execution within the specified time. Owing to the limited space on the top of each minaret, only a few masons could work at the same time, and the work was consequently continued day and night. In order to expedite it still further, it was given out to four different contractors, one for each minaret, and the first to finish was given a small bonus. Except that some of the tool work is not very highly finished—a defect which matters little at so great a height—the work does not bear the appearance of having been unduly hurried. The excellence of the executive arrangements may be gathered from the fact that in spite of the height of the minarets, the lifting of heavy stones on an ordinary native scaffold, and the continuation of the work at night, still no accident occurred.

Annual repairs, Sikandarah.—Among the repairs done during the year may be mentioned some repairs to the garden wall; replacing two stone finials on the small gate to the east; renewing some carved stone work in the plinth of the south gate; restoring a considerable quantity of plain stonework in the stairs of the mausoleum, and giving a new coat of thatch to the roof of the rest-house.

The following establishment is maintained at Sikandarah :—

	Per mensem. Rs.
1 head bankatti	8
2 bankattis at Rs. 6 each	12

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Salim Chishti's Tomb.—The restoration of the mother-of-pearl on the tomb of Salim Chishti has been mentioned in last year's report, and also in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. The work is still in progress, and is being carried out at Agra in the office of the Executive Engineer, in order to ensure close supervision. As the work is very costly, *viz.* Rs. 150 per square foot, and difficult to measure when completed, each separate part is photographed before the restoration is started, so that one can tell afterwards exactly what renewal has been done. During the year the two finials (Plate 5), the dome both inside and outside, the bracket capitals and one of the posts were completed.

Three of the heavy marble beams supporting the roof of the verandah round the tomb had cracked, and were all replaced during the year. They are 13′ long, and 14″ × 15″ in cross section.

The Rang Mahall.—By the purchase of the Rang Mahall a valuable addition has been made to the list of ancient monuments on the books of the Public Works. Unfortunately considerable time elapsed between the occasion when I reported that the building was going to pieces, and beautifully carved stones were being sold by the owner, and the date when the sale of stone was stopped and the purchase of the building effected. I noticed on my last visit to the place that many carved stones which had been lying about in the courtyard, and which could have been replaced, had meanwhile disappeared.

Annual repairs at Fatehpur Sikri.—Some of the principal items of repair were—

Restoring twelve finials, including that of the Hiran Minar.

Replacing a door of the big Hammam.

Repairs to the aqueduct leading from the *baoli* to the Doctor's house.

Repairs to the water-channel from the large *baoli* to the third lift under the Daftar-khana.

Renewing the floor of the Stonecutter's mosque and removing whitewash.

Clearing jungle all round the palaces and removing *débris* to the west of Jodh Bai's palace.

Famine labour has been employed in tidying up the rocky hill by throwing into the pits the loose stones which were littered about near the old quarries.

Repairing the city wall near the Agra gate.

Making an approach road to the new dâk bungalow, and converting some of the old ruins near it into out-houses.

Removing modern steps, partitions and doors from the Daftar-khana, Birbal's and Miriam's houses.

These three buildings had been used for years as rest-houses for the public and officials.

The following establishment is maintained at Fatehpur Sikri :—

	Per mensem. Rs.
1 jamadar	15
4 peons at Rs. 6 each	24
3 bankattis at Rs. 6 each	18
2 sweepers at Rs. 5 each	10
2 bhishtis at Rs. 5 each	10

Miscellaneous buildings.—The restoration of the Zohra Bagh has been referred to, and the building illustrated in a previous report.* The work has been completed during the year.

The mosque adjoining the tomb of Jafar Khan has been rescued from impending collapse by the underpinning of the back wall and the erection of some brick pillars to support the broken dome. The building is in a very shattered condition.

The repairs which have been carried out at Kanauj, to the tombs of Kabir Bala and Sheikh Mahdi and to the mosque of Jahanian, are mentioned in some notes on those places in Part II, Section 2 of this report.

Some petty repairs have been done to the old *kos minars* or mile-posts erected by Akbar along the old highway. "They are," as Mr. Oertel describes them, "towerlike structures some 30 feet in height, of brick and plaster, consisting of a square plinth on which stands an octagonal tower surmounted by a round tapering spire ending in the usual stone finial or *khalsa*. Many of them are still in existence on the road to Muttra and Delhi passing through Sikandarah, also towards Fatehpur Sikri, which is on the highway to Ajmer. Drawings of two of these *minars* from the Muttra road accompany this report (Plate 6) and show how varying they are in form. The distances between them also vary. Between the first and second *minar* on the Muttra road the distance was measured to be 2 miles 3 furlongs and 330 feet, and between the second and third, 2 miles 4 furlongs and 330 feet."

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

The following buildings classed as IA(*a*) were repaired during the year from the annual repairs grant, and are in good order :—

The Lal Baradari.

Kaisar Pasand Kothi.

Neil's gate.

The tombs of Saadat Ali Khan, Mushir Zadi, Muhammad Ali Shah, and Ghazi-ud-din Haidar are repaired by the trustees of the Husainabad Trust Fund and are in good order.

Residency buildings.—Repairs are being carried out to preserve the buildings from further decay. During the last year the Model-room was reroofed with brick arches and a flat ceiling was added. A new stone floor has also been added. The verandah outside the model-room has been reroofed with a flat roof, which has had the much-desired effect of ridding the place of bats. Grass has been cleared away from the ruins so as to open out the traces of old buildings of which little or nothing now remains above ground. Only Gubbin's house has so far been taken in hand.

A room in Aitkins' post has been reroofed to provide shelter for guides during the rains. The garden *malis* have been moved from their quarters which were formerly in the Begam Kothi, and a new range of houses has been built for them outside the grounds.

Sikandar Bagh.—The old *baradari* in the centre of the enclosure has been made safe by repairs to the walls and roofs which preserve the ruinous aspect of the building, while securing it from further deterioration. The breach in the wall has lately shown signs of collapse, and measures are being taken to support the roof and rebuild a portion of the wall which is in an unsafe condition.

Alambagh and Cemetery.—The cemetery is kept in repair by the Public Works Department from the annual grant. Conservation work has been carried out on the house, some dangerous roofs being removed and pointing being done to the walls. A special grant was given for this work.

* A. S. I. Annual Report, 1904-05.

The Nawabi Bridge.—This has been repaired to a certain extent, and is kept from further decay by annual repairs. A project for special repairs is under consideration.

Bahraich.—Repairs to the shrine of Saiyid Salar, which was described in my report for last year, are carried out by the Dargah Committee. The construction of a marble enclosure wall was taken in hand in February 1906. The old wall possessed no particular interest and its demolition is consequently immaterial; but it is to be hoped that the wholesale 'restoration' which has been carried out at this shrine during recent years will not be extended so as to interfere with any of the old wooden cloisters and doors, which have so far fortunately escaped unwarranted restoration.

Delhi.

The earthquake of 4th April 1905 was responsible for some damage to the ancient buildings at Delhi. In the Fort the south-west pinnacle of the Lahori Darwaza fell down with its *chhatri*. It has since been rebuilt to match the corresponding pinnacle at the north-west corner. The Shah Burj, too, suffered severely; the curvilinear roof over the central bay collapsed, and the marble lining of the spandrels and ceilings inside the building was very badly shaken and cracked. Many of the columns were left out of plumb by the shock. As a temporary measure the building has been shored up with brick centreings and wedges to prevent any further collapse, until its repair, which will be expensive, can be undertaken. Outside the Fort the fine old *Pathan* mosque in the *purana Qila* bore most evidence of the shock. Some serious cracks developed in the great arches of the prayer chamber; and in the corridor, which runs along the upper part of the west wall from north to south, the arched roof was left in a disjointed and dangerous-looking condition. Steps have been taken to repair the cracks and to prevent the percolation of water; but in the massive walls and arches there are, no doubt, more dislocations than meet the eye, and the life of the building has probably been considerably shortened by the shock.

The following conservation works have been undertaken apart from the earthquake repairs mentioned in the preceding paragraph :—

Delhi Fort.

Hayat Bakhsh Garden.—Towards the end of the year the work of excavation and restoration was resumed. The old channel, extending from *Bhadon* to the tank surrounding the Zafar Mahall, has been repaired with sandstone upon a bed of concrete. Materials have been collected for restoring some of the other channels and the pavements and ornamental border which ran parallel with them. It is very fortunate that some pieces of the ornamental kerb remain on the east side of the channel between the tank and *Sawan*, at the north end of the garden. From these fragments, aided by the old plans which show the border, it will be possible to carry out the restoration practically with certainty. The channels and pavements will, when completed, bear some similarity with those in the gardens at the Taj at Agra.

Progress is also being made with the restoration of the parapet and border round the large tank containing the Zafar Mahall, the excavation of which has been mentioned in a previous report. This work presented a difficult problem. The original tank, as built by Shahjahan, had an ornamental border after the fashion of the large tanks in the Shalamar Bagh at Lahore and Delhi. Subsequently, it appears, it was desired to increase the depth of the tank, and a parapet was accordingly built on top of the ornamental border, completely concealing its projecting horns. The difficulty was to decide whether to restore the tank to its original form which would entail the removal of all the remaining part of the parapet, or to complete the parapet where it was broken away and leave the projecting horns of the ornamental border concealed.

Had the parapet been added by the British, the proper course would of course have been obvious; but it bears elaborate mouldings and is evidently Mughal work; and probably was built about the same time as the Zafar Mahall in the middle of the tank. It is felt that it would be a pity to destroy traces of the parapet's existence, and those parts of it which are missing are therefore being restored.

Diwan-i-Amm.—The services of Signor Menegatti of Florence have been engaged for the restoration of the missing mosaics in the throne in the Diwan-i-Amm, and considerable progress has already been made by him. It will be remembered that many of the panels, in which the mosaics had been destroyed, were filled with coloured lac and wax by way of imitation. These and the panels which were entirely empty have been taken in hand first.

At the back of the Diwan-i-Amm an effort has been made to bring the east façade more into keeping with its surroundings in accordance with Lord Curzon's instructions. A few fragments of plaster panelling which existed at the south end of the east wall, have been continued along the façade, and supplemented by other similar panels in plaster.

The high cage-like railings which used to screen off the throne, inside the hall, have given place to a lower and less obtrusive barrier.

Rang Mahal.—The modern doors and iron railings have been removed, and the marble dado has been cleansed from whitewash. It is proposed to restore the missing cupolas on the *chhatris*, and to repeat the plaster ceiling, which exists in some of the rooms, in the remainder where the roof timbers are exposed to view.

Naubat-khana.—The wooden partitions and shutters have been removed from the arches on the upper storeys. For the ground storey, which will serve as a museum, new teakwood doors and show-cases have been made and will be fixed during the current year.

Samman Burj.—Two pieces of the famous perforated marble screen have been repaired. Great difficulty was experienced in finding a man capable of reproducing the exquisite carving.

Delhi Gate.—The new elephants outside the Delhi Gate have now been completed, except for the toning down of some of the more prominent muscles.

Delhi District.

Tomb of Humayun.—The restoration of the channels and tanks in the garden of Humayun's tomb has been in progress, and about one-third of the work was completed during the year. In order to supply water for irrigating the garden a small engine has been attached to the well outside the north wall of the garden.

Tomb of Isa Khan.—The missing parts of the stone paving inside the tomb have been restored. The remains of the old graves on the west side of the platform surrounding the tomb have been provided with plain stone slabs, and the untidy heaps of earth have been removed.

Nizam-ud-din.—A new copper gilt finial has been provided for the tomb of Tagah Khan. Nothing remained of the old finial except the iron spike which held it in position, and which served as a guide to the height of the new finial. It is noteworthy that there are no lotus leaves for the finial to spring from. Their absence is a most unusual feature in a building of this kind and period; but curiously enough the neighbouring tomb of Humayun is another instance in which the finial springs direct from the dome without a base of lotus leaves. The design of the new finial for Tagah Khan's tomb was based on the lines of that at Humayun's tomb.

Jami Masjid.—It is proposed to erect four marble lamp-posts in the courtyard of the Jami Masjid at Delhi. One of these was made this year at Makrana; but as the carving of the capital and base was not

quite satisfactory, I had a model of the lamp-post made in soapstone to serve as a guide for certain alterations in the one already made, and for the construction of the others.

LAHORE.

The chief event of the year, at Lahore, was the earthquake already referred to in connection with Delhi. In Lahore the whole group of ancient Muhammadan buildings suffered more or less. The worst damage was done to the minarets of Wazir Khan's mosque in the city, and Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara. Both of these structures were left in a very dangerous condition; but thanks to the prompt action taken by the officers of the Public Works Department, the dangerous parts were shored up in time to avert accidents. The point where the shock was felt most seems to have been immediately above the bases of the columns in the *chhatris* on the minarets. As the minarets rocked to and fro the shafts of these columns became chipped at the bottom and at Wazir Khan's mosque one of the shafts was left with only about two inches of bearing on the base. As the result of the earthquake it was necessary to carry out the following repairs:—

Lahore Fort.—Repairs to the upper storeys above the Shish Mahal.

Chauburji.—Filling cracks with cement.

Wazir Khan's Mosque.—Repairs to the *chhatris* on the minarets. The first step in this case was to shore up the dangerous *chhatri* at the north-west corner with brickwork, and this was successfully carried out at considerable risk. Thus the safety of the *chhatri* was ensured until funds could be allotted for its repair. Lately repairs have been commenced, and an attempt is being made to restore all the shaken columns of the *chhatri* without removing the cupola above. It is proposed to take similar measures with all the four *chhatris* at this mosque, since they are all more or less shaken, and the new columns will be built of sandstone moulded to match the old ones which were constructed of brick and covered with plaster. This difference will be hardly, if at all, noticeable from below, and it is thought that it will make the *chhatris* much more capable of withstanding another shock than if the shafts were built of brick. The advantage of repairing the *chhatris* without dismantling them will be that the tile decoration on the cupolas will not be interfered with, as would be the case if dismantling were resorted to.

Badshahi Masjid.—Repairs to the turrets on each side of the gate, and some of the pinnacles which were severely shaken.

Baradari in Huzuri Bagh.—Part of the *chhajja* which became loose on the west side of the second storey was taken out and reset. Some of the pillars of the second storey were left out of plumb by the shock, and these have been put straight. In addition to this several pieces of the marble facing on the first and second storeys required to be taken out and reset.

Shalamar Bagh.—Two small turrets on the west wall of the garden collapsed in the earthquake and have since been rebuilt. In addition, structural repairs have been carried out to several of the staircases and towers in the outer walls.

Shahdara.—The *chhatri* on the south-west minaret suffered most and has been entirely dismantled and rebuilt. The remaining three *chhatris* were repaired without dismantling. Nearly all the columns in these *chhatris* required either refixing or renewal, and in several cases the renewal of cracked lintels, brackets and *chhajjas* was necessary. In the cupolas, which were very badly shaken, all the bulging stones have been reset.

In the Akbari Sarai the cracks in the north gateway have been filled up, and a turret has been rebuilt over the east gate. Several large pieces of sandstone inlaid with marble fell down from the parapet and upper part of the mosque in the west wall of the *sarai*, and these have been reinserted in their former positions.

In the tomb of Asaf Khan five arches which were cracked have been repaired, and in one case part of the roof over the arch has been rebuilt.

Apart from the repairs rendered necessary by the earthquake the following works have been carried out during the year :—

LAHORE FORT.

Shish Mahall.—In my report for last year I mentioned the removal of part of the concrete roof, and the deplorable condition of the wooden beams which were thereby exposed. At first it appeared that it would be necessary to dismantle the whole ceiling, but when all the concrete roof was removed it was found that the wooden timbers which were first exposed were in a worse state than most of the remainder. Still even the rest of the ceiling could not be left unsupported, and accordingly the beams have all been strutted from below by a row of props down the centre-line of the building. In order to protect the roof from weather, a galvanized iron roof, invisible from below, has been erected on an iron frame-work, kept independent from the old wooden beams. The latter have now only their own weight and that of the decorated ceiling to support, and in this they will be assisted by the props underneath. The present props were only put in as a temporary measure ; but since a permanent support will be required, it is proposed to replace them by less obtrusive struts, spaced further apart. The Engineer in charge deserves to be complimented upon the success with which all the concrete roof was drilled and removed without causing any appreciable damage to the ceiling underneath. Any hammering or shaking would without doubt have caused parts of the ceiling to collapse.

The Diwan-i-Amm.—The first steps have been taken towards carrying out the instructions which Lord Curzon gave regarding the Diwan-i-Amm and the other buildings which formed part of the old Mughal garden. All the modern verandahs and partitions have now been removed from the Diwan-i-Amm which once more is a hall of pillars instead of a barrack. The demolitions have revealed several cracks in the capitals which were not visible before ; and several of the columns, particularly the corner groups, are considerably out of plumb. It is at the present moment impossible to say whether any further movement is likely to take place.

An interesting feature that has come to light is a fragment of a marble railing let into sockets in the outer row of columns. The detail of the railing is similar to that which exists in Agra Fort, on the roof of the Samman Burj. The railing evidently enclosed the three open sides of the Diwan-i-Amm. At the back of the hall there is a solid wall, with half-columns projecting from the face, to screen off what was once the private garden of the Harem.

Another very singular feature is that in most cases the shafts of the columns are wider in diameter than the bases. During the military occupation columns and bases alike were all covered with thick plaster. Some months ago the plaster was removed from one of the shafts and bases, but this, oddly enough, happens to have been one of the few cases in which the shaft and base seem to belong to each other. The bases are all of sandstone carved after a style prevalent in Akbar's time, and the carving is so carefully finished that one cannot suppose they were intended to be plastered. The shafts and capitals of the columns are, however, of plain red sandstone, uncarved, and it may well have been the original intention to plaster them. We learn from the *Badshah Namah* * that Shahjahan built the Diwan-i-Amm, in front of the *jharoka* both at Agra and Lahore, and I am inclined to think that Shahjahan's workmen, who never left a red sandstone surface exposed if they could help it, used in the Diwan-i-Amm at Lahore, some old bases of one of Akbar's buildings. Knowing that they would cover them

* *Badshah Namah* (Calcutta, 1867), Vol. I, pp. 22-23 : *vide A. S. R.*, 1902-03, p. 220.

with marble plaster they would not mind the bases being two inches less in diameter than the shafts of the columns.

The proposal to recover from the military occupants the whole group of palace buildings on the north side of the Diwan-i-Amm, and the large space of ground formerly occupied by a garden, was strongly supported by Lord Curzon. A committee meeting was held in the Fort last autumn, and it is hoped that it will soon be found possible to undertake the conservation of these valuable buildings.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—The restoration of this building, which was mentioned in my report for last year, has been completed. All the leaning columns have been restored to the perpendicular, and a completely new roof has been provided. An illustrated account of the work will be found in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1904-05.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

Huzuri Bagh Baradari.—An expenditure of Rs. 106 was incurred on repairs to the damaged ornamental ceiling and the cleansing of the underground storey.

Tomb of Ranjit Singh.—Seven of the marble lintels which were cracked have been renewed, and some damaged portions of the terra-cotta *jali* balustrades have been repaired. On some previous occasion some repairs to the *chhajja* on the upper storey were done in a very indifferent manner, apparently by the native custodians of the tomb. In one place a piece of board was inserted, and painted to match the rest of the stone *chhajja*. It was only noticed a few months ago when the board fell down.

Shalamar Bagh.—The unsightly brick pedestals for flowerpots which were erected in some of the tanks a few years ago have now been removed. I had occasion to complain of the manner in which some repairs were being done, out of the annual repairs grant, to the north face of the upper terrace on the north side of the large *baradari*. I also protested against the application of whitewash to the *baradaris* in the garden. A moulded plaster surface is invariably damaged by successive coats of distemper, and all such efforts to make an old building look new are instances of misplaced enthusiasm, if nothing worse.

Tomb of Dai Angah.—I was able to arrange, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Cole, that a piece of ground all round Dai Angah's mosque should be ceded to the mosque by the Railway authorities. Thus it is now ensured that no further accretions will spring up against the walls of the building. It should be added that the Railway authorities have been good enough to fence in the compound of the mosque.

Shahdara.—The restoration of the *badal* flooring has been completed all along the west side of the platform on which the tomb of Jahangir stands. Proposals are now on foot to restore the channels and improve the garden on the west side of the tomb.

HISSAR.

During the year 1905-06, operations were conducted with a view to ascertaining the nature and extent of the group of buildings comprising an old *Pathan* mosque, a domed building, and a minaret, a description and plan of which was given in my report of last year. From the foundations which have been revealed by digging, it is clear that the domed building was the entrance to the courtyard of the mosque. It formed the principal feature on the east side of the courtyard, and the courtyard was bounded on the north and south sides by colonnades, as had been anticipated. At present no repairs have been carried out, and the buildings are still occupied as godowns by the cattle farm.

AJMER.

The restoration of the tahsil in the Fort has been in progress throughout the year, and is now approaching completion.

As the building is one of peculiar interest, I propose to give an account of its repair in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. Some notes regarding it were contained in last year's report.

(2) Mosque of Jahanian at Kanauj.

The mosque of Jahanian at Kanauj is an interesting building, dating, according to an inscription over the gateway of the courtyard, from the year A.H. 881 (A.D. 1476). The name of Jahanian is not mentioned in the inscription, and it is not clear how the mosque became associated with that person, who is said to have been a saint of some notoriety, and to have been buried at Uch near Multan.

The mosque possesses in its sloping walls and circular bastions two of the chief characteristics of the *Pathan* style which reveals itself in different phases at Multan, Delhi, and Jaunpur. This particular building bears most resemblance to the Jaunpur branch, though it has not got the propylons on the east façade of the prayer chamber which are such a prominent and singular feature in the three most important mosques at Jaunpur. But the back view of the prayer chamber, with its large plain surfaces and bastions at the angles, and the way it is perched upon a rising knoll with a long drop behind the west wall, remind one forcibly of the Jami Masjid at Jaunpur. So, too, does the pronounced Hindu character of the detail of the mouldings and carvings.

The material employed is sandstone, varying in colour from red to yellow.

Unfortunately the building is far from complete. Three sides of the courtyard have practically disappeared except for the gateway on the south, and all that we have left is most of the prayer chamber, the south gateway, and three domed buildings close by, containing tombs.

The prayer chamber contains five rows of square columns, the shafts of which are boldly chamfered and bead-moulded, in a manner as unusual as it is effective. Another odd feature is that the row of columns next the courtyard has shorter shafts than those inside the prayer chamber. Perhaps the reason for this may have been that the colonnades round the courtyard were of a corresponding shortness. The roof of the prayer chamber is not of the trabeated style which one might have expected, but is carried on a series of little domes supported on arches between the columns. There was evidently a dome over the large compartment immediately in front of the central *mihrab*, but it has quite disappeared down to the base of the drum.

Parts of the building are decorated with exquisite carving, particularly the central *mihrab* (Plate 7). The patterns and mouldings are a mixture of Saracenic geometrical forms, and features borrowed from Hindu architecture.

Some well-merited repairs have recently been carried out consisting principally in the refacing of part of the west wall of the prayer chamber on the outside and laying concrete $4\frac{1}{2}''$ thick on the roof to protect it from the effects of rain. It now remains to slope off the floor of the prayer chamber so as to carry away, towards the east, the rain which falls through the large opening once covered by a dome.

I may add that I called the attention of the Collector to a brick hut or godown in course of erection on the west side of the south gate. I thought that the villagers who are doing this should be persuaded to pull it down and not to introduce any new work, or attempt any repairs on their own account, within the precincts of the mosque and the adjoining tombs.

Of the tombs, one is situated in the courtyard, in the east wall of which is a small gateway leading to the other two. All three are square on the ground plan and roofed by circular domes. The one

inside the courtyard is evidently the oldest. It is also a much plainer building than the others, which contain a good deal of carving. The oldest tomb purports to be that of Jalal Haidar, who, according to Shaikh Mumtaz Ali, a landowner still residing in Kanauj, was a near relative of the saint, Makhdum Jahanian Jahangasht, after whom the mosque is called for some mysterious reason. The inscription over the entrance further states that the tomb was built in the year A.H. 881 (A.D. 1476), the same year as the mosque, and that it was damaged by an earthquake and repaired by Abbas Ali in the year A.H. 1209 (A.D. 1794).

Except for the removal of vegetation from year to year, and stopping up cracks through which rain can percolate, none of the tombs are likely to need any special attention for a long time to come. The whole group thoroughly deserves to be kept in good repair.

Inscriptions.

Inscription over the gateway of the courtyard of Makhdum Jahanian Jahangasht at Kanauj :—

این سنگ پر بدیع که از چرخ برتراست * این طاق بے نظیر که بازیب و زینت است
گشته بنا بعهد همایوں حسین‌شاه * کاندر زمان ذات جلالش مظفراست
ترتیب کرده شاه هری خان فتح‌خاں * کز فضل حق جهاں همه او را مسخراست
بادا هزار سال جهانش بکام دل * کیں ملک بردوام بذاتش مقرراست
هشتاد و یک و هشت صد از هجرت نبي * تاریخ ثبت گشت بماه پیغمبر است
بانی طاق سید را جو بن خلیل * کافاق از جمال و کمالش منوراست
کاتب حروف عالم مسکیں که تایل است * اُمیدوار مغفرت از حضرت اکبر است

Translation.

This rare stone (refers to the building) which is higher than the heaven, and this peerless arch which is well decorated was built in the blessed reign of Husain Shah, whose glorious person was victorious in his time.

It was prepared by Shah Hari Khan Fateh Khan, to whom the whole world was subjected through the grace of God.

May the world go on according to his wish, up to thousand years, for this country depends upon him for ever.

The date according to the month of the Prophet's flight was 881 A.H.

The architect was Saiyid Raju, son of Khalil, from whose beauty and perfection the world was made to glitter.

The writer of the letters was Alam Miskin, who believes that he awaits forgiveness from the court of the great (God).

TOMB OF JALAL HAIDAR.

Inscription over the arch of the entrance of the tomb of Jalal Haidar :—

این روضه اطهر و منور * ثالث لقب و جلال حیدر
تعمیر شه هري چو بنمود * هشتاد و یک و هشت صد بود
از زلزله زمین شکسته * تعمیر دگر شکسته بسته
عباس‌علي یکے ز اولاد * خلف‌الصدق است و اهل انجاد
سنه دو صد و نه و یک هزار است * از هجرت رسول نامدار است

Translation.

This pure and glittering mausoleum is attributed to him whose title is Thalith (the third) and whose name is Jalal Haidar.

When Shah Hari built it, it was eighty-one and eight hundred (881 A.H.)

The earth was split by the earthquake and again the broken was reconstructed

By Abbas Ali, one of the descendants (of the saint), a true descendant, and possessor of nobility.

The year (of this construction) was two hundred and nine, and one thousand (*i.e.* 1209 A.H. = A.D. 1794) from the flight of the famous Prophet

BALA PIR.

Two other buildings at Kanauj which have recently come under repair are the tombs of Kabir Bala and Shaikh Mahdi at Bala Pir, midway between the mosque of Jahanian and the Jami Masjid. Both of these tombs are very much alike in size and detail. They were, according to the inscriptions upon them built respectively in the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. They stand on a paved platform on the north side of a quadrangle contained within ruined walls, and now used as a vegetable garden. An inscription over the gateway on the east side of the quadrangle describes the place as a 'paradise.' It may have been a formal garden, but it is too far gone to be worth reclaiming now. The platform, however, and the buildings upon it are now in a very good condition, in which they deserve to be maintained.

Each of the tombs is square on the ground plan, and roofed by a dome above. On the top of the lower storeys there are four *chhatris*, one at each angle, three of which on Kabir Bala's tomb have recently been rebuilt. Measures have also been taken to prevent the percolation of water through the roofs.

Close by, on the east side of the tomb of Shaikh Mahdi, stands a small mosque, built according to an inscription, in the year of Aurangzeb's accession by Sheikh Mahdi. A few fragments of coloured tile-work are still clinging to the dome.

TOMB OF KABIR BALA AT KANAUJ.

Inscriptions over the gateway of the enclosure of Shaikh Kabir Bala's tomb at Kanauj :—

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Translation.

In the name of god, the merciful, the clement.

از محمد مهدي پير زمان * شد به ترتيب حسن باب الجنان

سال تاريخ از خرد جستم بگفت * وادخلوا حصنا حصينا بالامان

Translation.

By Muhammad Mahdi the saint of his time, the gate of the paradise was beautifully built.

About the year of the (erection) I asked of wisdom and was inspired thus—" and enter the strong fort safely."

در عهد سلطنت ابوالمظفر محي‌الدين اورنگ زيب بهادر عالمگير بادشاه غازي باعانت و امداد نواب معلى‌القاب نواب دلير خان بن دريا خان غوري خيل داؤد زئي *

Translation.

In the reign of Abu-l-Muzaffar, Muhy-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb Bahadur Alamgir Badshah Ghazi, with the help and aid of Nawab of high titles, Nawab Diler Khan, son of Darya Khan Ghori of Daudzai tribe it was erected.

Inscription over the façade of the central arch of the mosque at Bala Pir :—

شيخ مهدي كه بود پير جواد * ساخت مسجد خجسته بنياد

گر تو خواهي عدد زبنيادش * در حروف خجسته مسكن باد

مطابق سنه عهد جلوس والا شاه اورنگ زيب عالمگير

Translation.

Shaikh Mahdi, who was a generous saint, built a mosque of blessed foundation.

If you wish to know the date of its erection, find it in the letters of *khujistah maskan bad* (may this house be a blessed one).

Corresponding to the year of accession of the exalted king Aurangzeb Alamgir.

Inscription over the arch of the entrance of Shaikh Kabir Bala's tomb :—

این گنبد عالي در زمان دولت نواب معلی القاب بهادر خاں بن دریاخان افغان غوریه خیل داؤدزئي عمارت پذیرفت —

این گنبد عالي در سنه هزار و پنجاه و هفت هجري در عهد سلطنت ابوالمظفر محمد شهاب‌الدین صاحبقران ثاني شاه جهان بادشاه غازي خلدالله ملکه و سلطانه تعمیر پذیر شد —

تاریخ وفات حضرت شیخ کبیر بالا بن حضرت شیخ قاسم قادري قدس اسرارهم —

شده ز هجري یک هزار و پنجه و چار * دوشنبه بوده و در بوده از مه رمضان
که پیر کامل قطب زمانه شیخ کبیر * سپهر علم و عمل بحر دانش عرفان
بگفته داعي حق را اجابت لبیک * روانه کرده روان را بروضهٔ رضوان
روضهٔ فیض‌بخش شیخ کبیر * در حقیقت بود بهشت برین
یافت توفیق این عمارت خوش * شیخ مهدي سپهر صدق و یقین
هست در لفظ نثر تاریخش * بگمان الف و سبعه و خمسین

تاریخ وفات شیخ قادرشاه بن حضرت شیخ کبیر —

شیخ قادر چو فوت از عالم * گریه کردند جمله اهل الله
سال تاریخ از خرد جستم * گفت بشمر زمات قادرشاه

Translation.

This high dome was built in the governorship of the Nawab of high titles, Bahadur Khan, son of Darya Khan, belonging to Ghori Afghan of Daudzai tribe.

This high dome was erected in the year 1057 A.H. in the reign of Abu-l-Muzaffar, Muhammad Shaháb-ud-din Sáhib Qiran-i-Thani, the Emperor Shahjahan Ghazi, may his kingdom and his sovereignty be continued for ever.

Date of the death of His Holiness Shaikh Kabir Bala, son of His Holiness Shaikh Qásim Qádri, may God purify their souls.

It was 1054 A.H. (A.D. 1644), and it was Monday, the second of the month of Ramazan

That the profound saint, the pole of the world, Shaikh Kabir, the heaven of knowledge, and the practice, the ocean of wisdom, and secret knowledge of God said to the messenger of God (angel of death) 'come along, friend, I am present, and ready for you,' and then he left this world for the garden of paradise.

The grace-bestowing mausoleum of Shaikh Kabir is in fact the high paradise.

Shaikh Mahdi, the heaven of truthfulness and belief, received help from God for erecting this beautiful building.

Its date is found in plain words of prose بگمان الف و سبعه خمسین (undoubtedly it was 1057 A.H. or A.D. 1647.)

Date of the death of Shaikh Qadir Shah, son of His Holiness, Shaikh Kabir.

Shaikh Qadir, when he left this world, all men of God wept for him.

I asked wisdom about the year (of his death). Wisdom said count (the year) from مات قادرشاه Qadir Shah died.*

Inscriptions over the entrance of the tomb of Muhammad Mahdi, son of Shaikh Kabir Bala at Kanauj :—

الله

این گنبد عالي و قبه متعالي در عهد سلطنت خسرو دین پناه ابوالمظفر محي‌الدین محمد اورنگ زیب بادشاه غازي خلد ملکه و سلطانه تعمیر یافت —

* This gives as the date A.H. 1052.

تاريخ وفات حضرت شيخ محمد مهدي بن شيخ كبير بالا بن شيخ قاسم قادري قدس اسرارهم

هزار بوده و هشتاد و هفت از هجرت * گذشته شانزدهم روز از محرم ماه

شب سه شنبه و هنگام صبحدم بوده * كه آن محمد مهدي سپرده جان ناگاه

الله تعالى

اين قبه پرنور و گنبد باتجلي طور كه بر مضجع پاك و مرقد عطرناك قطب رباني شيخ محمد مهدي سليماني قادري قدس اسراره دست در سنه ايك هزار و هشتاد و هشت هجري (مطابق سنه ايك هزار و شش صد و هفتاد و هفت عيسوي) تعمير يافت

Translation.

Allah.

This high dome was erected in the time of the Emperor, the protector to the religion, Abu-l-Muzaffar, Muhy-ud-din, Muhammad Aurangzeb, Badshah Ghazi, may God continue his kingdom and sovereignty ever.

Date of the death of His Holiness Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi, son of Shaikh Kabir Bala, son of Shaikh Qasim Qadri, may God purify their souls.

It was one thousand and eighty-seven from Hijra, and the sixteenth day from the month of Muharram was passed.

It was Tuesday night, and morning time, when Muhammad Mahdi entrusted his soul (to God).

God is great.

This dome full of light, and this arch which possesses the brightness of mount Tur was erected on the holy grave and fragrant tomb of that heavenly pole, Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi Suláimani Qadri, may God purify his soul, in 1088 A.H. = A.D. 1677.

Inscription over the doorway leading to the platform on which the abovementioned tombs are standing :—

صادق ترين محمود خان ابن سليم‌خان دين * كرده درے از روضهٔ شيخ كبير مقتدا

داده نشان مهدي زمان در عهد اورنگ زيب شاه * هفتاد و شش بالالف شد از هجرت خيرالورا

Translation.

The most righteous Mahmud Khan, son of Salim-ud-din Khan, built a door of the mausoleum of Shaikh Kabir the leader.

Mahdi of the world had appeared in the time of king Aurangzeb in 1076 from Hijra of the best man of all mankind (A.D. 1665).

---

(3) The tomb of Ibrahim Shah at Narnaul in Patiala State.

The tomb of Ibrahim Shah (Plates 8 and 9) at Narnaul is one of the finest examples of the *Pathan* style which I have seen. It is chiefly remarkable for its massive proportions, deeply recessed doorways, and exquisite carving, elaborate yet tastefully restrained.

The date of the building is not exactly known; but an inscription in Persian over the east doorway states that it was erected by Farid (Sher Shah), the son of Hasan Sur and grandson of Ibrahim, over the grave of his grandfather.

The ground plan of the building is square, measuring 34′ 6″ between the walls which are 11′ in thickness. Above, there is a gradual transition from the square to the circular plan of the dome, through successive octagonal and sixteen-sided figures.

The materials employed are local marble, of which there is a considerable variety at Narnaul, and red sandstone; while a little piece of blue tilework still survives over the south archway inside the building.

The west wall contains three beautifully carved *mihrabs*. Though it is contrary to Muhammadan custom to use a burial chamber for prayer, other early Muhammadan tombs contain *mihrabs*, as for instance the shrine of Rukn-ud-din at Multan.

The case is one which demands more than mere measures of preservation. If certain features are carefully restored while there is yet evidence of their original form, Narnaul will possess a valuable and practically perfect example of a type which is all too scarce. The present condition of the building is remarkably good, thanks to the excellent weathering properties of the local marbles and the soundness of the foundations.

The following is a list of the repairs which I recommended:—

(1) Restore the finial on the main dome. Some pieces of the old finial are lying at the base of the dome, and others are in the street near the building. All pieces that can be found should be pieced together and used in the reconstruction.

(2) Fill with Portland cement the crack on the east façade near the top of the projection which contains the gateway. Vegetation should first be removed from the crack, roots being destroyed by Fleming's (Bombay) Scrub Eradicator.

(3) Restore missing finials on the kiosks surmounting the angles to match those which exist.

(4) Replace the broken bases and capitals of columns supporting the north-west *chhatri* with new stone carved to match the old.

(5) Complete the *jali* screens in the south façade in accordance with the existing fragments, and restore the *jali* screen in the north doorway. Traces of the latter exist.

(6) Restore where missing the cusped tracery round the soffits of the large arches in the lower storey inside the building. Sufficient pieces of the tracery remain to show what it was like when complete.

(7) Remove the modern rubble filling from the opening on the north side of the east doorway and restore a *jali* screen in red sandstone to match the corresponding one on the south side of the east doorway.

(8) Secure loose pieces of the marble sarcophagi inside the building with cement, and restore the few pieces of mouldings which are missing.

(9) Restore with new sandstone to match the old the piece which has decayed in the south side of the jamb of the east doorway.

(10) Remove all vegetation from the building and stretch some piano wires across to keep out pigeons.

(11) Restore missing battlements.

Inscriptions.

Over the east doorway:—

عمارت که کرد از کسے از تو پرسد * جوابش بده گر تو داناے رازي
بنا کرد ایں گنبدعرش پایه * شه مملکت شیر سلطان غازي
سر سروران مالک هفت کشور * که تیغش ز برق جهاں برد بازي
فرید حسن سور ابن براهیم * بفرمود بر قبر چد خلد سازي
چو پرسي زمن کار فرما که بودش * ابابکر بن شیخ احمد نیازي
نیازي به تعمیم و تخصیص کندي * بدیں ذات پاکش بود سرفرازي

Translation.

If any one enquire of you, who built this edifice, then tell him if you know the secret. The Emperor of the kingdom, Sher Sultan Ghazi, has built this heavenlike dome. The king of kings, master of the seven empires, whose sword has surpassed the lightning of world. Farid, Hasan Sur, son of Brahim, gave orders for building a paradise over the tomb of his grandfather. If you enquire of me who was the architect, then I will say, Abu Bakr, son of Shaikh Ahmad Niyazi. His clan was Niyazi and his tribe was Kindi, and on account of his pure descent he was honoured.

Over the north doorway :—

خدا دارد این گنبد اکبری را * چو عرش اعلا سایه افگند برما
ابابکر کندي بن شیخ احمد * برو بود بهربنا کار فرما

Translation.

May God keep this big dome ever, which has thrown its shade over us like high heaven. Abu Bakr Kindi, son of Shaikh Ahmad, was its architect.

Over the south doorway :—

چنوں گنبدے بوالعجب شاه عالم * عمارت بفرمود بر تربت جد
گر از کار فرما بپرسند نامے * ابابکر کندیست بن شیخ احمد

Translation.

Such a wonderful dome the king of the world erected over the tomb of his grandfather. If people enquire of you about the name of the architect, then say, Abu Bakr Kindi, son of Shaikh Ahmad.

---

(4) Some notes on Fatehpur-Sikri.

In consequence of Shaikh Riaz Ahmad, a guide at Fatehpur-Sikri and a lineal descendant of the house of Chishti, having drawn attention to some inaccuracies and omissions in the Moghal architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri by the late E. W. Smith, Maulvi Shuaib was deputed to go through the book with the Shaikh and to investigate the doubtful points. The following are the conclusions at which Maulvi Shuaib arrived :—

(1) Plate No. XLVIII, Part III, seems to represent the entrance to the tomb of Shaikh Haji Husain, and not that of the tomb of Islam Khan.

(2) It is incorrect to say that the Buland Darwaza was built in the year 1010 A.H. or A.D. 1602, according to the inscription on the gateway.* The inscription does not give the date of erection of the gateway. It gives the date of the Emperor's (Akbar) return to Fatehpur-Sikri, after his expedition to the Deccan.

The following is a copy of the inscription with its translation :—

حضرت شاهنشاه فلک بارگاه ظل‌الله جلال‌الدین محمداکبر بادشاه فتح ملک دکن و داندیس
که سابقاً یخاندیس مشهور بود نمود سنه ۴۶ الهي موافق سنه ۱۰۱۰ هجري بفتحپور رسیده
عزیمت آگره فرمود

Translation.

His Majesty king of kings, lord of a Court like heaven, Shadow of God, Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah, conquered the kingdom of the Deccan and Dandis, which was formerly called Khandis in the year 46 from the divine year (*i.e.* of his accession) corresponding to the Hijra year 1010. Having reached Fatehpur he proceeded to Agra.

The exact date of the erection of the gateway was A.H. 983, the date given by the following verse † :—

که تاریخ اتمام باب بلند | شده رشک طاق سپهر بلند

Translation.

The date of the completion of the high gate is *rashk taq-i-sipehr-i-buland* (the envy of the arch of the high sky). The numerical value of this chronogram gives the year of the erection as A.H. 983.

(3) Mr. Smith‡ does not give the date of the erection of the Stone-cutters' mosque, the oldest building in Fatehpur-Sikri. He states that the mosque was built by the stone-cutters before Fatehpur had attracted the notice of Akbar.

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* Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri. E. W. Smith, Part IV, Chapter II, page 16.

† *Miftah-ul-tawarikh* (Persian). T. W. Beale. Cawnpore edition, 1867.

‡ Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri, Part IV, Chapter III, page 25.

According to a manuscript belonging to Shaikh Mushtaq Ali, father of Shaikh Riaz Ahmad, the guide, the date of erection was A.H. 945. The manuscript is incomplete. It is said to have been written by an ancestor of the present *sajjadah-nashin*, whose name was Zaki-ud-din.

The following books are given as the sources of the manuscript:—

شجرة الاسلام - سلسلة الاسلام - تزک جهانگيري

اکبر نامه - تحفة القادريه - جواهر فريدي - معارج الولايت - انوار لثقلين - حديقة الاسرار

and the following passage which gives the date is quoted from the manuscript:—

بر کوه سيکري نه مسجد حضرت شيخ سليم چشتي قدس سره و نه آبادي و نه محل بادشاهي بود - کوهے وحشت افزا و صحراے هوش ربا بود حضرت قطب العالم شيخ سليم چشتي قدس سره در سن نهصد و چهل و چهار هجري بر کوه رسيده سکونت اختيار کرد و تامل گزيد - بالائے کوه سيکري غارے بود که اکثر در زمانه طفوليت دراں نشسته چلهها مي کشيدند - درسنه نهصد و چهل و پنج هجري بالائے آن غار يک حجره و مدرسه و مسجد و يک خانقاه بنا کردند

On the Sikri hill there was neither mosque of Saint Salim Chishti nor population nor imperial palaces; it was a hill of wilderness and a dangerous jungle. His Holiness the pole of the world, Shaikh Salim Chishti, came and settled here in the year A.H. 944. On the hill there was a cave or cell in which he used to contemplate, and in the year 945 he built a chamber, a school, a mosque, and a monastery.

(4) No mention is made by Mr. Smith of the tombs of Nawab Mukarram Khan and Nawab Muhtasham Khan. These men were respectively grandson and brother of Islam Khan, and held the governorship of different provinces under the Emperor Jahangir.

The following are the inscriptions on their tombs:—

چو خان مکرم زطوفان دنيا * فرو برد کشتي بدرياے وحدت

بفرمود در خواب تاريخ خود را * که سال وصالم شفاء و رحمت

سر نامدار جهان محتشم خان * چو زين دهر فاني بعقبى گذر کرد

سروش خرد گفت تاريخ وصلش * بزرگ زمانه ز عالم سفر کرد

Translation.

When Khan-i-Mukarram took his boat from this tempestuous world to the ocean of the unity

He said about the date (of his death) in a dream "the year of my death is Shifa-un-wa-rahmat" (healing and mercy).

When the well-known head of the world, Muhtasham Khan, left this world for the next

The angel of wisdom inspired the date of his death (in the following words):—

"The great man of the time departed from this world."

(5) There are various explanations of the derivation of the name *Hiran Minar*, which is commonly applied to the tower ornamented with imitations of elephants' tusks, near the caravanserai. One tradition says that Akbar erected the tower over the grave of his favourite elephant: some people say of the elephant which came from Jodhpur as part of the marriage portion of Jodh Bai. Some writers, including Mr. Keene,* state that Akbar used to fire at game from the *minar*, and connect the name with the word *hiran*, which means antelope.

Probably the correct explanation is that the real name of the tower is *Harem minar*, and that it was so called because it was built for the ladies of the Harem to enjoy the view. This explanation is supported by the fact that the tower in question was connected with the women's

* *Guide to Agra and Futtehpoor Seekree*, H. G. Keene, Calcutta, 1874, page 74.

apartments by a screened viaduct. Towers for purposes of shooting were generally built far away in the jungle, as for instance, the Hiran Minar of Shaikhopura near Lahore.

(6) It is doubtful whether Mr. Smith is correct in describing as the Rang Mahall the little chamber, with a column in the centre, under the roof of the colonnade containing Mandaf's court-yard.

More probably the name belongs to the red sandstone palace which lies on the north side of the *serai*, south-west of the Jami Masjid.

This palace is of the style prevalent in the time of Akbar, and is deserving of more notice than it has hitherto received. It contains an open courtyard surrounded by chambers and colonnades, a large part of which has unfortunately been allowed to fall into decay. The tall columns on the south side are particularly fine. The chambers on the west side are divided into two storeys, and the upper storey contains columns, the bases and capitals of which are very elaborately carved.

The building is still known by the name Rang Mahall, and it appears altogether more suitable as the residence of a prince than the small dark chamber referred to by Mr. Smith.

(5) Moth-ki-Masjid, near Delhi.

This is a typical *Pathan* building, situated near the well-known group of *Lodi* buildings between the tombs of Humayun and Safdar Jang. Although Sir A. Cunningham states * that he had the mosque cleared of huts about thirty years ago, it still seems to be in much the same condition to-day as it was when Mr. Beglar saw it in 1871. The courtyard and prayer chamber are still full of the huts of squatters, and blackened with soot. Indeed, it is at present impossible to make a thorough examination of the building. From such of it as can be seen it is clear that it is well worth conservation (Plates 10 and 11). I recently called the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to it, in the hope that it may be handed over for repairs. There are still a few medallions of incised plaster, particularly well executed, in the spandrels of the arches of the prayer chamber. The three domes are still standing over the prayer chamber, but their finials are gone.

An account of the building is given by Saiyyid Ahmad,† who noticed the inscription in the well, to which Sir A. Cunningham refers, fixing the date of the mosque and well as A.H. 894 = A.D. 1488, in the time of Sikandar Lodi.

Regarding the name of the mosque Saiyid Ahmad says—"It is said that the king took from above the ground a grain of *moth* (a kind of pulse), and ordered that it should be sown. So the produce of this grain was increased every year, and in the course of a few years a good sum of rupees was collected. By the money collected in this way the mosque was built, and for this reason it is called Moth-ki-Masjid . . . Now villagers have settled and built houses in it."

In his Persian history Mr. T. W. Beale describes the origin of the mosque thus :—‡

"It is written in *Khulasa-i-Tawarikh* that this *masjid* was built by Mian Bhuna,§ who belonged to the Saiyid family and was one of the ministers of Sikandar Shah Lodi. It is said that Mian Bhuna was an intelligent and wise man. It happened one day that Sultan Sikandar found a grain of *moth* in the Jami Masjid of Delhi, and gave it to Mian Bhuna, who for this honour bowed before the king, and, according to his high talent, thought that as this grain had received the blessing of the king, therefore it should properly be disposed so

* *A. S. R.*, Cunningham, Vol. IV, pp. 67–69.

† *Atharu-s-sanadid*, Saiyid Ahmad Khan, Lucknow, 1847, pp. 85-86.

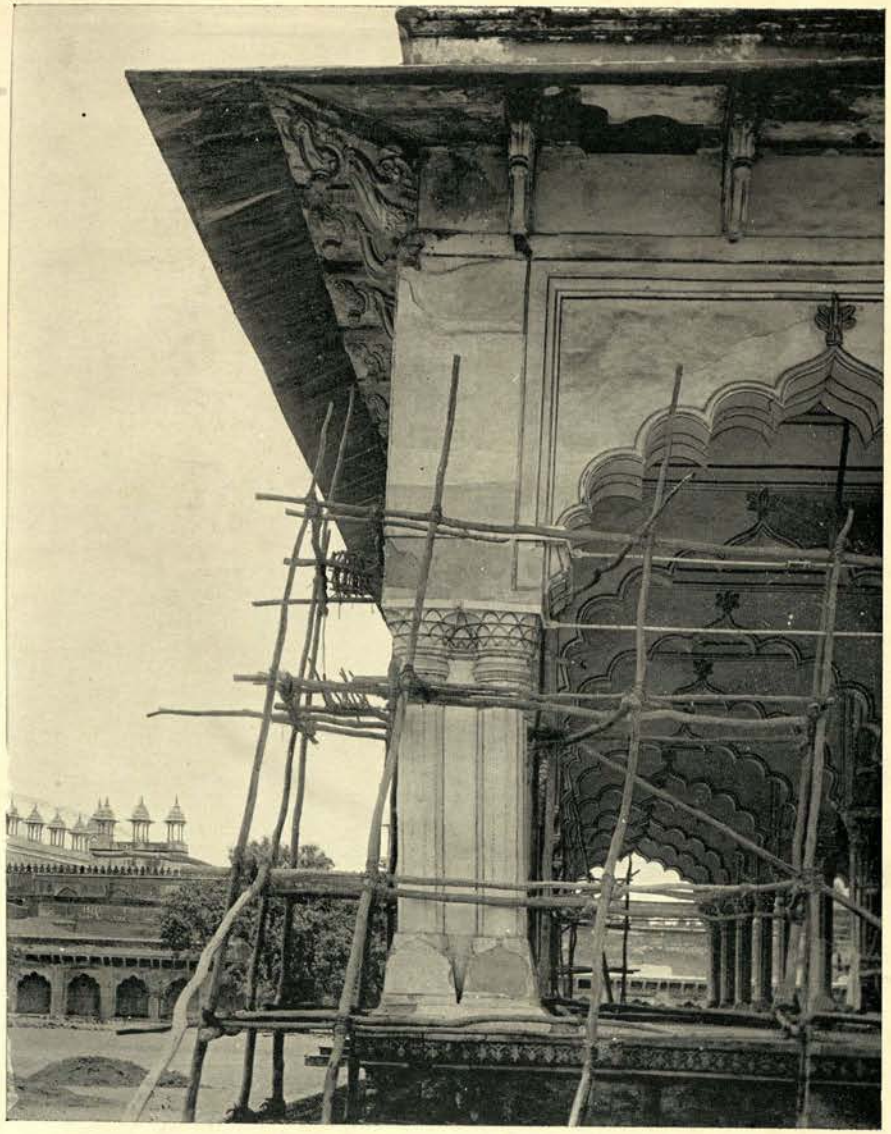
‡ *Miftah-ul-Tawarikh*, T. W. Beale, Cawnpur, 1867, pp. 137-138.

§ The correct word is "Bhura." Farishtah has spoken of this nobleman as one of the Omrahs of Sikandar Lodi.—M. Shuaib.

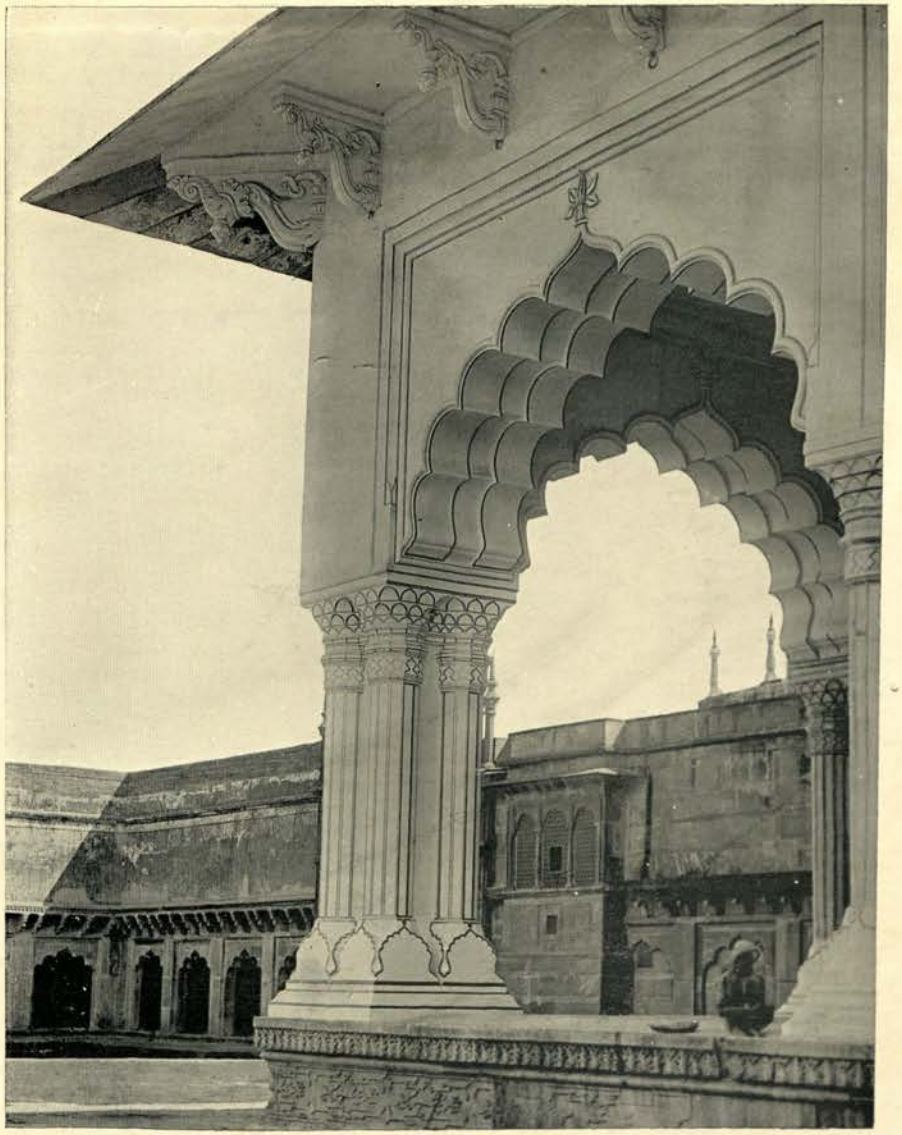
that it might attain the eternal life. He sowed it in the garden of his courtyard, and took every precaution and care for it. From this one a few ears branched out, and when they were ripe more than 200 grains were produced. Having sown them constantly for some years, the produce of these reached to a great extent, and finally a good sum was collected by which a strong-built mosque was erected at Delhi. After its completion he brought the story of the grain and the erection of the mosque to the notice of the king. The king praised his skill and wisdom, and honoured him with royal favours and an increase of pay and dignity. For this reason the mosque was called Moth-ki-Masjid, it still stands at Delhi and is known by the same name."

W. H. NICHOLLS,
Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

AGRA FORT; DIWAN-I-AMM.



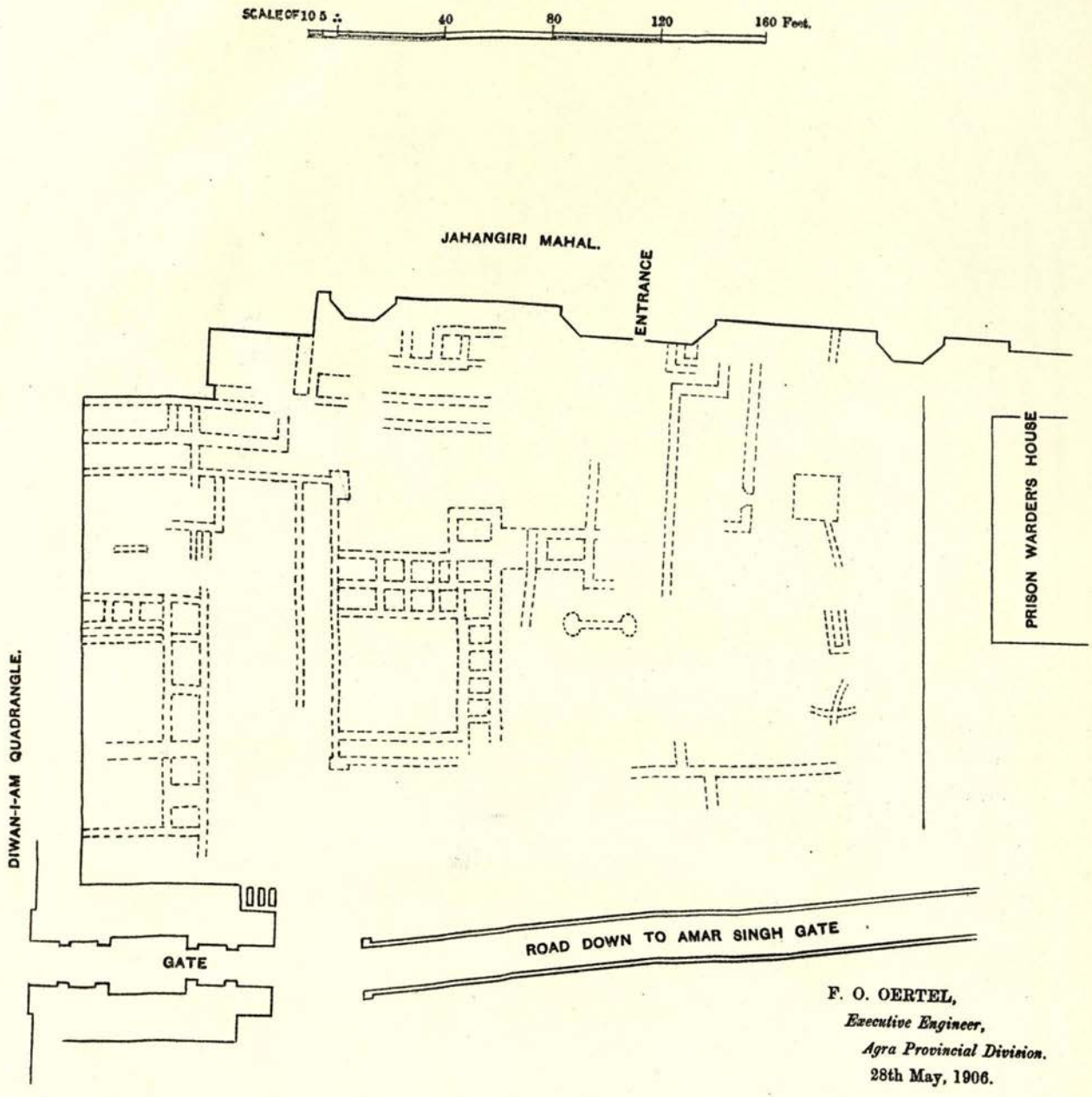
(a). GROUP OF COLUMNS AT S. W. CORNER, BEFORE REPAIR.



(b). GROUP OF COLUMNS AT N. W. CORNER, AFTER REPAIR.

Photo-Mechl. Dept. Thomason Col'ege, Roorkee.

PLAN OF QUADRANGLE WEST OF JAHANGIRI MAHAL SHOWING FOUNDATIONS EXCAVATED.

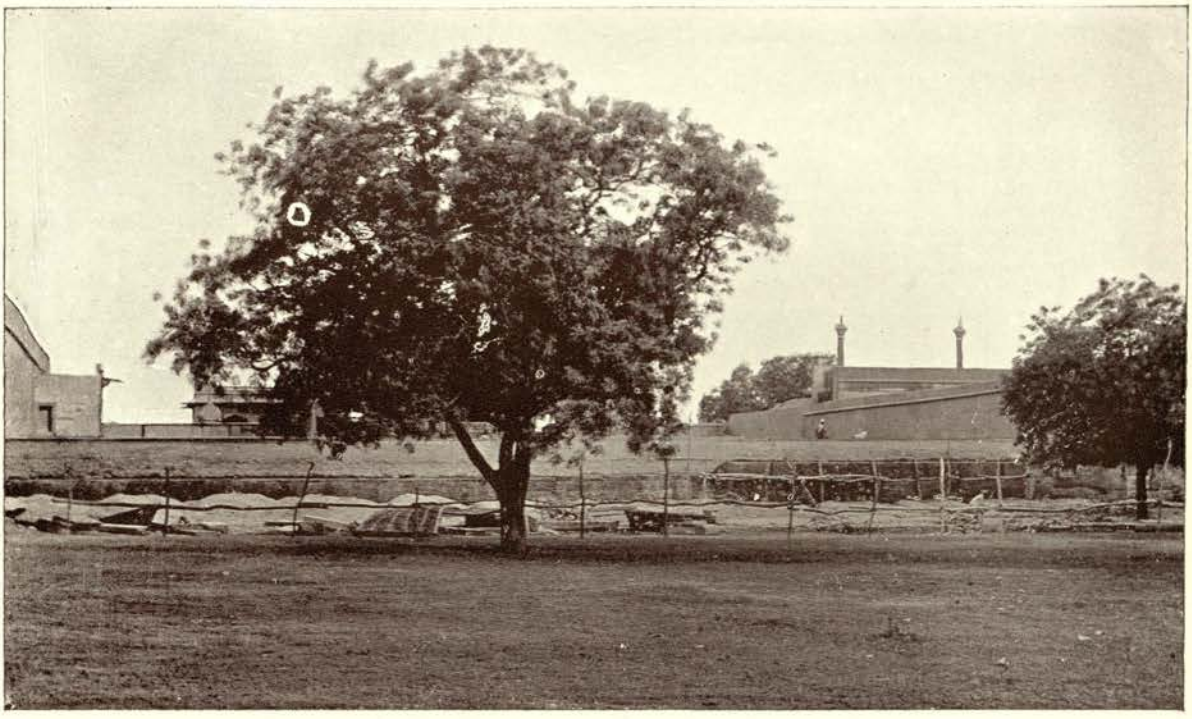


F. O. OERTEL,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
28th May, 1906.

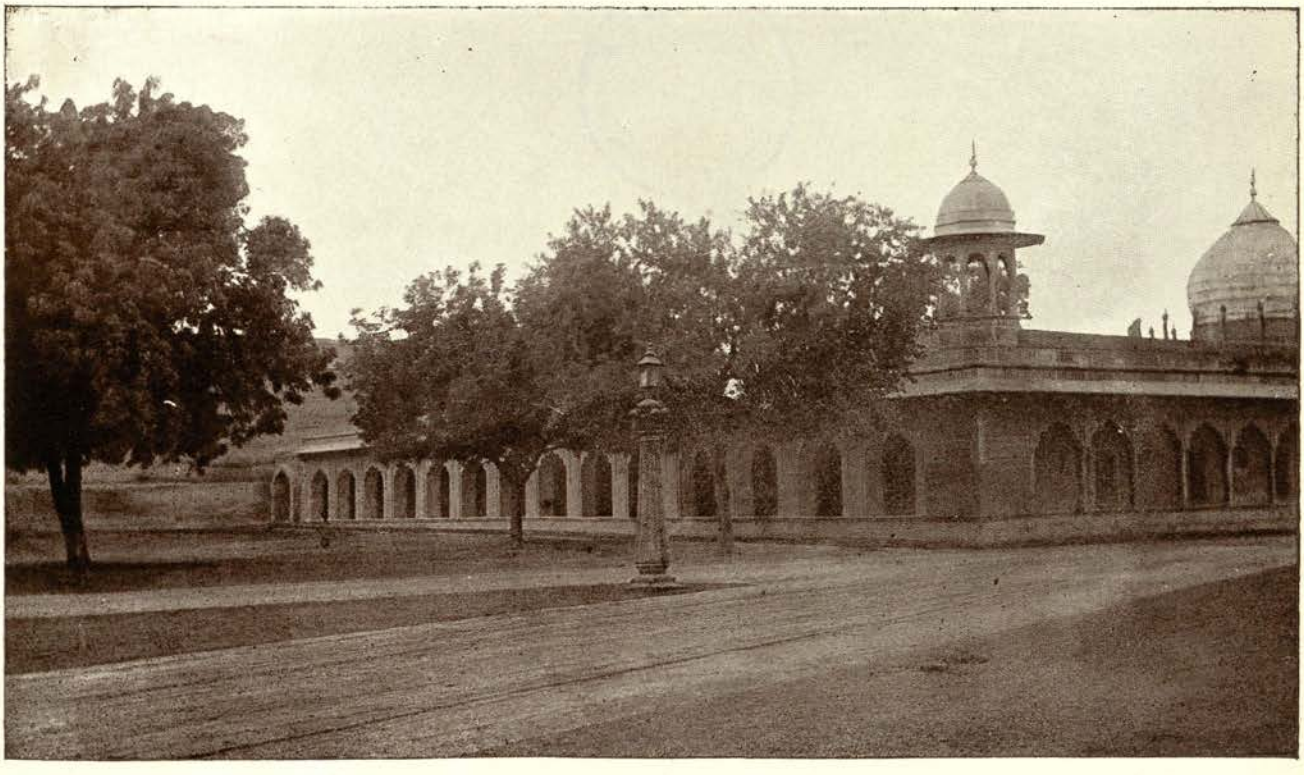
Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo.-Zinco., November, 1906.—No.2116-1-280

AGRA, THE TAJ. DALANS EAST OF SAHELI BURJ I.



(a) Before restoration.

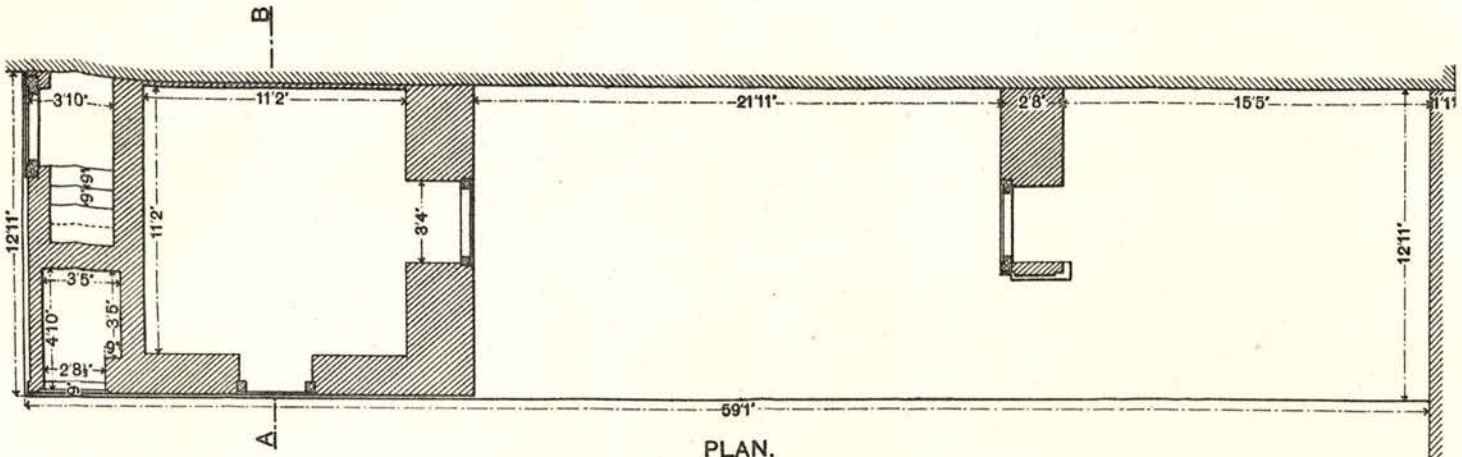


(b) after restoration.

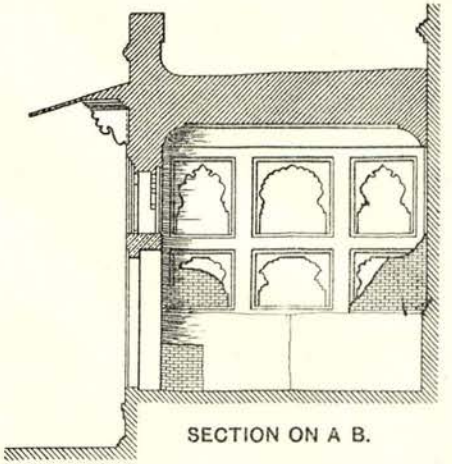
Photo - Mechl Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee

DISMANTLED BUILDING SOUTH OF SAHELI BURJ No. 1.

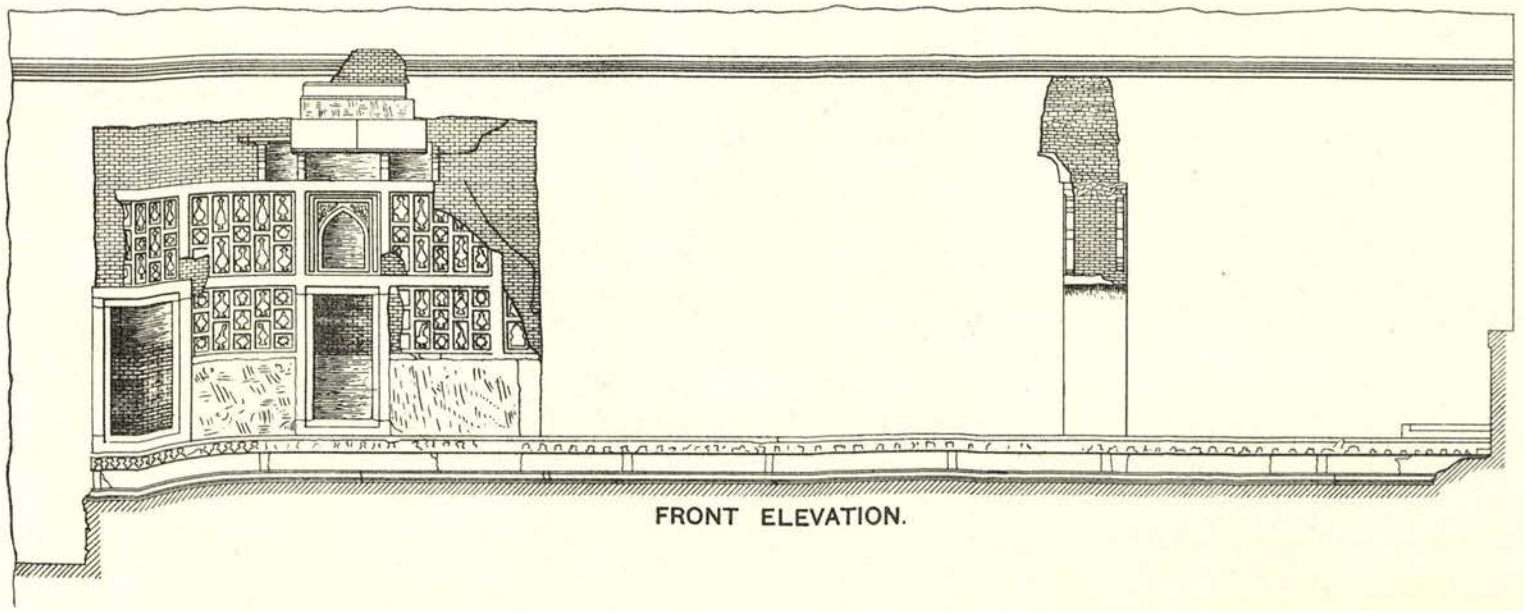
SCALE.
5 5 10 15 Feet.



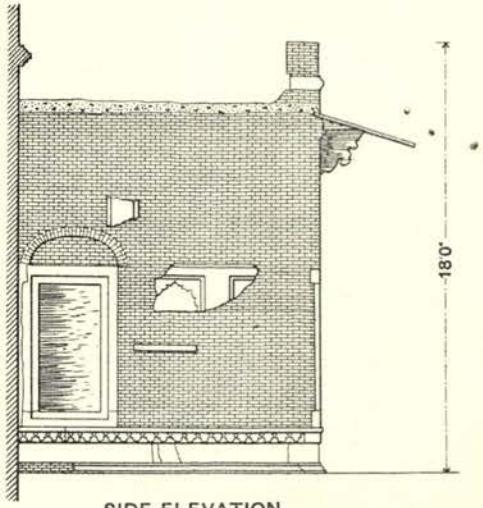
PLAN.



SECTION ON A B.



FRONT ELEVATION.

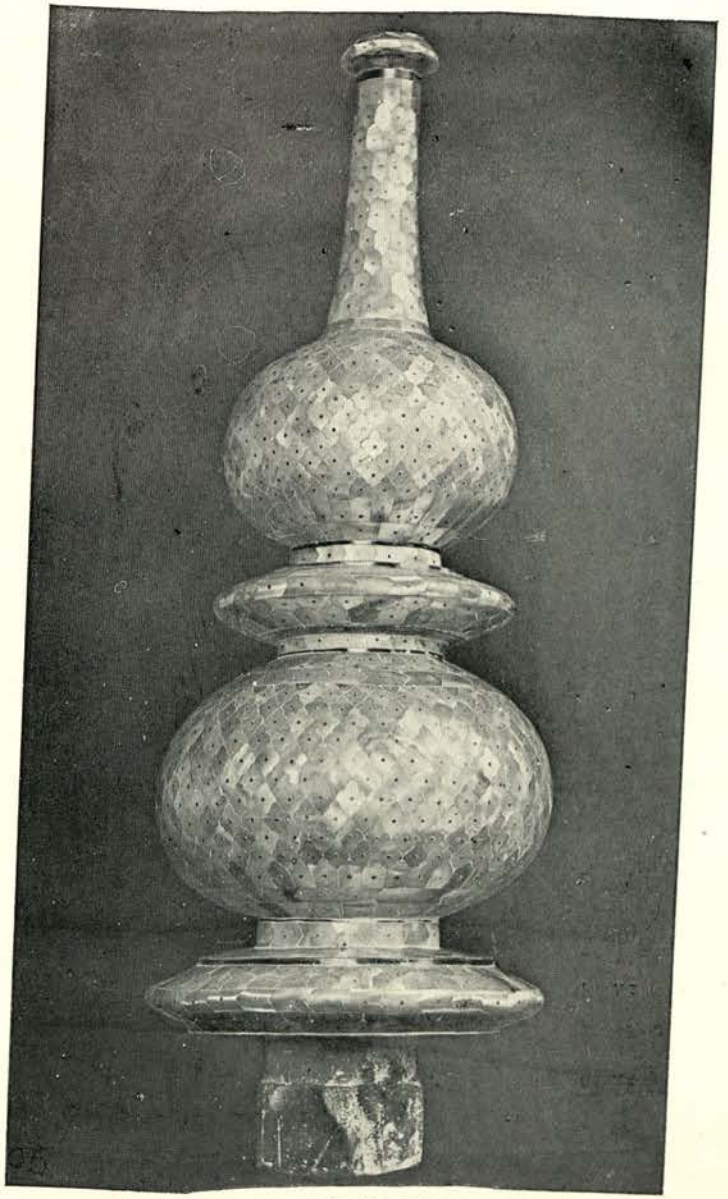


SIDE ELEVATION.

F. O. OERTEL,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
28th May, 1906.

FATEHPUR SIKRI: FINIAL ON SALIM CHISHTI'S TOMB.

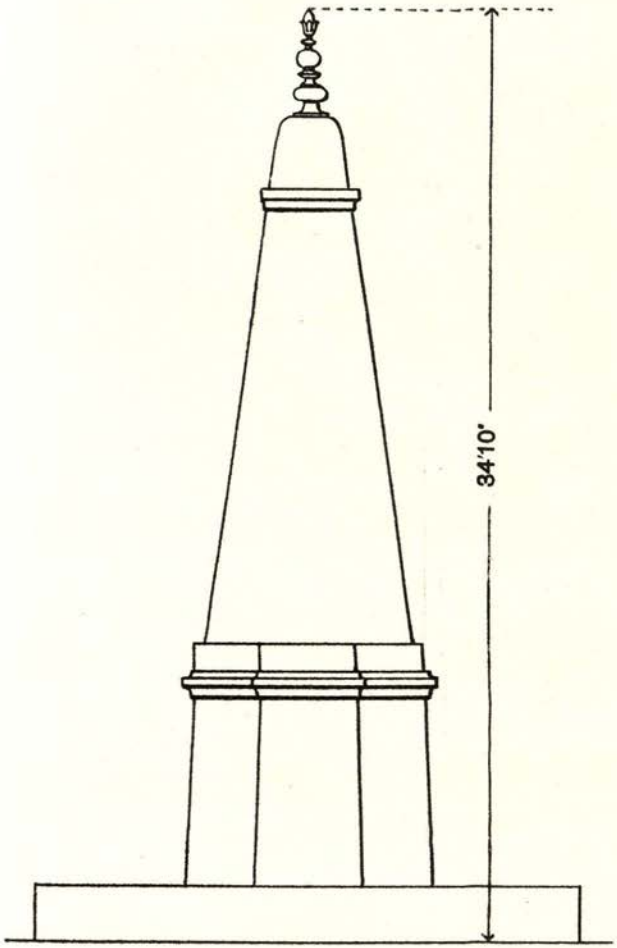
(a). BEFORE RESTORATION.



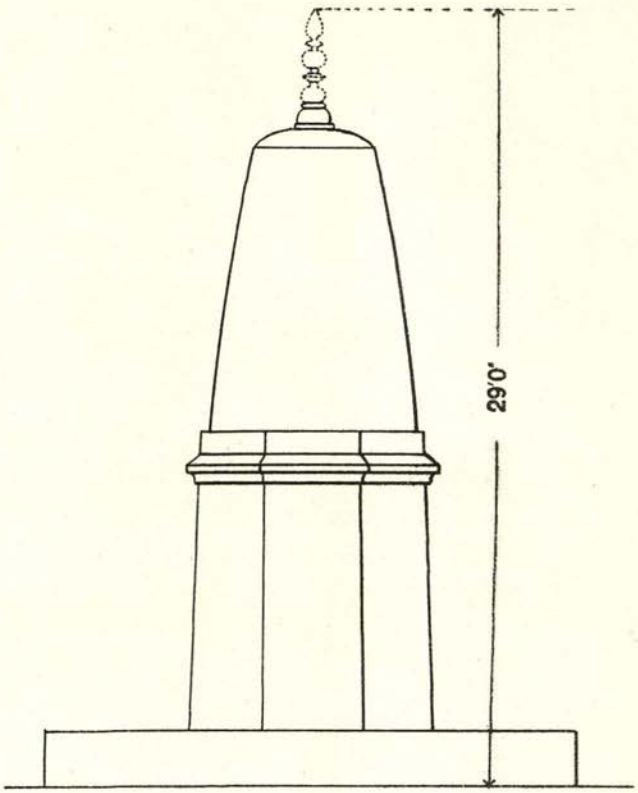
(b). AFTER RESTORATION.

KOS MINARS
ON
AGRA AND MUTTRA ROAD.

PLATE VI.



KOS MINAR IN MILE 6TH, 7FG.



KOS MINAR IN MILE 4TH, 3FG.

Scale of Feet.

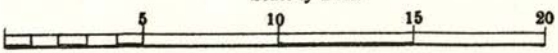


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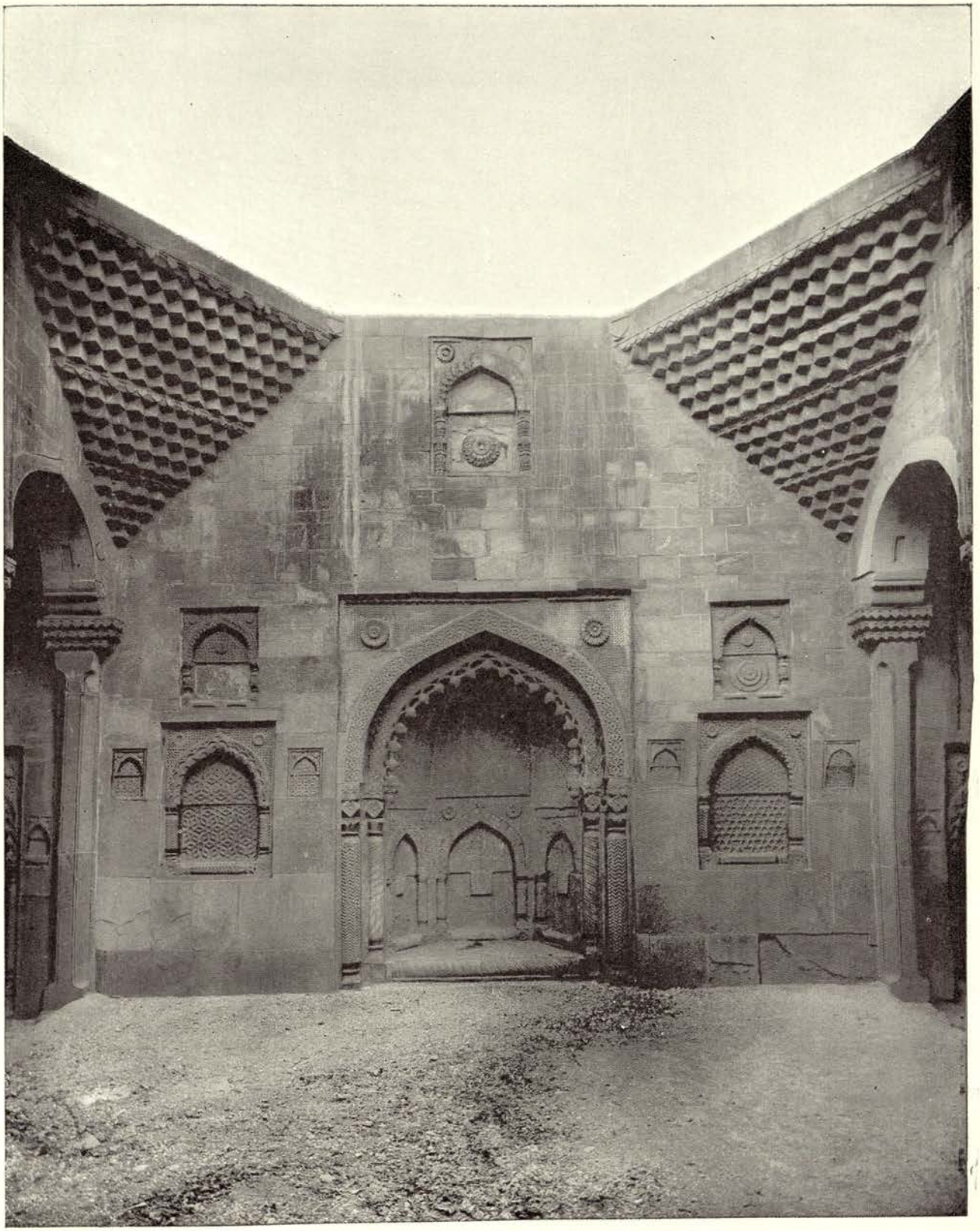
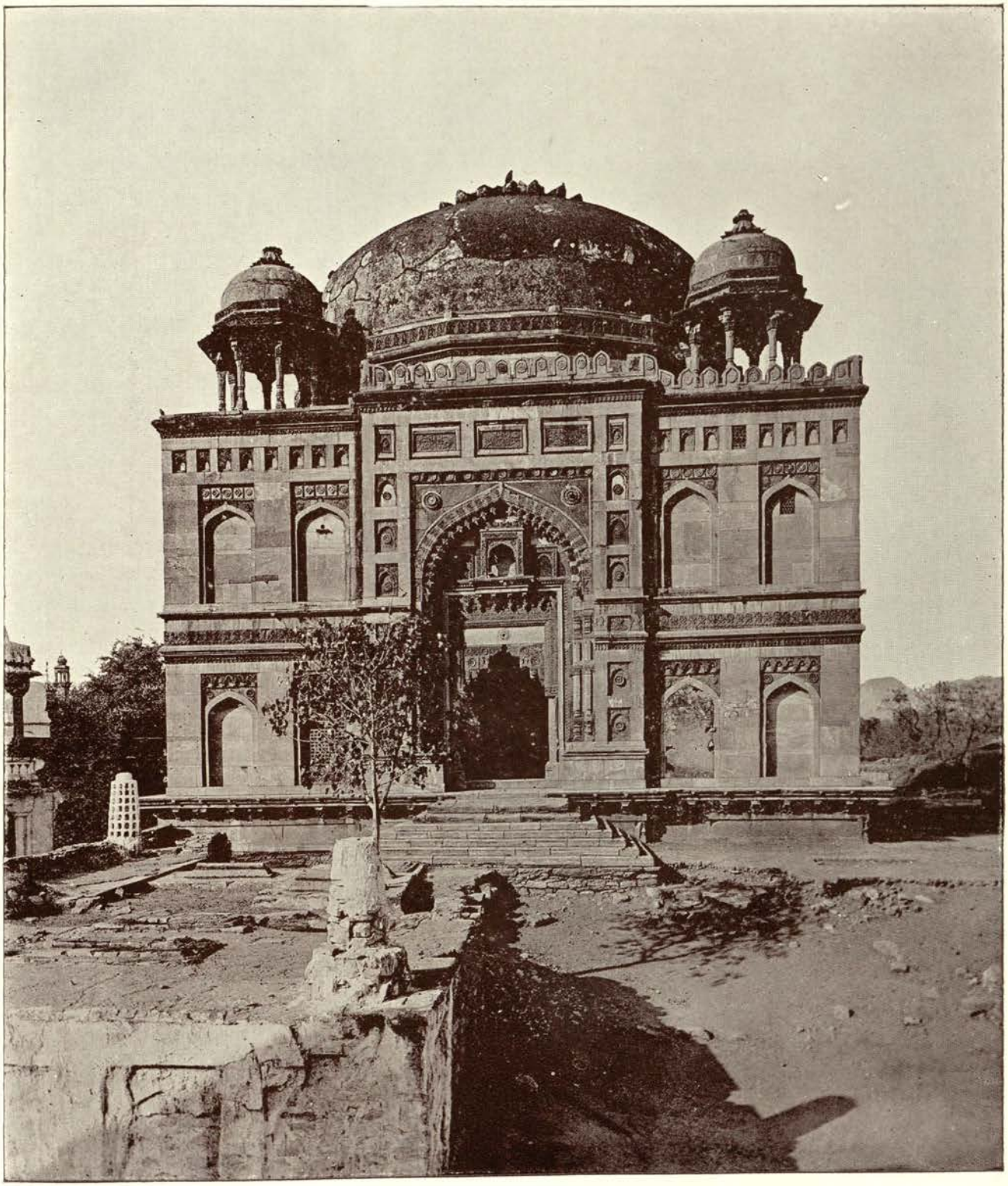
Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo.-Zinco., November, 1906.—No.2114-5-280



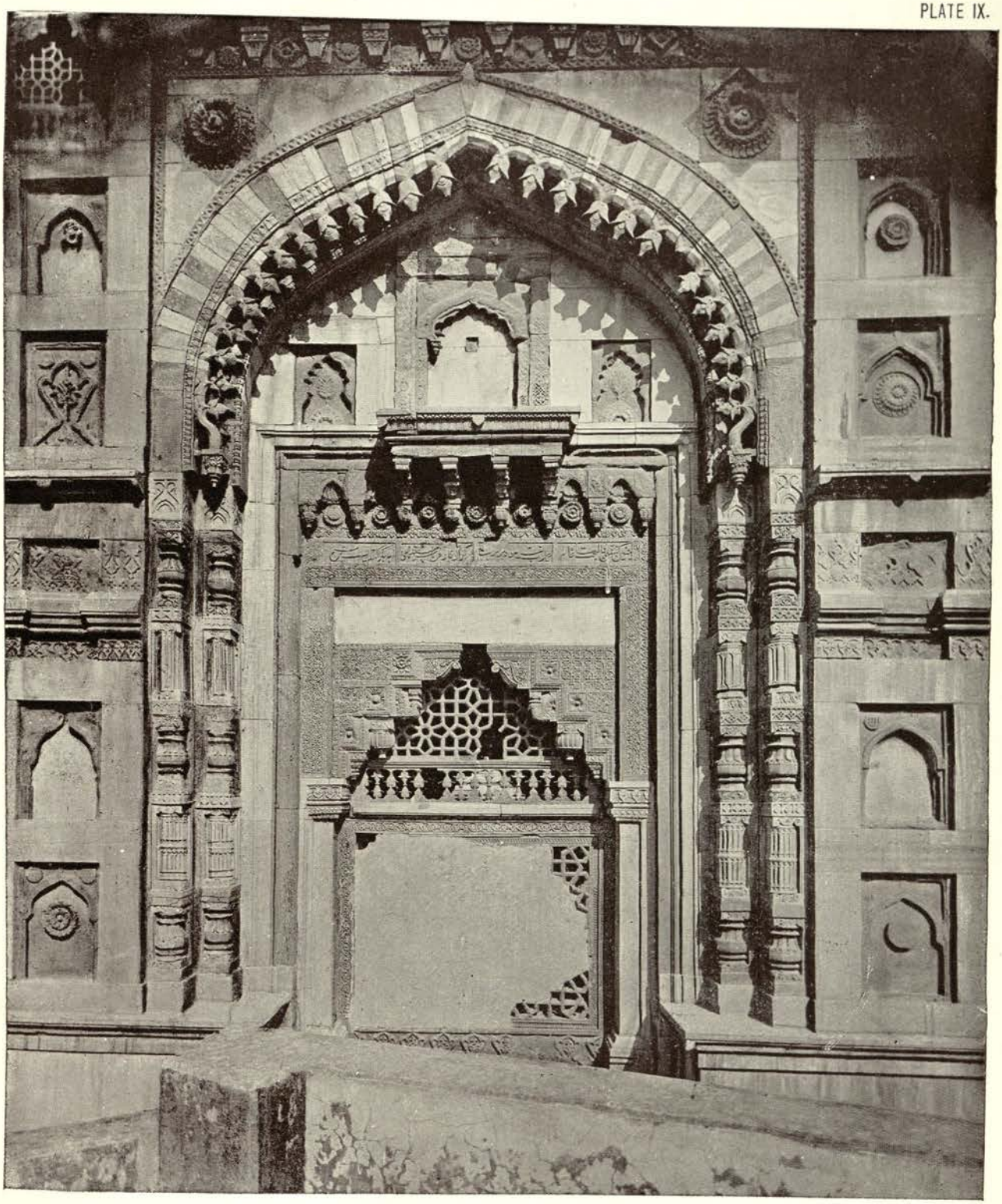
KANAUJ; MOSQUE OF JAHANIAN.
Mihrab in centre of west wall of prayer chamber.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



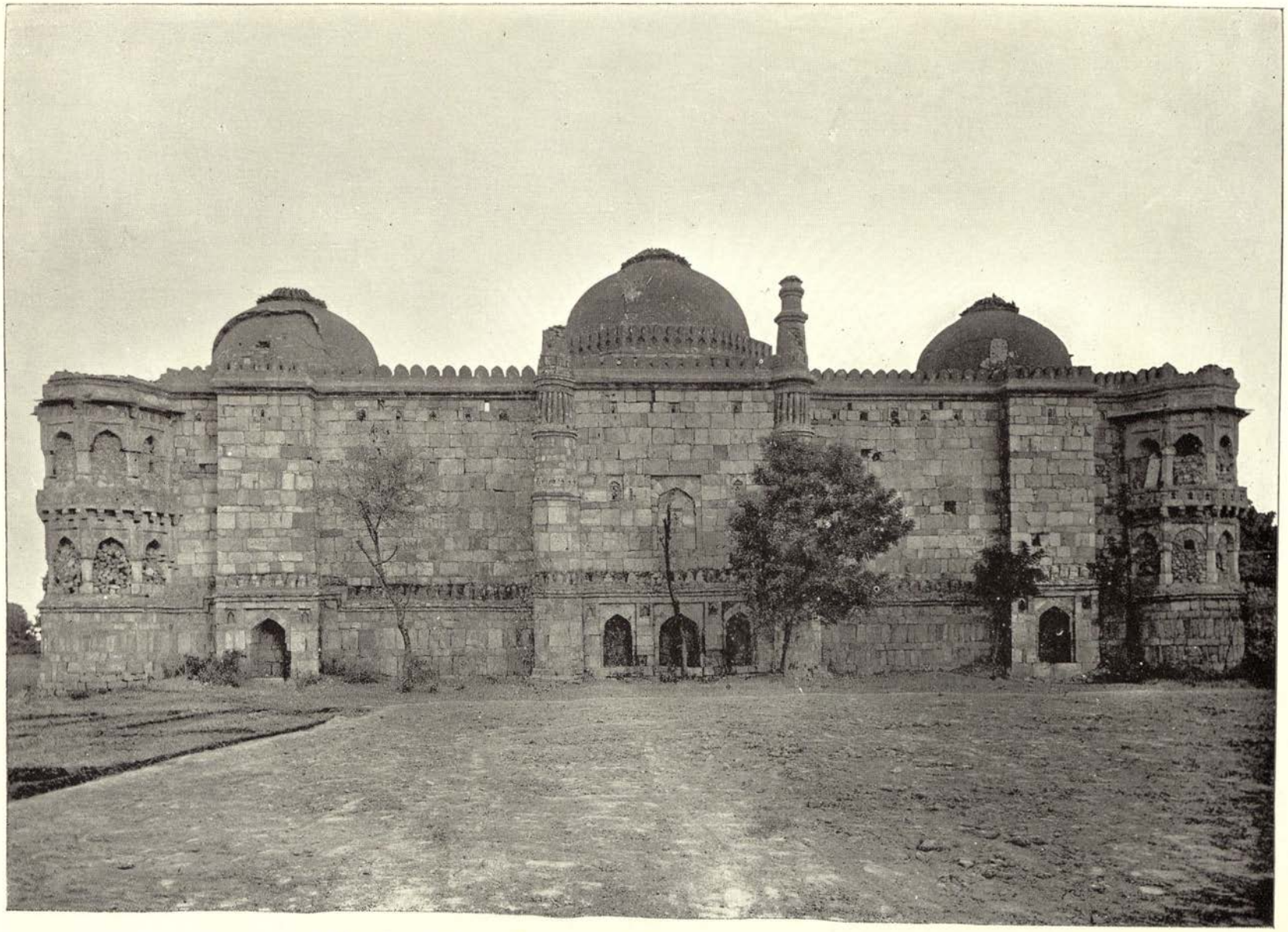
NARNAUL; TOMB OF IBRAHIM SHAH, GENERAL VIEW FROM EAST.

Photo - Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

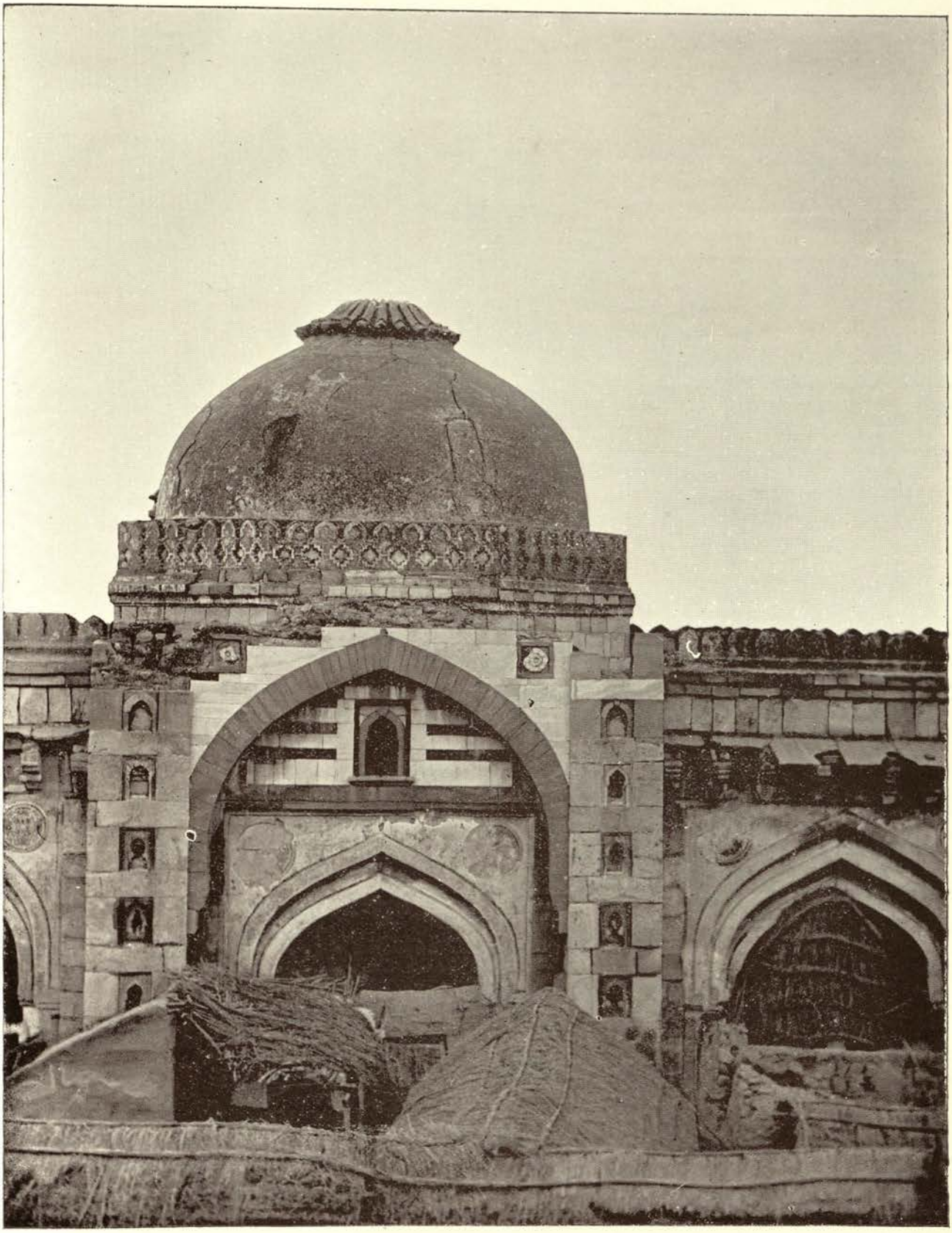


NARNAUL; TOMB OF IBRAHIM SHAH, CENTRAL BAY, SOUTH FAÇADE.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



DELHI, MOTH-KI-MASJID. GENERAL VIEW FROM THE WEST.



DELHI, MOTH-KI-MASJID.
Central bay of prayer chamber showing huts in courtyard.

Photo - Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

List of public libraries, institutions, etc., which are supplied with Archæological Survey Reports.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

United Kingdom.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.

Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.

Edinburgh „ „ Edinburgh.

Glasgow „ „ Glasgow.

Aberdeen „ „ Aberdeen.

Trinity College Library, Dublin.

Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.

National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The Royal „ Windsor Castle, Berks.

Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.

Royal Society, Edinburgh.

Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Imperial Institute, London.

Indian „ Oxford.

Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.

The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.

Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Englifield Green, Surrey.

Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

France.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Institute de France, Paris.

Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

Germany.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.

Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(*continued*).

Austria.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

Hungarian „ Buda-Pesth.

Italy.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.

British School at Rome.

American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

Other Countries in Europe.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.

Royal Institute of Netherlands, India. The Hague, Holland.

Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Académie Royale d' Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.

University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

„ „ Christiania, Norway.

British School at Athens, Greece.

La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

America.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

British Colonies.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.

Melbourne Library, Melbourne.

University „ Sydney, New South Wales.

Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.

Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.

Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

Foreign Colonies.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'extrême Orient, Hanoi.

Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.

Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) Imperial.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

* Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

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* Director-General's Report, Part II.

II.—INDIA—(*continued*).

(2) Provincial.

Madras.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University „ Madras.
Public „ „
Presidency College „
School of Art „
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library „

Bombay.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University „ „
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.

Bengal.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
University „ the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit „ „ „ „ „ „
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

United Provinces.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University „ Allahabad.
Public „ „
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason „ Roorkee.

Punjab.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University „ „
Government College Library, Lahore.
Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

North-West Frontier Province

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

Burma.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.

Museum „ „

Assam.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

Coorg.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

Native States.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.

Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.

Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Ajmer.

College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

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PART I.

1. *Office routine.*—Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib took privilege leave from the 7th August 1906, which was afterwards commuted to leave on medical certificate. He returned to duty on the 27th September 1906.

2. *Diary.*—

April	1st and 2nd	At Agra.
„	3rd	Inspected Sikandarah.
„	4th to 12th	At Agra.
„	13th	Inspected Sikandarah.
„	14th to 17th	At Agra.
„	18th	Left Agra for Delhi.
„	19th	At Delhi.
„	20th	Arrived at Lahore.
„	21st to May 19th	At Lahore.
May	20th	Left Lahore.
„	21st	Arrived at Simla.
„	22nd to June 4th	At Simla.
June	5th	Left Simla.
„	6th	Arrived at Lahore.
„	6th	Left Lahore.
„	13th	Arrived at Srinagar (Kashmir).
„	14th to August 10th	At Srinagar (Kashmir).
August	11th	Left Srinagar.
„	12th and 13th	At Gulmarg.
„	14th	Returned to Srinagar.
„	15th to 21st	At Srinagar.
„	22nd	Left Srinagar for Islamabad.
„	23rd	At Islamabad.
„	24th	Left Islamabad for Aitchibal *vid* Martand.
„	25th and 26th	At Aitchibal.
„	27th	Inspected Verinag.
„	28th	At Aitchibal.
„	29th	Left Aitchibal.
„	30th	Arrived at Srinagar.
„	31st to September 15th	At Srinagar.
September	16th	Left Srinagar.
„	22nd	Arrived at Lahore.
„	23rd to 30th	At Lahore.
October	1st	Left Lahore.
„	2nd	Arrived at Simla.
„	3rd to 12th	At Simla.
„	13th	Left Simla.
„	14th	Arrived at Lahore.
„	15th to 23rd	At Lahore.
„	24th	Left Lahore.
„	25th	Arrived at Multan.
„	26th and 27th	At Multan.
„	28th	Left Multan.
„	28th	Arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan.
„	29th and 30th	At Dera Ghazi Khan.
„	31st	Left Dera Ghazi Khan.
November	1st	Arrived at Lahore.
„	1st	Left Lahore.
„	2nd	Arrived at Delhi.
„	3rd to 7th	At Delhi.
„	8th	Left Delhi.
„	8th	Arrived at Agra.
„	9th to 11th	At Agra.
„	12th	Left Agra.
„	12th	Arrived at Delhi.
„	13th to 17th	On casual leave.
„	18th	At Delhi.
„	19th	Left Delhi.
„	20th	Arrived at Jaunpur.

November	21st	... Inspected Jami, Atala and Lal Darwaza Masjids and Zafarabad.
„	21st	... Left Zafarabad.
„	22nd	... Arrived at Allahabad.
„	23rd	... Left for Agra.
„	24th to 28th	... At Agra.
„	29th	... Left Agra.
„	30th	... Arrived at Lucknow.
„	30th	... Left Lucknow.
„	30th	... Arrived at Agra.
December	1st to 16th	... At Agra.
„	17th	... Inspected Sikandarah.
„	18th	... At Agra.
„	19th	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„	20th to 22nd	... At Delhi.
„	23rd	... Left Delhi for Agra.
„	24th to January 13th	... At Agra.
January	14th	... Inspected Sikandarah.
„	15th	... Left Agra.
„	16th	... Arrived at Ajmer.
„	17th	... Left Ajmer.
„	18th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	19th and 20th	... At Agra.
„	21st	... To Fatehpur Sikri and back to Agra.
„	22nd to February 4th	... At Agra.
February	5th	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„	6th	... Left Delhi.
„	7th	... Arrived at Benares.
„	8th to March 9th	... At Sarnath near Benares.
March	10th	... Left Benares.
„	10th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	11th	... At Agra.
„	12th	... To Fatehpur Sikri and back to Agra.
„	13th	... At Agra.
„	14th	... Inspected Sikandarah.
„	14th	... Left Agra for Lahore.
„	15th	... Arrived at Lahore.
„	16th	... Left Lahore for Benares.
„	17th	... Arrived at Benares.
„	18th to 31st	... At Sarnath.

3. *The year's work.*—The chief cases of conservation regarding which recommendations were made during the year were as follows :—

Agra	Delhi gate, in the fort.
	Balustrade on platform in front of Diwan-i-Khass, in the fort.
	The part of the Mughal palace lately occupied as a military prison, in the fort.
	The Jahangiri Mahall in the fort.
	The Jami Masjid.
	Gateway of Itimad-ud-daulah's tomb.
	Rambagh, towers on enclosure wall.
	Sikandarah, the east gateway.
	Sikandarah, the south gateway, jali balustrades and pavements.
	Sikandarah, new gateway and approach to the dâk bungalow.
	Fatehpur Sikri, the caravanserai.
	Fatehpur Sikri, floors in the Hakim's house.
Delhi	Hayat Bakhsh and other gardens, in the fort.
	Naubatkhana, in the fort.
	Diwan-i-Amm, mosaics in throne, in the fort.
	Shah Burj, in the fort.
	Zinatu-l-Masajid.
	Jami Masjid, lamp posts.
	Humayun's tomb, restoration of channels, and items of whitewashing and pointing.
	Wall and *chhatris* between the tombs of Humayun and Isa Khan.
	Nizam-ud-din finials, removal of whitewash, and finial on the tomb of Tagah Khan.
	Purana Qila and Sher Mandil.

Delhi—*(concluded)* ...	New wall round the tomb of Isa Khan. Tomb of Safdar Jang, minor repairs. The Qutb, colonnades, and tomb of Altamsh. Tughlakabad, the causeway. Tomb of Firoz Shah. Tomb of Shahab-ud-din, Bagh Alam. An inspection was made of the principal monuments around Delhi to explain to the local Public Works officer what form annual repairs should take.
Lahore	Naulakha Burj, in the fort. Shismahall, in the fort. Chhoti Khwabgah garden, in the fort. Diwan-i-Amm, in the fort. Mosque of Wazir Khan. Badshahi Masjid. Chauburji. Shahdara, Akbari serai. Shahdara Jahangir's tomb. Shalimar Bagh.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Mosque of Lal Kamal Shah. Tomb of Naurang Shah. Mosque of Ghazi Khan.
Jaunpur	Jami Masjid, restoration of jali screens, etc. Lal Darwaza Masjid. Atala Masjid. Zafarabad.
Allahabad ...	Zenana building in the fort.
Kashmir	The Mughal gardens near Srinagar.
Ajmer	Conversion of the tahsil in the fort into a museum. Shish Mahall, in the fort. Arhai-din-ka Jhompra.

The work in Kashmir occupied three months, and consisted in making plans of the principal gardens near Srinagar, and detail drawings of their pavilions, to explain certain recommendations for the conservation of the gardens. Dr. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, kindly lent the services of one of his draughtsmen to help me with this work.

During a short period in Simla a beginning was made with the preparation of a Catalogue Raisonné, in relation to Muhammadan monuments in this circle, in the library of the Director General of Archæology.

Early in February I was ordered to Sarnath near Benares, to take part in the excavations there under the Director General of Archæology and I was engaged there until the close of the financial year.

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib accompanied me to Dera Ghazi Khan and Kashmir, where he collected copies of several inscriptions. He was also summoned to Sarnath to assist in the excavations. Throughout the year he has been engaged in reading and making notes in connection with an article on Delhi fort which he is writing.

4. *Conservation.*—The amounts spent upon conservation during the year are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	1,14,405	4	1
In the Punjab	57,126	12	0
At Ajmer	30,013	12	5

Details of the expenditure are given in appendix A.

5. *Protected monuments.*—Through the agency of the Deputy Commissioner at Delhi, the Moth-ki-Masjid, which was noticed in my report of last year, has been declared a protected monument.

I have long been trying to bring on to the list of monuments to be repaired only in consultation with the Archæological Department, a group of valuable buildings at Multan; but so far the local civil authorities do not appear to have come to any understanding with the owners of the monuments, although it would obviously be to the advantage of the custodians to take this opportunity of securing skilled advice in connection with the repair of their valuable buildings.

At Agra the part of the palace in the fort, recently occupied as a military prison, has been handed over for conservation.

6. *Native States.*—A report upon the Mughal gardens near Srinagar in Kashmir has been forwarded to the Director General of Archæology for disposal. The reproductions of the drawings accompanying the report have not yet emerged from the press.

7. *Excavations.*—See para. 3.

8. *Original exploration.*—I took the opportunity, while I was in Kashmir, of visiting and obtaining photographs of many Muhammadan buildings near Srinagar. Practically nothing is known of the wooden style of Kashmir by the outside world at present, although the style is both distinctive and important. Thanks to the valuable assistance of Babu Boor Sing, whose services were very kindly placed at my disposal by the State, detail drawings were prepared of the Jami Masjid, the mosque of Shah Hamadan, and some tile work on the tomb of Madani at Srinagar. These drawings were only plotted in pencil in Kashmir, but it is hoped that when they are finished they may be published with some notes on the wooden style.

9. *Publications.*—An article on conservation in this circle for the year 1903-04 was published in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India. Articles on the same subject, for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06, have been contributed to the next numbers.

Annual Progress Report for the year 1905-06. Report on the Mughal gardens near Srinagar.

10. *Contravention of standing orders.*—During May 1906, I was informed that the Muhammadan community in Lahore were collecting subscriptions for restoring the *chhatris* on the *guldastas* of the Badshahi Masjid in Lahore, and the promoters of the proposal brought a plan of one of the proposed *chhatris* for me to see. While cordially approving of the idea, I was unable to approve of the drawing submitted, and I pointed out that the design of the *chhatris* had been carefully threshed out by the Public Works Engineers in consultation with the Archæological Department, and that the latter drawings should be followed in the restoration. Subsequently, in August, 1906, I heard that the *chhatris* were being restored without reference to the Public Works. I was in Kashmir at the time, and one small *chhatri* had already been restored on one of the *guldastas*, and the funds which had been subscribed were expended before there was time to stop the work through the Deputy Commissioner at Lahore.

I recommended that subscriptions towards the restoration should be handed over to the Public Works, and that the work should be done under their supervision in accordance with the approved plans. The Deputy Commissioner, after conferring with the persons interested, anticipated that there would be no difficulty in following this procedure.

11. *Office Library.*—List of Books purchased during 1906-07 :—

(1) Keene's Handbook to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares.
(2) Pope's Reproduction of Maps and Drawings.
(3) Civil and Military Gazette for the 21st to 24th November and 1st, 2nd and 5th December 1906 (containing some correspondence relating to Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara, Lahore).
(4) Dutt's Civilization of India.
(5) Akbarnamah, English translation.
(6) Ain-i-Akbari, English translation, 3 volumes.
(7) Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, English translation, 3 volumes.
(8) Keene's Handbook to Delhi.
(9) Heber's Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, 3 volumes.
(10) Jacquemont's Letters from India, 2 volumes.
(11) Duff's Chronology of India.
(12) Brigg's Siyar-ul-Mutakharin, volume I.
(13) Elliot's Biographical Index to the Historians of Muhammadan India.
(14) Mundy's Journal of a Tour in India.
(15) Prinsep's Imperial India.

(16) Punjab and the N.-W. Frontier of India, 1878.
(17) Robert's Scenes and Characters of Hindustan, 2 volumes.
(18) Steinback's Punjab.
(19) Asiatic Researches, volumes I—X.
(20) Tavernier's Travels, 2 volumes.
(21) Postal Guide for April 1907.

12. *Annual office expenditure.*—

Salaries.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay	6,596	12	4

Establishment—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
One Maulvi	1,165	10	10			
One clerk	660	0	0			
One photographer	492	0	0			
One draughtsman	480	0	0			
Two peons	168	0	0			
Temporary establishment	151	5	9			
				3,117	0	7

Allowances—

Travelling allowance	4,252	0	0	

Supplies and services—

Photographs and photo. materials	575	0	0	

Contingencies—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
Purchase of stationery	3	1	0			
Purchase of books	198	5	0			
Belts, badges and liveries to peons ...	20	0	0			
Rents, rates and taxes	423	0	0			
Postage charges	130	0	0			
Telegram charges	36	5	0			
Conveyance of Tents, Stores, Records, &c. ...	449	15	0			
Hot and cold weather charges	35	15	0			
Purchase and repair of furniture ...	230	0	0			
Miscellaneous	149	12	0			
				1,676	5	0
GRAND TOTAL ...				16,217	1	11

15. *Miscellaneous.*—See appendices.

PART II.

LIST OF PLATES.

I.—AGRA, the Taj. *Dalans* in front of Saheli Burj II.
(*a*) Before restoration.
(*b*) After restoration.
II.—AGRA, the Fort. Upper terraces on east side of Delhi gate during repair.
III.—DELHI, the Fort. The tank in the Hayat Bakhsh garden.
(*a*) Before restoration.
(*b*) After restoration.
IV.—DELHI, the Fort. Section of tank in Hayat Bakhsh garden.
V.—DELHI, the Fort. Plan of ornamental beds in the Hayat Bakhsh garden.
VI.—LAHORE, the Fort. The Diwan-i-Amm.
(*a*) Before the demolition of modern partitions.
(*b*) After the demolition of the partitions.

Notes on conservation in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer.

Agra.

The Taj.—The restoration of the *dalans* in the outer quadrangle, which was mentioned in last year's report, was continued along the north and west sides of the garden of Saheli Burj 2. Plate I shows the alterations effected in this part of the quadrangle.

In the garden of Saheli Burj 2, which corresponds to that of Saheli Burj 1, restored two years ago, the pavements, channels and central tank have been restored. The west wall of the small pavilion north of Saheli Burj 2 has been built up to conceal the steps leading up to the roof.

A sum of Rs. 3,320 was incurred upon the restoration of stone paving on the floors of the old *dalans* in the outer quadrangle.

The platform south of the main gateway leading into the Taj garden has been improved by the restoration of the balustrade on the evidence of the old *mutakka* holes, and the representation of the gateway in a drawing by Daniell, a copy of which is now in the Taj Museum. In accordance with this drawing the steps leading up to the platform have been reduced to the width of the central opening in the balustrade.

A new sal wood gate has been fixed in the opening in the wall at the south-east corner of the Taj garden, which serves as a working entrance.

Inside the mausoleum several cracked stones in the soffit of the dome have been taken out and replaced by new. This work necessitated an elaborate scaffolding, and cost Rs. 2,848; but it is hoped that it will avert the danger of more stones falling down for a considerable time This danger was alluded to in a previous report in connection with a large piece of stone which fell down two years ago.

In the Fatehpuri mosque, 21 of the divisions marked in the floor for worshippers were renewed.

The Fort.

Delhi Gate.—Plate II.—Parts of the upper terraces on the east side of the gate had been going from bad to worse in recent years, and some timely repairs have now been undertaken. As the insecure portions included many elaborately carved stones, such as brackets and *chajjas* with patterns worked on their soffits, the work is necessarily expensive. Several plain brackets had been inserted on some previous occasion instead of carved brackets like the originals, and these are being replaced by new ones to match the old. None of the old carved stones are being taken out and replaced by new on the ground of superficial decay, but only in cases where the existing stones are positively too rotten to be left alone in safety.

Diwan-i-Amm.—The restoration of the shell plaster and gold lining on some of the columns has been brought to a close. The work has been referred to in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1903-04.

Khass Mahall.—The wooden window which used to fill the opening in the pavilion on the north side of the Khass Mahall has been replaced by one of marble, copied from the marble window which corresponds to it.

In this building, and in the Diwan-i-khass, some patches in the ceiling from which pieces of the marble lining had fallen, were repaired.

Jahangiri Mahall.—Some of the missing marble lotus buds which decorate the arches on the east side of the Jahangiri Mahall have been restored, and marble inlay has been reinserted in some borders from which it had fallen out. It was felt necessary to keep this work within careful limits, since if carried too far it would spoil the picturesque appearance of the building.

Sikandarah.

Several *jali* balustrades have been restored in the alcoves of the south gate, the designs of the new balustrades being reproduced from those in corresponding alcoves in each case.

Fatehpur Sikri.

Tomb of Salim Chishti.—The restoration of the mother-of-pearl on the canopy of the tomb has now been completed. The Executive Engineer found it impossible to take off the old mother-of-pearl from the rotten wood work and to use it again on new work. One of the four posts has been entirely renewed in consequence.

Hakim's House.—Formerly visitors to this part of the palace had to walk along the top of a narrow wall to reach some of the chambers, owing to the floors having fallen in and disappeared. These floors have now been rebuilt for safety.

Caravan Serai.—The repairs of this building consisted chiefly in building up decayed parts of the stonework that were necessary to support the roof of the arcade. The new work was rendered unnecessarily obtrusive by plaster and clumsy mortar joints. Steps have recently been taken to remedy these evils.

Tomb of Firoz Khan.—Such structural repairs to decayed masonry, as were necessary to maintain the building, without altering its appearance unduly, have been successfully carried out in this building.

Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula.—A sum of Rs. 851 was spent in restoring water channels, and replacing pierced stone balustrades in the west and north pavilions. Some minor repairs were carried out to the wooden gate at the entrance.

Chini-ka-Rauza.—The red stone plinth has been repaired.

Ram Bagh.—The masonry of the gateway was repaired.

Jaunpur.

Nowhere in this circle has conservation work been carried out with more careful attention to the advice given, and with more evidence of constant supervision, than in the important mosques of Jaunpur. The Executive Engineer at Benares was ably seconded in this work by Mr. Clarke, the Assistant Engineer, who was resident in Jaunpur. Part of the work was of a difficult nature, for instance, the substitution of new stone lintels in the heavy ceilings of the mezzanine floor in the prayer chamber of the Jami Masjid. Several new *jali* screens have been fixed in openings from which they were missing, in the Jami, Atala and Lal Darwaza Masjid; but lest any new or uncertain patterns should be introduced, the screens and balustrades were only restored in gaps corresponding to openings in which the original screens existed. In the Lal Darwaza Masjid extensive structural repairs have been carried out in the colonnades round the courtyard. These were seriously decayed, and parts had already fallen. Some repairs had been carried out several years ago, and the bricks of British pattern which were then inserted, and which frowned upon the courtyard from the parapet of the colonnade, have now been replaced by bricks of old pattern. Much of the sandstone facing on the outer wall of the courtyard has also been replaced to protect the wall, and the former existence of the outer colonnade of which there is unmistakeable evidence, has been placed on record by rebuilding one bay on each side of the main gateway. But the great triumph of the year's work has been the removal of the whitewash in the Atala Masjid. This was rendered all the more difficult and tedious by the intricate patterns carved on the stonework. Mr. Clarke himself took part in this work, which requires great care, since if the acid, which is used for dissolving the whitewash, is not washed off at the right moment, it eats into the stone underneath. Those who remember the mosque as it was a year ago would hardly recognise it now. Imposing it has always been, but now the prayer chamber has been completely transformed by the exposure of its delicate carved

ornament, and the colour scheme which is admirably carried out by the selection of different shades of stone, varying from yellow to red and dark grey, for the different architectural features.

LUCKNOW.

Apart from the usual annual repairs the works undertaken during the year were the reroofing of the Chutter Manzil Palace, structural repairs to the *Baradari* in Sikandar Bagh, and some extensive repairs to the east and west gateways of the Kaiser Bagh. In the latter case some difficulty was presented by the old metal lined doors bearing the insignia of the kings of Oudh in the gateways. These doors are perhaps the most attractive feature of the Kaiser Bagh, although they, like everything else in that group of palace buildings, belong to a debased and comparatively uninteresting style. In order to disclose their lower panels, which were embedded in the road metal, a proposal was made some years ago to lower the road. Besides giving an inconvenient dip in the road for traffic, this proposal would have led to difficulties in the drainage. Moreover, the upper panels of the doors clearly did not belong to them, but appear to have been added subsequently, to fill up the space between the top of the doors and the iron grille above them. These upper panels contained no metal insignia or other features of interest. It was consequently recommended that the upper panels should be taken off, and the doors raised to meet the grille, so as to lift the lower metal-lined panels clear of the road metal, without altering the level of the road.

DELHI.

The Fort—Hayat Bakhsh garden.—The restoration of the parapet round the large central tank has been completed [Plate III]. The difficulties presented by the parapet, which seems to be of later date than the ornamental border, were touched upon in last year's report. The accompanying sketch [Plate IV] will help to explain the nature of the problem. It will be noticed that the later parapet, the outline of which is hatched, overlaps the projecting horns of the ornamental border, and quite conceals the original cusped outline of the tank. Plate V shows the design of the ornamental beds with stone borders which run parallel with the main causeways in the Hayat Bakhsh garden, parts of which were discovered under the ground. None of the original pieces of the pattern hatched on the plan were recovered, but there can be little doubt that they are correctly restored, particularly as the quatrefoils, of which they supply the missing features, are shown upon the old plan which is preserved in the museum. All of the paving stones had disappeared from the pavement on each side of these ornamental plots ; but their beds were plainly visible in the mortar in which they were originally laid, after the soil had been removed from above. Progress has been made during the year towards the restoration of the four main causeways with their channels, pavements and ornamental beds, leading towards the tank. The existence of the barracks on the west, and the battery on the east, prevents the causeways on these sides from being completed to their full extent.

During the restoration of the main channels, the contractor, who appears to have been left very much to his own devices, found some moulded stones which had evidently been the bases of fountains spaced at regular intervals in the bed of the channel. I was not in Delhi at the time, and the Local Public Works officer did not mention the matter until long afterwards when the stone bed of the channel had all been laid. Of course if the original scheme is to be carried out in its entirety, pipes to supply these fountains ought to have been laid before the channels were paved. To restore them now would entail the picking up of some of the new work.

Shah Burj.—The sum of money allotted for the restoration of this building at the beginning of the year, was reappropriated for some other purpose. No steps therefore have been taken towards removing the temporary brick shoring, and repairing the damage which was caused by the earthquake of 1905.

Diwan-i-Amm, Mosaics in throne.—The work is now about half completed. Signor Menegatti has finished most of the small plaques, and is now commencing the repair of the large plaques where filled with lac, and the plaques in the soffit of the arch in the west side of the throne.

Humayun's Tomb.—The restoration of the red sandstone channels has been continued during the year, the amount spent being Rs. 2,854.

Tomb of Isa Khan.—An attempt was made to restore the dwarf wall round the terrace surrounding the tomb, with mud, small stones and plaster. It was recommended that the new work, which was not executed in the manner intended, should be entirely demolished.

Tughlakabad.—Part of the causeway leading to the tomb, which had been restored during the previous year, collapsed during the rains. This was due to the new masonry being built of random rubble composed of very small stones, a point to which attention was drawn when the work was in progress. Steps are now being taken to restore the gaps in the causeway with large stones like the old ones. Plenty of such stones are lying among the *débris* in the old fort on the opposite side of the road.

Other minor items of conservation work at Delhi are mentioned in the statement, Appendix A.

Lahore.

The Fort, Naulakha Burj.—The difficult task of taking out and resetting the beautiful perforated marble screen in the west wall has been successfully accomplished. The weight of the wall has been taken off the screen, and is now carried on iron rails embedded in the wall. The spandrels on each side of the screen have been repainted, but the colours have been admirably toned down, and it would be impossible to see that anything has been done to the building except for the fact that the cracks in the screen are no longer gaping open.

Shish Mahall.—The ugly rent in the ceiling has been repaired with lath and plaster, and the gilt and mirror decoration has been restored. An effort which promises to be successful is now being made to tone down the new decoration to match the old work. In front of the Shish Mahall the four stone channels have been repaired and the appearance of the central tank has been improved by the demolition of the comparatively modern plaster parapet which surrounded it.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—The garden has been cleared of jungle, and some superfluous trees have been cut down. There are still far too many trees of unsuitable kinds in this little plot. A sketch has been submitted showing a proposal for laying out the garden, with straight paths leading to the central tank and platform, flower-beds regularly arranged beside the paths, formal trees such as cypresses, marking the angles of the lawns, and a few large trees to give the required amount of shade. The new trees will of course take time to grow, and it was recommended that a sufficient number of the existing trees should be left until the new trees have made a fair start.

Diwan-i-Amm.—Plate VI illustrates the demolition of the modern partitions between the columns, which was mentioned in last year's report.

Mosque of Dai Anga.—The tank in the east corner of the court-yard has been repaired, and is now able to hold water. The restoration of the mosque seems to be appreciated by the Muhammadans who live near the railway station, many of whom now use it for prayer. *Mihrabs* have been rebuilt in the central and north compartments of the prayer chamber in the positions occupied by doorways when the building was used as a railway office. Modern door frames have been removed, and some modern window openings in the domes have been closed up. Four remaining window openings will be closed up during the current year. The broken edges of the tiled decoration have been edged round with cement, and the brick-on-edge paving has been restored in the broken patches in the prayer chamber. It now remains to improve the appearance of

the courtyard by neatly finishing off the broken edge of brick paving, and removing brickbats, &c.

Hazuri Bagh Pavilion.—The ceilings of two of the chambers, which were quite rotten, have been repaired. These ceilings consist of small geometrical panels in wood with mirror work and painted decoration on the surface. The new work has been most successfully toned down to harmonise with the old, and is, unlike the work done about three years ago, by no means easy to detect.

The Chauburji.—Several large cracks have been filled with mortar and some defective brickwork has been repaired in the staircase and walls. The broken edges of the tiled decoration have been edged round with cement. This item has not been done as neatly as it might have been.

Shahdara—Jahangir's tomb.—An account of the restoration of the vaulted roof of the central chamber is being submitted for publication in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for this year.

The modern skylight has been removed from above the chamber and the central part of the domical roof has been restored, as nearly as possible, to its original form. In the new paving above the vault, a rectangular border of black marble has been inlaid, to put on record the shape of the opening.

Garden of Jahangir's Tomb and Serai.—Great alterations have been effected by the Civil authorities. The Akbari Serai has been enormously improved by being laid down in grass, which is watered by means of a channel running round the newly restored raised terrace in front of the arcades. The terrace has been coated with cinders. Water is obtained from the well south-east of the serai, and is pumped by an engine. The approach to the tomb of Jahangir now leads through the main gateway on the south of the serai, and so to the original entrance of the garden of Jahangir's tomb. Of the latter garden the western half has been taken in hand. Several trees which obscured the vistas down the causeways have been cut down, and the rectangular plots have been grassed. The graves have been removed from the north-west plot. Some of the raised platforms round the tanks on the causeways have been restored with brickwork and mortar, in somewhat doubtful taste, as the weather-worn and crumbled faces of the old brick platforms were by no means offensive. The west causeway has gained greatly by the removal of the hedge of flowers, which always looked out of place in close proximity to the water channel, and by the partial grassing of the plots between the pavements and the channel. The brick channels and pavements round the tanks have been repaired where necessary. Still some further improvements have recently been suggested. There are still far too many long-stemmed palms dotted about like so many dishevelled mops. Again, in a large and formally divided garden like this, small flower-beds are bound to look out of scale. The kind of treatment that is required is suggested by the long border of flowers in front of the west wall, which is already extremely effective, though it might be brighter and at least a foot wider. The new flower-beds on the causeways, breaking up the turf, detract from the width of the causeways, and spoil the effect for which the latter were designed. Flowers should be arranged so as to enhance, and not to detract from the breadth of the original scheme. Let them, for instance, be planted in long beds about four feet wide, below the faces of the main causeways. The faces of the causeways should be vertical. The present grass slope from the level of the grass plots to that of the paving on the causeways both obliterates a contrast which is much needed, and is out of keeping with Mughal ideas.

AJMER.

For an account of the restoration of the Tahsil and Shish Mahall in the Fort, reference should be made to the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1905-06.

W. H. NICHOLLS,
Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Special repairs to tombs of Sayed Diwan Muhammad Khan, Sayed Saif Khan, Sayed Chhajju, Sayed Umar Nur, and octagonal well.	3,500	...	1,254 0 0	In progress.
		Annual repairs to tombs of Sayed Husain, Sayed Muhammad, Sayed Umar Nur, and Sayed Saif Khan.	100	...	100 0 0	Completed.
Bareilly ...	Fetehganj west of Bhitaura village in Tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	A large obelisk of red sandstone.	...	...	31 0 0	In good preservation.
Bijnor ...	Jahanabad, pargana Daranagar, two miles south-east of Daranagar.	Tomb of Nawab Shujait Khan	...	...	30 0 0	The gate building and enclosure wall are overgrown with jungle. The enclosure wall has also tumbled down in places. The monument is otherwise in good order.
Bareilly	At a short distance south-west of Bareilly city.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla Chief.	...	...	...	Not in very good repair, about Rs. 500 should be spent on this building. Notice should be taken that certain families claim right of burial in the compound and new tombs are dug near the main building. The enclosure is getting filled up and the foundations of the building will be damaged if graves are allowed to be dug too close.
	Aonla, 17 miles south-west of Bareilly.	The Begam's Masjid of three lofty domes.	...	...	...	In a dilapidated condition. Top of central Burj has fallen long ago.
		Tomb of the Musalman hermit Shabdana, built in the reign of Aurangzeb by Makrand Rae.	...	...	...	This tomb is in a good state of preservation.
Bijnor...	Najibabad ...	Portion of the old palace forming part of the present tahsil building at Najibabad.	...	...	219 0 0	Used as tahsil building. Is in good state.
	19 miles north-east of Bijnor.	Old Pathan fort ...	...	...	55 0 0	Now used as a police station, Nagina, and the repairs are carried out by the Police Department.
Budaun ...	On the east side of the town [Budaun].	A square tomb at Budaun stands close to the tomb of Shahzada Fateh Khan.	...	...	...	It is a small ruined platform of brickwork plastered over about one foot above ground. Does not require any repairs.
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,689 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907*—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—*(continued)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	1,689 0 0	
Budaun	South side of the town [Budaun].	Tomb of Makhdumah Jahan, the mother of Ala-ud-din Alam.	...	...	...	These are structures of plain brickwork, each having a square room and domed roof.
	To the south of the tomb of Makhdumah Jahan.	The tomb of one of the sons of Ala-ud-din.	...	...	...	Nearly all the minarets at the corners have come down with a lot of the brickwork of the walls.
		Dargah of Imad-ul-Mulk *alias* Pisanhari-ki-Gumbaz, dated A. H. 820 and the Takia of Mina Shah, dated A. H. 896. Same period as the above tomb.	...	...	...	The first two main domes require a great deal of repairs, but the last is all cracked and is in a dangerous condition. The old masonry is of very inferior quality and is tumbling to pieces. In the Executive Engineer's opinion it would be a waste of money to try and repair them.
Moradabad.	Amroha, 19 miles north-west of Moradabad.	Great Baoli or Bah-ka-Kuan or Bawan well.	...	...	525 0 0	Constructed of block kankar and is of considerable architectural interest. Vegetation has been removed from the masonry and those portions of it which threatened to collapse within a short time, have been dismantled and are now being rebuilt. The well itself has been cleaned and other repairs, such as rebuilding the entrance and top of well to ground level are being done. The work will be completed this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,275. Expenditure incurred during the year under report is Rs. 525, and Rs. 750 were spent last year.
Agra ...	The Taj, Agra	Restoring the arcade or *dalan* round the Taj quadrangle.	81,818	...	23,450 0 0	In progress. Rs. 13,535 spent during 1905-06.
		Restoring pavements, water channels and other features of the platform of Saheli Burj No. 2.	8,667	...	4,700 0 0	Completed. Rs. 3,950 spent during 1905-06.
		Repairing the marble lining inside the Taj dome.	2,668	...	2,848 0 0	Completed.
		Laying stone flagging on the floors of the Taj *dalans*.	3,320	...	3,320 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring balustrades on the edge of the platform of the Taj entrance gate.	1,889	...	1,348 0 0	Ditto.
		Alteration to the working entrance on the east side of the Taj garden.	573	...	573 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	...	38,453 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907*—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—*(continued)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	38,453 0 0	
Agra ...	Agra Fort ...	Completing the shell plaster and gold lining at the Diwan-i-Amm.	4,740	...	2,883 0 0	Completed. Rs. 1,202 spent during 1905-06.
		Laying out the ground to the west of the Jahangiri Mahall.	2,938	...	252 0 0	Completed. Rs. 2,934 spent during 1905-06.
		Restoring the inner Delhi gate	39,954	...	3,287 0 0	In progress.
		Replacing the marble window in the pavilion north of the Khass Mahall.	286	...	289 0 0	Completed.
		Replacing marble inlay on the river face of the Jahangiri Mahall.	1,069	...	1,073 0 0	Ditto.
	Sikandarah ...	Restoring the balustrades in the arched recesses of the south gate of Akbar's tomb.	1,666	...	1,666 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the mother-of-pearl work on the canopy of Salim Chishti's tomb.	12,207	...	6,343 0 0	Completed. Debitable to the Dargah fund. Rs. 5,637 spent during 1905-06.
	Fatehpur Sikri	Restoration in the Hakim's bath.	3,217	...	1,596 0 0	In progress.
		Restoration of the caravanserai.	8,243	...	4,782 0 0	Ditto.
	Agra ...	Special repairs to Firoz Khan's tomb.	2,049	...	1,041 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration at tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah and Chini-ka-Rauza.	804	...	851 0 0	Ditto.
		Repair to outer gate of the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah.	156	...	156 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring the gates at Ram Bagh.	295	...	295 0 0	Ditto.
		Maintenance and annual repairs to the archæological buildings in the Agra district.	14,272	...	14,154 0 0	Ditto.
Farrukhabad.	Near Kaimganj.	Restoration of the tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan.	336	...	308 0 0	Ditto.
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	Restoring the Chutter Manzil Palace.	30,030	...	3,544 10 9	In progress.
		Preservation of the Sikandar Bagh baradari.	1,080	...	819 15 7	Completed.
		Restoring east and west gates of the Kaisar Bagh.	11,488	...	6,481 8 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Lal Baradari (Museum).	226	...	153 10 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Kaisar Pasand (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	500	...	617 9 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to the Residency buildings.	1,000	...	979 10 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Chutter Manzil Palace.	3,000	...	2,859 15 3	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to old palace at Dilkusha.	500	...	494 5 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Neil's Gate	10	...	10 0 9	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Sikandar Bagh buildings.	300	...	300 3 5	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Alam Bagh House.	500	...	500 15 8	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Nawabi or Machhi Bhawan Bridge.	1,000	...	999 14 3	Ditto.
Hardoi	Bilgram ...	Fine well near the dargah of Makhdum Shah.	50	...	50 0 0	Necessary repairs done to this well.
	Shahabad ...	Makbara of Nawab Diler Khan	200	...	200 0 0	This is in a dilapidated condition. Necessary repairs such as rooting out trees from walls and providing doors, have been carried out.
		Carried over ...	...	...	95,441 8 5	

N.B.—There are several other Muhammadan buildings in Lucknow on which annual repairs have been carried out by the Public Works Department; but as they are not shown in appendix V, Public Works Department Manual of Orders, they are not mentioned in this statement.

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1907—(continued).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	95,441 8 5	
Fyzabad ...	Akbarpur ...	Reroofing the old Nawabi Mosque in the compound of Akbarpur Tahsil.	541	...	400 0 0	In progress.
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	Constructing a marble stone enclosure wall inside Syed Salar's shrine.	9,773	...	9,366 7 7	Completed.
Allahabad,	Allahabad ...	Annual repairs to the three tombs in Khusru Bagh.	130	...	147 0 0	Ditto.
Banda ...	Banda ...	Restoration of Jami Masjid...	1,045	...	896 13 11	Ditto.
Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	Conservation of ancient buildings.	10,337	...	6,733 15 2	Atala Masjid at Rs. 1,465 against an estimated cost of Rs. 2,913. Jami Masjid at Rs. 1,918 against an estimated cost of Rs. 2,452. Lal Darwaza Masjid at Rs. 3,102 against an estimated cost of Rs. 3,856. Royal cemetery at Rs. 66 against an estimated cost of Rs. 84. Sheikh Burhan's Masjid at Zafrabad, Rs. 20 against an estimated cost of Rs. 761. Sher Zaman Khan's tomb, Rs. 136 against an estimated cost of Rs. 182 Kalich Khan-ka-Maqbara, Rs. 25 against an estimated cost of Rs. 52. In progress.
		Replacing the broken lintel in the upper zanana prayer chamber, Jami Masjid, Jaunpur.	120	...	112 7 0	Completed.
		Repairs to the bed of Gomti river at the stone bridge at Jaunpur.	2,961	...	1,307 0 0	In progress.
		Total, United Provinces ...	...	...	1,14,405 4 1	
		II.—PUNJAB.				
Delhi ...	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Shah Burj pavilion, Delhi Fort.	7,319	...	388 0 0	Practically nothing done.
		Restoration of mosaics to Mughal throne in Delhi Fort.	8,499	...	3,587 0 0	In progress. The entire work, including the 10 large plaques, should be completed by April 1908.
		Restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden in Delhi Fort.	20,580	...	2,212 0 0	In progress.
	Delhi ...	Constructing marble lamp posts for the Jami Masjid.	2,520	...	0 12 0	In progress. All the four lamp posts have been put up, but the carving upon them is not satisfactory.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Diwan-i-Amm in Delhi Fort.	436	...	181 0 0	The work was completed long ago. Old claims have been settled this year.
		Carried over ...	...	...	6,368 12 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1907*—(continued).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—*(continued)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	6,368 12 0	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Restoration of Isa Khan's tomb, Delhi.	403	...	318 0 0	Work completed.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Naubatkhana in Delhi Fort.	2,715	...	336 0 0	In progress.
	Delhi ...	Restoration and preservation of the tomb of Tughlaq Shah near Delhi.	6,877	...	2,948 0 0	Completed to the extent of funds allotted. The estimate is under revision for rebuilding walls of causeway with large stones like those originally used.
	Delhi Fort ...	Diversion of road near Naubatkhana in Delhi Fort.	678	...	501 0 0	Work almost completed.
	Delhi ...	Red stone edging for water channels, Humayun's tomb near Delhi.	14,532	...	2,854 0 0	Work done to the extent of funds allotted.
		Providing pakka irrigation channel at Isa Khan's tomb.	634	...	323 0 0	In progress.
		Special repairs to sinking pillars in Jain colonnades at the Qutb.	1,681	...	142 0 0	Completed.
		Repairs to the tower of the gate of Humayun's tomb.	15	...	9 0 0	Ditto.
		Replacing granite edging to paths at Humayun's tomb.	143	...	139 0 0	Ditto.
		Syphons for approach road to Isa Khan's tomb.	37	...	37 0 0	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to historical buildings.	2,490	...	2,037 0 0	Ditto.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Akah Hammam in Delhi Fort.	2,668	...	1,317 0 0	This work was completed long ago; old claims have been settled this year.
		Special repairs to *chhajjas* of Diwan-i-Khass, Delhi Fort.	2,700	...	378 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoration of the Lahori gate in Delhi Fort.	1,479	...	99 0 0	Completed, the portion of the work remaining to be done is held in abeyance till Military authorities vacate the gateway.
	Nizam-ud-din	Restoration of marble finials on the tomb of Muhammad Shah and Babar at Nizam-ud-din.	200	...	...	Rs. 200 was sanctioned in Punjab Government, No. 341, dated 25th August 1906, but no expenditure was incurred as good models have not yet been made.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Rang Mahall, Delhi Fort.	255	...	255 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring damage done by earthquake to Shah Burj, Delhi Fort.	...	...	169 0 0	No requisition was sanctioned for this work.
	Delhi ...	Removal of rubbish from Isa Khan's tomb, Delhi.	74	...	74 0 0	Completed.
Karnal	Panipat ...	Kabul Bagh mosque at Panipat	...	...	120 0 0	
		Ibrahim Lodhi's tomb at Panipat	...	...	8 0 0	
	Thanesar ...	Sheikh Chilli's tomb at Thanesar.	...	...	55 0 0	
	Kaithal ...	Shahab-ud-din's tomb at Kaithal.	...	...	...	
		Carried over ...	...	...	18,487 12 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1907—(continued).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	18,487 12 0	
		Original works and special repairs.				
	Shahdara ...	Improvement to Jahangir's tomb and Akbari Sarai.	10,124	26,200	26,390 0 0	Akbari Sarai entirely completed and Jahangir's tomb improvements also, with the exception of wire fencing on portions of east and south sides of garden enclosure.
		Closing the square hole at the crown of dome of Jahangir's tomb.	577	500	583 0 0	Completed.
	Lahore ...	Special repairs to Hazuri Bagh Baradari outside of fort, Lahore.	2,459	2,400	2,457 0 0	Ditto.
	Lahore Fort...	Improvements to Samman Burj in Fort.	3,171	2,000	2,805 0 0	Ditto.
		Renewing modern additions to Diwan-i-Amm, Lahore Fort.	439	...	245 0 0	Ditto.
		Improvements to Chhoti Khwabgah.	1,835	2,000	1,048 0 0	Completed up to allotment made in 1906-07, work amounting to about Rs. 800 is in progress in connection with ornamental inlay stone flooring.
Lahore...	Lahore ...	Repairs to Wazir Khan's mosque.	2,210	800	794 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring Dai Anga's mosque.	2,479	1,000	1,018 0 0	Completed up to allotment.
		Improvements to Chauburji ...	344	...	356 0 0	Completed.
		Annual repairs.				
	Lahore ...	Shalimar garden ...			488 0 0	
		Dai Anga's mosque ...			70 0 0	
	Shahdara ...	Jahangir's tomb ...			667 0 0	
		Nur Jahan's tomb ...			29 0 0	
	Lahore ...	Hazuri Bagh Baradari ...			114 0 0	
		Ranjit Singh's samadh ...			221 0 0	
		Wazir Khan's mosque ...			79 0 0	Completed.
	Lahore Fort	Moti Masjid in Fort ...	2,940	2,900	84 0 0	
		Chhoti Khwabgah in Fort ...			80 0 0	
		Shish Mahall in Fort ...			163 0 0	
	Lahore ...	Gateway, Gulabi Bagh ...			70 0 0	
	Lahore Fort	Diwan-i-Amm in Fort ...			620 0 0	
		Badshahi mosque ...			19 0 0	
	Lahore ...	Chauburji on Multan Road ...			196 0 0	
		Mian Mir's tomb ...			23 0 0	
		Total Punjab ...	...	...	57,126 12 0	
		III.—AJMER.				
Ajmer ...	Ajmer town ...	Converting old tahsil buildings into a Museum.	30,125	6,025	6,268 11 5	In progress. Total expenditure up to date = Rs. 27,178-14-2. Under recent instructions stone *jali* work has been substituted for teak wood doors. This is partially done and the remainder, with supply of necessary furniture for the museum, will be completed during 1907-08 at a cost of Rs. 2,946 (30,125 — 27,179).
		Carried over ...	...	...	6,268 11 5	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March, 1907*—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1906-07.	Amount spent during the year 1906-07.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		III.—AJMER—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	6,268 11 5	
		Certain repairs to outer gateway of tahsil buildings in the Ajmer Magazine.	2,475	675	367 0 0	Completed. Total expenditure up to date = Rs. 1,264 only.
Ajmer ...	Ajmer town ...	Restoring Badshahi buildings called Sayer buildings in the Naya Bazar.	16,086	4,275	4,355 10 8	In progress. Work commenced during this year. It is proposed to complete this work during 1907-08 provided funds are given to the full extent.
		Paying compensation for houses and land taken up for the above.	19,316	19,089	19,022 6 4	Land and houses have been taken over and compensation all paid.
		TOTAL AJMER ...	...	...	30,013 12 5	

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1353	Agra	The Taj	10 × 8	Saheli Burj II before repair	North-west.
1354	,,	,,	,,	Saheli Burj II before repair	North.
1355	,,	,,	,,	Saheli Burj II before repair	West.
1356	,,	,,	,,	Balustrade round the platform in front of the gateway	South-west.
1357	,,	,,	,,	Saheli Burj I showing newly built *dalans*	North.
1358	Delhi	Qutb	,,	The iron pillar	South-west.
1359	,,	Nizam-ud-din	,,	General view of the Chausath Khamba	South-east.
1360	,,	,,	,,	General view of the tomb of Tagah Khan showing the new finial	,,
1361	,,	Fort	,,	Naubatkhana, east façade after removal of shutters	East.
1362	,,	,,	,,	Naubatkhana, west façade after removal of shutters	West.
1363	,,	,,	,,	Diwan i-Amm, east façade after restoration	East.
1364	,,	,,	,,	Diwan-i-Amm, the new iron railing in front of throne	West.
1365	,,	,,	,,	Hayat Bakhsh garden, the ornamental border round the tank	South-west.
1366	,,	,,	,,	Lahori Darwaza, showing *chhatri* on south *guldasta* restored	West.
1367	,,	,,	,,	Delhi gate, showing the elephants restored	South.
1368	,,	,,	12 × 10	Diwan-i-Amm. The throne showing panels in which mosaic is to be restored	West.
1369	Agra Fort	Hatya Paul	,,	General view of west façade	,,
1370	,,	,,	10 × 8	General view of east façade	East.
1371	,,	,,	,,	The north side of the south bastion on the west façade	South.
1372	,,	,,	,,	Duplicate	,,
1373	,,	,,	,,	The south side of the north bastion on the west façade	North.
1374	,,	,,	,,	Duplicate	,,
1375	,,	,,	10 × 12	The interior of the domed chamber on the ground floor	South.
1376	,,	,,	10 × 8	South façade, inside the wall of the fort	,,
1377	,,	,,	,,	*Chhatri* on north bastion	North-east.
1378	,,	,,	,,	*Chhatri* on south bastion	South-east.
1379	,,	,,	10 × 12	General view of upper portion of east façade from the terraces on the roof	North-east.
1380	,,	,,	8½ × 6½	Detail view of the north corner from the terrace roof	East.
1381	,,	,,	,,	Detail view of the south corner from the terrace roof	,,
1382	,,	Anguri Bagh	10 × 8	Restored portions of the railing	West.
1383	,,	Pavilion on north side of Khass Mahall.	8½ × 6½	The window opening	,,
1384	,,	Pavilion on south of Khass Mahall.	,,	The window opening	,,
1385	,,	Moti Masjid	,,	Door in zanana chamber in north wing	East.
1386	,,	,,	,,	Door in zanana chamber in south wing	,,
1387	Agra	Chini-ka-Rauza	8 × 10	General view showing plinth. Before restoration	North-east.
1388	,,	Itimad-ud-daulah	12 × 10	View of water channel and tank showing work recently done	North.
1389	,,	,,	,,	View of water channel and tank showing work remaining to be done	West.
1390	Agra Sikandarah	Tomb of Akbar	10 × 8	View of south gateway showing pavement on east side of gateway south façade.	South-east.
1391	,,	,,	,,	View of south gateway showing pavement on west side of gateway south façade.	South-west.
1392	,,	,,	,,	View of south gateway, north façade showing roadway where it joins pavements and cuts through the raised border.	North-west.

APPENDIX B.—*Photographs taken during the year* 1906-07—(continued).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1393	Agra Sikandarah	Tomb of Akbar	10 × 8	View of south gateway, north façade showing roadway where it joins pavements and cuts through the raised border.	North-east.
1394	Agra	Tomb of Firoz Khan	12 × 10	General view of tomb	,,
1395	,,	,,	10 × 8	View of foot of the stairs	East.
1396	,,	,,	,,	View of foot of the stairs	South-east.
1397	,,	,,	8½ × 6½	Detail view of tomb showing decayed part	,,
1398	,,	,,	,,	Detail view of tomb showing decayed part	East.
1399	,,	,,	10 × 8	Detail view of stairs showing missing carving work	North.
1400	,,	,,	,,	General view	South-east.
1401	Agra Fatehpur Sikri	Daftarkhana	,,	View showing partitions removed	North-east.
1402	,,	,,	,,	View showing partitions removed	North-west.
1403	,,	Diving well	,,	View showing parts to be restored	South-west.
1404	,,	,,	,,	View showing parts to be restored	South-east.
1405	Delhi Fort	Shah Burj	,,	View showing brick supports to cracked arches	South.
1406	,,	Hayat Bakhsh garden	,,	View showing new balustrades round the tank	North-west.
1407	,,	,,	,,	View showing road above level of the garden running from north to south	North.
1408	,,	,,	,,	View showing road above level of the garden running from south to north	South.
1409	Lahore Shahdara	Akbari Sarai	,,	General view of east gate. Before restoration	East.
1410	,,	Tomb of Jahangir	8½ × 6½	View showing little brick bridge over water channel near the ruined tank on east side of tomb	,,
1411	Lahore	Mosque of Wazir Khan	10 × 8	View of minaret showing *chhatri*	South-west.
1412	,,	,,	,,	View of minaret showing *chhatri*	North-west.
1413	,,	,,	,,	View of minaret showing *chhatri*	South.
1414	,,	,,	,,	View of minaret showing *chhatri*	North.
1415	Lahore Fort	Diwan-i-Amm	,,	South façade showing modern verandah dismantled	South.
1416	,,	,,	,,	West façade showing modern verandah dismantled	West.
1417	Lahore	Badshahi Masjid	,,	View of minarets and *guldastas* showing missing *chhatris*	North-east.
1418	,,	,,	,,	View of minarets and *guldastas* showing missing *chhatris*	South-east.
1419	,,	,,	,,	View of entrance gateway to courtyard and minaret on north side showing missing *chhatris*	South-east.
1420	,,	,,	,,	View of entrance gateway to courtyard and minaret on north side showing missing *chhatris*	North-east.
1421	,,	,,	8½ × 6½	View of small *guldasta* showing missing *chhatri*	North-east.
1422	,,	,,	,,	View of small *guldasta* showing missing *chhatri*	South-east.
1423	Srinagar, Kashmir	Shalimar Bagh	10 × 8	General view of buildings Nos. 1 and 1a	South-west.
1424	,,	,,	,,	General view of buildings Nos. 1 and 1a	North-east.
1425	,,	,,	,,	General view of buildings Nos. 2 and 2a	South-west.
1426	,,	,,	,,	General view of buildings Nos. 2 and 2a	North-west.
1427	,,	,,	,,	General view of buildings Nos. 2 and 2a	North-east.
1428	,,	,,	,,	Detail view of old stone and new modern pillars	West.
1429	,,	,,	,,	Detail view of old stone and new modern pillars	North-east.
1430	,,	,,	,,	General view of buildings Nos. 3 and 3a showing tank in front and pavilions behind	South-west.
1431	,,	,,	,,	Buildings No. 3 and 3 a view looking down channel	North-east.
1432	,,	,,	,,	General view of buildings Nos. 4 and 4a	,,

1433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1434	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of buildings No. 5	South-west.
1435	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of buildings No. 5	South-east.
1436	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of buildings No. 5	North-east.
1437	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of buildings No. 5	North-west.
1438	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	10 × 8	...	Building No. 5, view showing tank which surrounds the building ...	East.
1439	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of buildings Nos. 6 and 6a	South.
1440	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	Detail view of building No 6a and part of old wall across channel ...	,,
1441	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	8½ × 6½	...	General view of building No. 7	,,
1442	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	10 × 8	...	General view of building No. 8	South-east.
1443	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of building No. 8	South.
1444	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	8½ × 6½	...	General view of building No. 8 from outside the garden wall ...	North-west.
1445	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of building No. 9	East.
1446	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of building No. 9	South.
1447	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	10 × 8	...	General view of building No. 10 (Hammam)	East.
1448	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	Building No. 10. Detail of interior	North-east.
1449	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	8½ × 6½	...	General view of building No. 11	East.
1450	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of building No. 12	North.
1451	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	10 × 8	...	General view of building No. 13	,,
1452	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	8½ × 6½	...	General view of building No. 14	South-west.
1453	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	10 × 8	...	General view of building No. 15	North-west.
1454	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	8½ × 6½	...	General view of building No. 16	West.
1455	...	,,	...	...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan ...	12 × 10	...	General view from river side	,,
1456	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	East façade from gateway	East.
1457	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	Detail view of pendant at corner	,,
1458	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View from corner of courtyard	North-east.
					Tomb south of Shah Hamadan's mosque.	,,	...	View showing doorway at south-west corner with stone bearing inscription	South-west.
1459	...	,,	...	...	Jami Masjid	,,	...	General view (from outside)	North-west.
1460	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View of west side showing ruined *chhatri* on propylon	East.
1461	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View from the roof	South-east.
1462	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	Interior view showing columns (north wing)	West.
1463	...	,,	...	...	Pattar Masjid	,,	...	General view from inside the courtyard	North-east.
1464	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	10 × 8	...	Detail view showing central bay of east façade	,,
1465	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	12 × 10	...	General view from outside	North-west.
1466	...	,,	...	...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan ...	8½ × 6½	...	Detail view of carved wood plinth	West.
1467	...	,,	...	...	Tomb south of Shah Hamadan's mosque.	,,	...	Detail view of a large stone bearing Arabic inscription	,,
1468	...	,,	...	...	Nisbat Bagh	10 × 8	...	Interior view of Baradari next the lake	South.
1469	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	8½ × 6½	...	View showing tank in front of Baradari next the lake	,,
1470	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View showing gateways	,,
1471	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	10 × 8	...	View showing first cascade	South-west.
1472	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View showing second and third cascades	,,
1473	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View showing fourth, fifth and sixth cascades	,,
1474	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View showing seventh and eighth cascades	,,
1475	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view of cascades	,,
1476	...	,,	...	...	Mosque of Madani... ...	12 × 10	...	View showing detail of cornice	East.
1477	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View showing detail of old doors	,,
1478	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view	North-east.
1479	...	,,	...	...	Tomb of Madani	,,	...	View showing detail of tile work on spandrel	East.
1480	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	General view	North-east.
1481	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View inside courtyard	,,
1482	...	,,	...	...	,, ...	,,	...	View showing detail of old doors leading into courtyard	East.
1483	...	,,	...	...	Tomb of Tayyib	,,	...	General view	South-east.

APPENDIX B.—*Photographs taken during the year* 1906-07—(concluded).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of place in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1484	Srinagar, Kashmir	Tomb of Tayyib	8½ × 6½	View showing detail of old stone and new wooden arches and pillars	South-east.
1485	,,	Tomb of Thagi Baba	,,	View showing detail of *jali* work	South.
1486	,,	,,	12 × 10	Interior view showing broken plaster and screens	South-west.
1487	,,	Tomb of Naqshband	12 × 10	General view	North-east.
1488	,,	Mosque of Akhun Mullah Shah	,,	General view showing roof	,,
1489	,,	,,	10 × 8	Detail of east façade showing doorway	East.
1490	,,	Ziyarat of Makhdum Sahib	,,	General view	South-east.
1491	,,	,,	12 × 10	View showing detail of some of the oldest wooden *jali*, screens and pendant at corner of roof and also a bracket.	East.
1492	,,	,,	8½ × 6½	Gateway of tomb	South-east.
1493	,,	Pari Mahall	12 × 10	General view of lower terrace	North-west.
1494	,,	,,	,,	General view of upper terrace showing ruined dome in centre	South-west.
1495	,,	Tomb of Badshah Zain-ul-Abdin	8½ × 6½	View of gateway leading into courtyard	East.
1496	,,	,,	,,	View showing detail of old Hindu stone work at sides of No. 1495	North.
1497	,,	,,	,,	Detail showing entrance	East.
1498	,,	,,	12 × 10	General view of tomb showing dome	,,
1499	,,	,,	8½ × 6½	Detail of stone wall (containing little arches) round the compound of the tomb.	North.
1500	,,	Ziyarat of Makhdum Sahib	10 × 8	Detail view of gateway leading into courtyard	East.
1501	,,	Tomb of Naqshband Sahib	12 × 10	Interior view	South-east.
1502	,,	Mosque of Pir Dastgir	10 × 8	Interior view of first storey	North.
1503	,,	,,	,,	Interior view of second storey	,,
1504	Martand	Temple of	12 × 10	Detail view of statue on north side of portico	East.
1505	,,	,,	10 × 8	General view	North-east.
1506	Aitchibal	Garden	,,	General view of last or third terrace	,,
1507	,,	,,	,,	General view of last or second terrace	,,
1508	,,	,,	,,	General view from outside wall of the garden showing doorways	North.
1509	,,	,,	,,	General view of old brick ruin on west wall of middle or second terrace	West.
1510	Verinag	The Chashma	12 × 10	View showing detail of old stone bracket	North-east.
1511	,,	,,	10 × 8	General view of dâk bungalow (which is burnt down)	South.
1512	,,	,,	,,	General view	,,
1513	,,	,,	,,	General view of stone work	North-west.
1514	,,	,,	,,	General view of old garden looking downstream	South.
1515	Islamabad	Tomb of Rishi Sahib	,,	General view	North-west.
1516	Srinagar	Mosque of Akhun Mullah Shah	12 × 10	General view of propylon from courtyard	East.
1517	,,	,,	10 × 8	General view from inner courtyard	South-east.
1518	,,	Hari Parvat Fort	,,	General view	South.
1519	Pampur	Mosque of Mir Sahib	,,	Detail view of doors	East.
1520	,,	,,	12 × 10	Detail view of cornice	,,
1521	,,	,,	,,	General view of east façade	,,
1522	,,	Jami Masjid	10 × 8	General view	North-east.
1523	Delhi	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah	12 × 10	General view after restoration	,,
1524	Agra Fort	Moti Masjid	10 × 8	Door in zanana chamber in north wing	South.
1525	Delhi	Salimgarh	12 × 10	General view of channel between Salimgarh and Delhi Fort showing new bridges.	East.

1526	Delhi	The Fort	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	River front showing Musamman Burj and Diwan-i-Khass		South-east.
1527	,,	,,	10×8	River front showing Rang Mahall and Musamman Burj		North-east.
1528	,,	,,	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	General view of four old pipes in back of Sawan		North.
1529	Delhi, Fort	Diwan-i-Amm	12×10	Detail view of mosaics showing the panels as they are at present		West.
1530	,,	,,	,,	Detail view of mosaics showing the panels as they are at present		South.
1531	,,	,,	10×8	Detail view of mosaics showing the panels as they are at present		North.
1532	Agra	Sikandarah	,,	The north-east minaret before restoration		,,
1533	Srinagar	Chashma Shahi	,,	General view of first terrace showing spring		North-east.
1534	,,	,,	12×10	General view of second terrace		South-east.
1535	Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra	Caravanserai	10×8	General view of west side from courtyard. Before restoration		East.
1536	,,	,,	,,	Detail view of west side from courtyard. Before restoration		,,
1537	,,	,,	,,	General view of south-west corner from courtyard. Before restoration		South-west.
1538	,,	,,	,,	General view, showing the missing *chhajja* of the inner corner of the north-west angles.		South-east.
1539	,,	,,	,,	General view of east side showing two missing arches from courtyard. Before restoration.		West.
1540	,,	Hakim's bath	,,	General view of missing roofs. Before restoration		North-west.
1541	,,	Diving well	,,	Existing portion of colonnade. Before restoration		,,
1542	Ajmer	Tahsil	,,	General view after restoration		,,
1543	,,	,,	,,	Interview of inner chamber after restoration		South.
1544	,,	Shish Mahall	,,	General view of missing roof. Before restoration		North-east.
1545	,,	,,	,,	General view		North
1546	,,	Badshahi building	12×10	Interior view showing balcony in central chamber on south side		,,
1547	Srinagar	Tomb of Thagi Baba	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	General view		South.
1548	,,	Tomb of Yusuf-i-Asaf	10×8	General view		,,
1549	,,	Old Fort	12×10	General view of gateway showing inscriptions		West.

APPENDIX C.—*List of drawings made in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1907.*

Annual number.	Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1	1231	Sikandarah, Agra ...	Proposed gateway in south wall of garden for new road to Dak Bungalow.	½ inch = 1 foot.
2	1232	,, ,, ...	Proposed new gateway for road to Dak Bungalow.	Ditto.
3	1233	Lahore Fort ...	Naulakha Burj. Proposed restoration of roof ...	Ditto.
4	1234	Agra, The Taj ...	Section through causeway and plan ...	1 inch = 4 feet.
5	1235	Jami Masjid, Jaunpur...	Proposed new doors for courtyard	1½ inches = 1 foot.
6	1236	Agra Fort, Moti Masjid	Fragments of metal lining on doors on the southern wall of the zanana compartment on the north side of prayer chamber.	3 inches = 1 foot.
7	1237	,, ,, ...	Fragments of metal lining on doors in the east wall of the zanana compartment on the north side of prayer chamber.	Ditto.
8	1238	,, ,, ...	Fragments of metal lining on doors in the east wall of the zanana compartment on the south of prayer chamber.	Ditto.
9	1239	Srinagar	Shalimar Bagh ground plan	50 feet = 1 inch.
10	1240	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh, Baradari No. 2. Ground plan and elevation facing south-west.	¼ inch = 1 foot
11	1241	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh, Baradari No. 2 (*a*) cross section (*b*) detail of column.	Ditto.
12	1242	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh. Baradari No. 5. Ground plan ...	Ditto.
13	1243	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 5. Elevation facing south-west.	Ditto.
14	1244	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 5. Elevation facing south-east.	Ditto.
15	1245	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No, 5. Details of columns	¾ inch = 1 foot.
16	1246	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh Baradari No. 10. Ground plan ...	¼ inch = 1 foot.
17	1247	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh *Chhatri* No. 12 on ground plan No. 1239 Plan and elevation.	Ditto.
18	1248	,, ...	Nishat Bagh Ground plan	50 feet = 1 inch.
19	1249	,, ...	Nishat Bagh Baradari next the lake. Ground plan and west elevation.	¼ inch = 1 foot.
20	1250	,, ...	Nishat Bagh Baradari next the lake side (south) elevation.	Ditto.
21	1251	,, ...	Nishat Bagh Baradari at east end of main channel. Ground plan.	Ditto.
22	1252	,, ...	Nishat Bagh. Details of pavements, &c. ...	½ inch = 1 foot.
23	1253	,, ...	Nishat Bagh. Long section through centre of main channel.	50 feet = 1 inch.
24	1254	,, ...	Nishat Bagh. Details of bases and caps ...	3 inches = 1 foot.
25	1255	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh. Long section through main channel.	50 feet = 1 inch.
26	1256	Aitchibal	The garden. Ground plan	25 feet = 1 inch.
27	1257	Srinagar	Jami Masjid. Ground plan	Ditto.
28	1258	,, ...	Jami Masjid. Cross section	16 feet = 1 inch.
29	1259	Lahore	Shalimar Bagh. Details of fountains ...	1½ inches = 1 foot.
30	1260	Srinagar	Jami Masjid. Detail of column in arcade and section of eaves.	Ditto.
31	1261	,, ...	Jami Masjid. Detail of north spire	½ inch = 1 foot.
32	1262	,, ...	Jami Masjid. Detail of south spire	Ditto.
33	1263	,, ...	Jami Masjid. Detail of wood carving ...	3 inches = foot.
34	1264	,, ...	Jami Masjid. Proposed restoration of *chhatris* on propylon of prayer chamber.	½ inch = 1 foot.
35	1265	,, ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Ground plan ...	4 feet = 1 inch.
36	1266	,, ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. First floor plan ...	Ditto.
37	1267	,, ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Sectional elevation A . . . . A.	Ditto.
38	1268	,, ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Cross section B . . . . B.	Ditto.
39	1269	,, ...	Mosque of Shah Hamadan. Detail of column and elevation of panelled wall.	...
40	1270	,, ...	Tomb of Madani. Tiled spandrel	1½ inches = 1 foot.
41	1271	,, ...	Chashma Shahi. Proposed arrangement of garden	1 inch = 25 feet.
42	1272	,, ...	Shalimar Bagh { Proposed entrance ...	½ inch = 1 foot.
43	1273	Delhi Fort	Shalimar Bagh { Proposed fountains ...	1½ inches = 1 foot.
44	1274	,, ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Full size.
45	1275	,, ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
46	1276	,, ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
47	1277	,, ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
48	1278	,, ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.
49	1279	,, ...	Mosaics in throne (drawings by Signor Menegatti).	Ditto.

APPENDIX D.—*List of Inscriptions.*

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. Kanauj...	Stone slab on the gateway of the mosque of Makhdum Jahániyán Jahán Gasht.	Persian nas-taliq.	Husain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur, A.H. 881, A.D. 1476.	Hand copy	Records the date of the erection of the mosque and the tomb.
2. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the entrance of the tomb to Makhdum Jahániyán Jahán Gasht.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1209, A.D. 1794.	Ditto ...	Records the repairing of the tomb on account of the damage caused by an earthquake.
3. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the gateway of the enclosure of the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Bálá.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb A.H. 1079, A.D. 1668.	Ditto ...	Describes that the tomb together with the enclosure was erected by Muhammad Mahdi, son of the Shaikh.
4. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the central arch of the mosque within the enclosure of Shaikh Kabir Bálá.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb A.H. 1068, A.D 1657.	Ditto ...	The mosque was decorated with enamelled tile work now entirely disappeared with the exception of a few fragments.
5. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the southern entrance of the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Bálá.	Ditto ...	Shahjahan, A.H. 1057, A.D. 1647.	Ditto ...	This slab contains three inscriptions; the first two belong to Shaikh Kabir Bálá and the third which is below, belongs to Qádir Shah, son of the Shaikh.
6. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the doorway leading to the platform on which the tomb of Shaikh Kabir Bálá is standing.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb, A.H. 1076, A.D. 1665.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection.
7. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the southern arch of the tomb of Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi, son of Shaikh Kabir Bálá.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb, A.H. 1088, A.D. 1677.	Ditto ...	Records the erection of Shaikh Muhammad Mahdi's tomb.
8. Ditto ...	White stone on the gateway of Mian Sarai	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb, A.H. 1094, A.D. 1682.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection.
9. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the gateway of the Hawaili of Mir Bengáli.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1162, A.D 1748.	Ditto ...	Records the date as A.H. 1162, A.D. 1748.
10. Ayodhya	Stone slab on the outside of the central arch of Emperor Bábar's mosque.	Persian and Arabic naskh.	Bábar A.H. 935, A.D. 1528.	Ditto ...	Records the erection of the mosque which was built on the same spot where the old temple of Janam Asthanam of Ram Chandra was.
11. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the inside of the central arches of the Emperor Bábar's mosque.	Ditto ...	Bábar A.H. 935, A.D. 1528.	Ditto ...	Contains sacred words (Kalmah).
12. Ditto ...	Stone slab below the pulpit of the mosque of Bábar.	Ditto ...	Bábar A.H. 930, A.D. 1523.	Ditto ...	The date of its erection is given in a chronogram.
13. Multan...	Wooden tablet above the frame of the gateway of the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardaizi.	Arabic and Persian naskh.	Islam Shah, son of Sher Shah, A.H. 944, A.D. 1537.	Ditto ...	The wood on which the inscription is carved has become very rotten and the raised letters have peeled off.
14. Ditto ...	Written on tile work over the entrance of the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardaizi.	Arabic naskh	...	Ditto ...	It seems to be modern and contains only verses from the Quran.
15. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the back of the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardaizi.	Persian nas-taliq.	...	Ditto ...	A modern inscription. The date of birth and death given in the form of chronogram is inaccurate.
16. Ditto ...	Enamelled tile at the back of the northern wall of Bahu-ul-Haqq.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1059, A.D. 1649.	Ditto ...	Records the repairing of the tomb.

APPENDIX D.—*List of Inscriptions*—(continued).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo. or rubbing.	Remarks.
17. Multan ..	Head stone of Nawab Muzaffar Khan's grave in the enclosure of Bahá-ul Haqq.	Persian nastaliq.	A.H. 1233, A.D. 1817.	Hand copy	Both record the bravery of the father and the son displayed against the Sikhs, when the Sikh army attacked the fort of Multan in A.D. 1798, also the date of their death.
18. Ditto ..	Head stone of the grave of Shah Nawaz Khan, son of Nawab Muzaffar Khan, in the enclosure of Bahá-ul-Haqq.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	
19. Ditto .	Wooden frame of the western door from inside the tomb of Rukn-i-Alam.	Arabic naskh	Ghiyás-u-d-d i n Tughlaq and A l á - u d-d i n Khilji.	Ditto ...	Some verses from the Quran.
20. Ditto ...	Enamelled tile on a marble tablet over the *s'harqi jali* of the tomb of Rukn-i-Alam.	Ditto	...	Ditto	Contains nothing but sacred words (Kalmah).
21. Ditto ...	Marble tablet over the façade of the entrance of the tomb of Shams-ud-din Tabraizi.	Persian nastaliq.	...	Ditto	Modern, and illegible in some places.
22. Ditto ...	Written on tile work on the north and the east *jalis* of the tomb of Shah Ali Akbar in Súrah Miyáni three miles away from the Multan city.	Ditto ...	A.H. 993, A.D. 1585.	Ditto	Records the date of erection of the tomb.
23. Ditto ...	On tile work, on the façade of the entrance of Sháh Ali Akbar's tomb in Súrah Miyáni.	Ditto ..	...	Ditto	In praise of the saint.
24. Ditto ...	On tile work on the eastern *jali* of Sháh Ali Akbar's tomb in Súrah Miyáni.	Ditto ..	...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
25. Ditto ...	On tile work, on the northern *jali* of Sháh Ali Akbar's tomb in Súrah Miyáni.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26. Ditto ...	Written in black and red ink on the new wall connected to the tomb of Khanjah Wais, near Mái Pákdáman's tomb.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1306, A.D 1888.	Ditto ...	Quite modern, dating A.H. 1306, A.D. 1888.
27. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the entrance of the tomb of Hafiz Jamál.	Ditto ..	A.H. 1226, A.D. 1811.	Ditto ...	Records the date of the erection.
28. Ditto ...	Another on the entrance of the same.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same.
29. Ditto ...	On tile work on the eastern corner of the big wooden hall of the Majlis Khanah of Háfiz Muhammad Jamál's tomb.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1284, A.D. 1867.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection.
30. Ditto ...	On the tile work on the walls (inside and outside) of the enclosure of Safar Quli Khán's grave, known as Sávi Masjid in Tulah Khán-ka-Katlah.	Ditto ..	...	Ditto ...	Poetry and verses from the Quran were written on the entrance and the walls, but the writing is now indistinct.
31. Ditto ...	Marble head-stone of Safar Quli Khán's grave in Sávi Masjid, in Tulah Khán-ká-Katlah.	Ditto ...	A.H. 999, A.D. 1590.	Hand copy and rubbing	...
32. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the façade of the central arch of the Idgáh.	Ditto ...	Emperor Muhammad Shah, A.H. 1140, A.D. 1735.	Hand copy,	Records the date of the Idgáh mosque, and gives the name of the founder (Abdus-Samad Khan, Governor of Multan).
33. Ditto ...	On tile work on the Idgáh mosque	Persian naskh.	...	Ditto ...	Records the repairs of the mosque.
34. Srinagar (Kashmir).	Stone slab on the southern gateway of the fort round the Hari Parbat.	Persian nastaliq.	Emperor Akbar A.H. 1006, A.D. 1597.	Ditto ...	Records the date of construction, and that one crore and ten lakhs of rupees were spent by Akbar over it.

APPENDIX D.—*List of Inscriptions*—(continued).

Number, serial, and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo. or rubbing.	Remarks.
35. Srinagar (Kashmir).	Stone slab over the doorway on the Hammám below the Hari Parbat.	Persian nastaliq.	Sháhjahán A.H 1056, A.D. 1646.	Hand copy	Records that it was built by Sultan Dárá Shikoh, the eldest son of Sháhjahan.
36. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the entrance of Akhún Mullá Sháh's mosque built over the Hammám below the Hari Parbat.	Arabic naskh	Sháhjahán ,,	Ditto ...	A verse from the Quran.
37. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the gateway of the fort on the Hari Parbat.	Persian nastaliq.	Atá Muhammad Khán, Governor of Káshmir, A.H. 1222, A.D. 1807.	Ditto ...	Records the date of construction.
38. Ditto ...	Marble slab on the central arched door of the Pattar Masjid.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1120, A.D. 1708.	Ditto ...	Records the repairing of the mosque, and that it was used for storing grain, but Mir Hazár cleared the mosque from grain, and renewed it.
39. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the southern gateway of the Jámi Masjid.	Ditto ...	Jahángir A.H. 1031, A.D. 1621.	Rubbing ...	Records the date of the erection of the Jámi Masjid and the dates of its being destroyed several times and rebuilt.
40. Ditto ...	Slab of black stone placed on the right side of the southern gateway of the Jámi Masjid.	Ditto ...	Sháhjahán 26th Azar of Iláhi month.	Hand copy	Records the removal of the offences invented by Itiqád Khan and others, then the Governors of Káshmir.
41. Ditto ...	Stone slab lying near the pulpit of the Jami Masjid.	Ditto ...	King Habib of Káshmir, A.H. 958, A.D. 1551.	Rubbing ..	Records the date of the death of King Habib.
42. Ditto ...	Written on the entrance of Shah Hamadan's mosque.	Persian and Arabic nastaliq and naskh respectively.	Sultán Sikandar A.H. 898, A.D. 1492.	Hand copy	There are three inscriptions, two in Persian, and the third in Arabic. The first records the date of Sháh Hamadan's death, the second his praise, and the third is in praise of the mosque.
43. Ditto ...	Headstone of Mirzá Haidar's grave, situated in the enclosure of Sultan Zain-ul-Abedin's tomb.	Ditto ...	Muhammad Sháh, King of Káshmir, A.H. 957, A.D. 1550.	Rubbing ...	Records the date of Mirzá Haidar's death.
44. Ditto ...	Stone slab on Mirzá Haidar's grave.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1238, A.D. 1822.	Ditto ...	Records the account of Mirzá Haidar.
45. Ditto ...	Stone slab as a headstone of a grave in the enclosure of Shaikh Bahá-ud-din Ganj Bakhsh, below the south-west wall of Hari Parbat.	Persian nastaliq.	A.H. 1090, A.D. 1679.	Hand copy	Records the date of Mir Aqil's death.
46. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the head of the grave of Muhammad Quli Khán, in Hásanábád, near Nawaydiyar Bridge.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1014, A.D. 1605.	Ditto ...	It gives the date of Muhammad Quli Khan's death.
47. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the entrance of the mosque of Sayyid Muhammad Madani, Madani muhalla.	Arabic naskh	Sultan Zain-ul-Abedin, A.H 848, A.D. 1444.	Ditto ...	Records the name of the founder, and the king in whose time the mosque was built.
48. Ditto ...	Two stone slabs fixed on both sides of the central arch of Sayyid Muhammad Madani's mosque, Madani muhalla.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Records the date of the erection.

APPENDIX D.—*List of Inscriptions*—(continued).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
49. Srinagar	Head stone of a grave in front of the gateway of Sayyid Muhammad Madani's tomb, in Madani muhalla.	Persian nastaliq.	...	Rubbing ...	It contains an account of the writer and his belief with regard to the family members of the prophet.
50. Ditto ...	Two stone slabs fixed on both sides of the central arch of the stone bridge situated at Nawaydiyar.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb A.H. 1085, A.D. 1674, and A.H. 1086, A.D. 1675, respectively.	Hand copy	Record the date of the erection of the stone bridges, and the name of their founder.
51. Ditto ...	Two stone slabs fixed on both sides of the central arch of the stone bridge situated in front of the Nishát Bágh.	Ditto ...	Aurangzeb A.H. 1086, A.D. 1675 and A.H. 1240, A.D. 1824, respectively.	Ditto ...	
52. Ditto ...	Stone column in the Takht-i-Sulaiman.	Ditto ..	...	...	The date is hidden behind stone work.
53. Ditto ...	Stone slab over a grave lying in the north of the enclosure of Shaikh Bahá-ud-din Ganj Baksh's tomb below the south-west wall of Hari Parbat.	Persian naskh.	A.H. 889, A.D. 1484.	Ditto ...	Records the date of Said Khan's death.
54. Ditto ...	Written on the doorway of the tomb of Dastagir, near the Jámi Masjid.	Persian nastaliq.	A.H. 1208, A.D. 1793.	Ditto ...	Records in chronogram the date of the erection.
55. Ditto ...	Written near the doorway of Akhún Mullá Muhammad Tayyib's maqbarah.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1114, A.D. 1702.	Ditto ...	Records the date of the death of the Saint Muhammad Tayyib, A.H. 1086, A.D. 1675, and also the date of the erection of the building, A.H. 1114, A.D. 1702.
56. Gulmarg	On a piece of wood, hanging on the door of Bábá Maraishi's (Piyám-ud-din) tomb situated three miles from Gulmarg.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	A prayer to the saint.
57. Darú (Sháhábád) Tahsil Islámábád Káshmir.	On a piece of copper, on the entrance of Muhammad Azam Sháh's tomb.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto	Records an expression of belief.
58. Verinág, Káshmir.	Stone slab on the south-east wall of the tank of the Verinág spring.	Ditto ...	Jahángir, A. H. 1029, A. D. 1619.	Ditto	Records that the building was erected by Jahángir's order in the 15th year of his accession.
59. Ditto ...	Stone slab on the western wall of the tank of the Verinág spring.	Ditto ...	Shájahán A.H. 1015, A.D. 1606.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection.
60. Dera Ghazi Khan.	On a wooden frame of the central door of the mosque of Lál Sháh Báz situated in muhalla Habib Khán.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1153, A.D. 1740.	Rubbing ...	Partly peeled off. Records the date A. H. 1153, A.D. 1740.
61. Ditto	On tile work over the central of Chuttai Khán's mosque in Machchhi Hattah.	Ditto ...	Nawab Gújar Khán of Dera Ghazi Khan, A.H 1165, A.D. 1751.	Hand copy	Records the date of erection only.
62. Ditto	Stone slab lying at the head of Naurang Sháh's grave.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Records the genealogical table of the saint.

APPENDIX D.—*List of Inscriptions*—(concluded).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo. or rubbing.	Remarks.
63. Dera Ghazi Khan.	It was written on the façade of the central arch of the Qázi Wáli Masjid in muhalla Saddozai.	Persian nastaliq.	A.H. 1212 A.D. 1797.	Hand copy,	Said to have been scratched out by the Sikhs.
64. Srinagar Kashmir.	Stone slab as a headstone of the grave of Muhammad Sáleh in the enclosure of King Zain-ul-Abedin's tomb.	Ditto ...	A.H. 1077 A.D. 1666.	Rubbing ...	Records the date of Muhammad Sáleh's death, A.H. 1077.
65. Ditto ...	Carved on a stone of the grave in the enclosure of King Zain-ul-Abedin.	Arabic naskh.	A.H. 866 A.D. 1461.	Ditto ...	Records the date of Maulánú Kamál's death, A.H. 866.

MUHAMMAD SHŪAIB.

APPENDIX E.

List of public libraries, institutions, etc., which are supplied with reports of the Archæological Survey.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Englifield, Green, Surrey.
Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen, Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome.
American School of classical studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademiê van Wetensehappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d' Archéologie de Belgique Anvers.
University Library; Upsala, Sweden.
University Library ; Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d' Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*(concluded)*.

British Colonies.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

Foreign Colonies.

Directeur de l'Ecole Française d' Extrême Orient, Hanoi.
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) Imperial.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
*Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) Provincial.

Madras.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University Library, Madras.
Public Library, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
School of Art, Madras.
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library, Madras.

Bombay.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
Unversity Library, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.

Bengal.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Unversity Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

United Provinces.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University Library, Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.

Punjab.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

North-West Frontier Province.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

Burma.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

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* Director-General's Report, Part II.

II.—INDIA—*(concluded)*.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

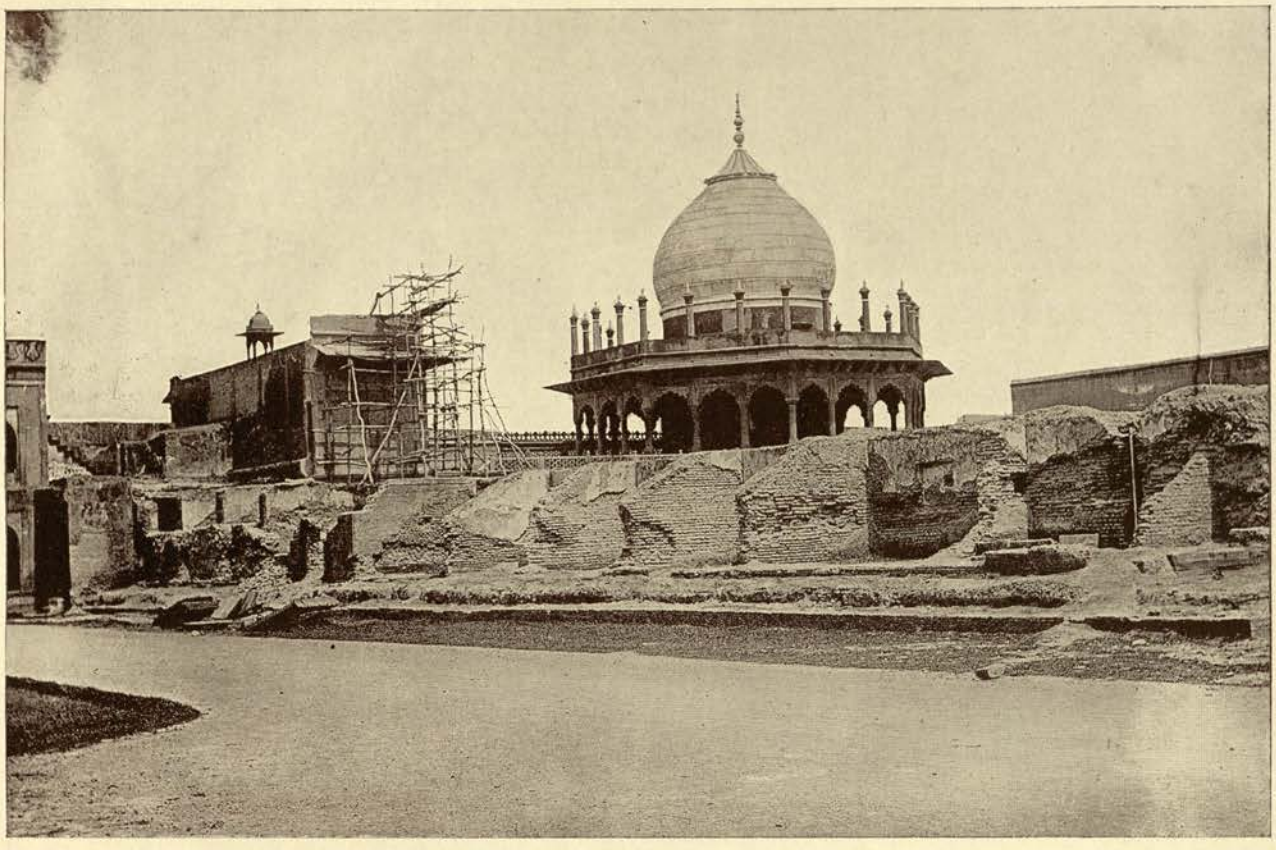
Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum, Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

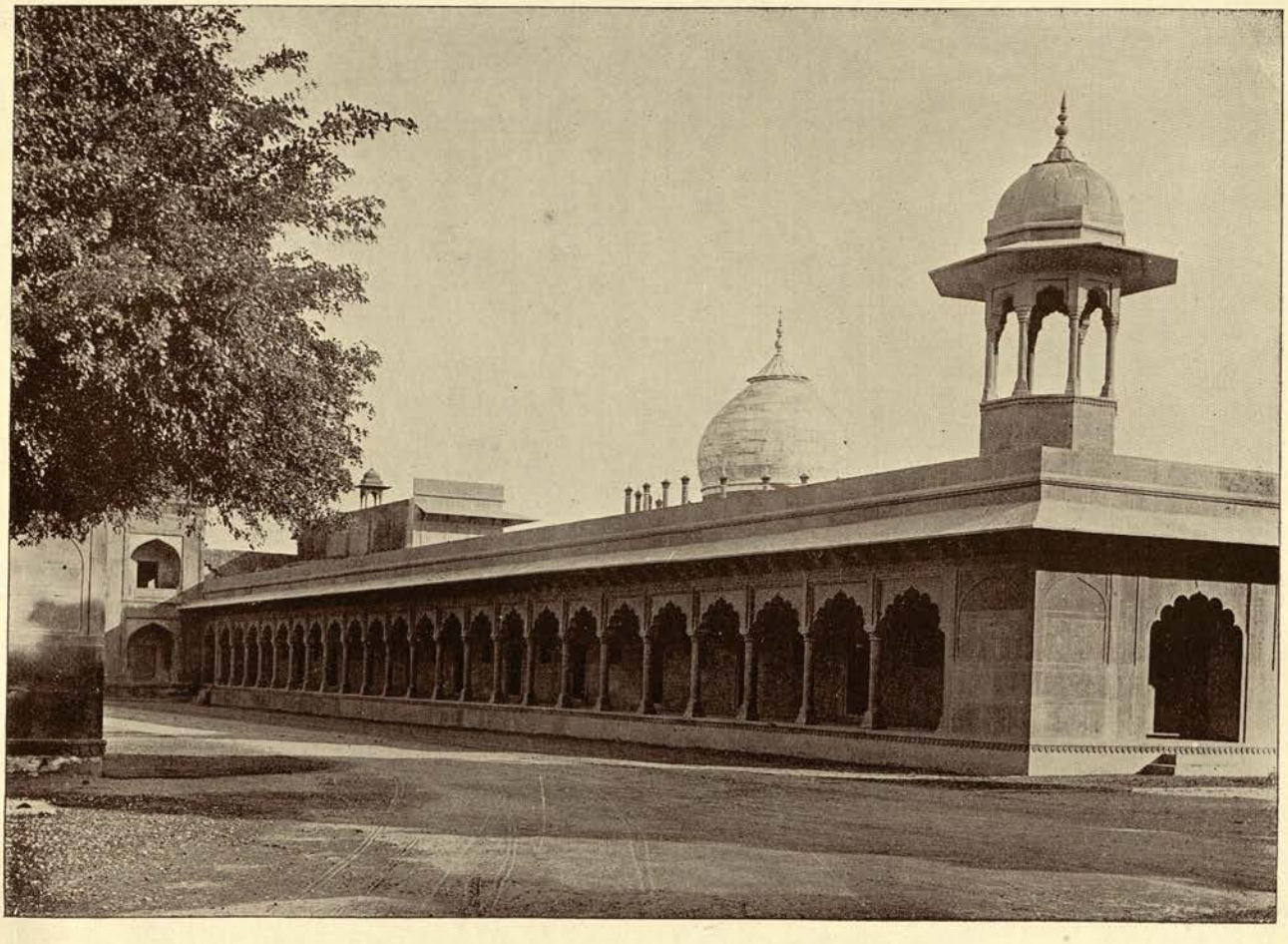
Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

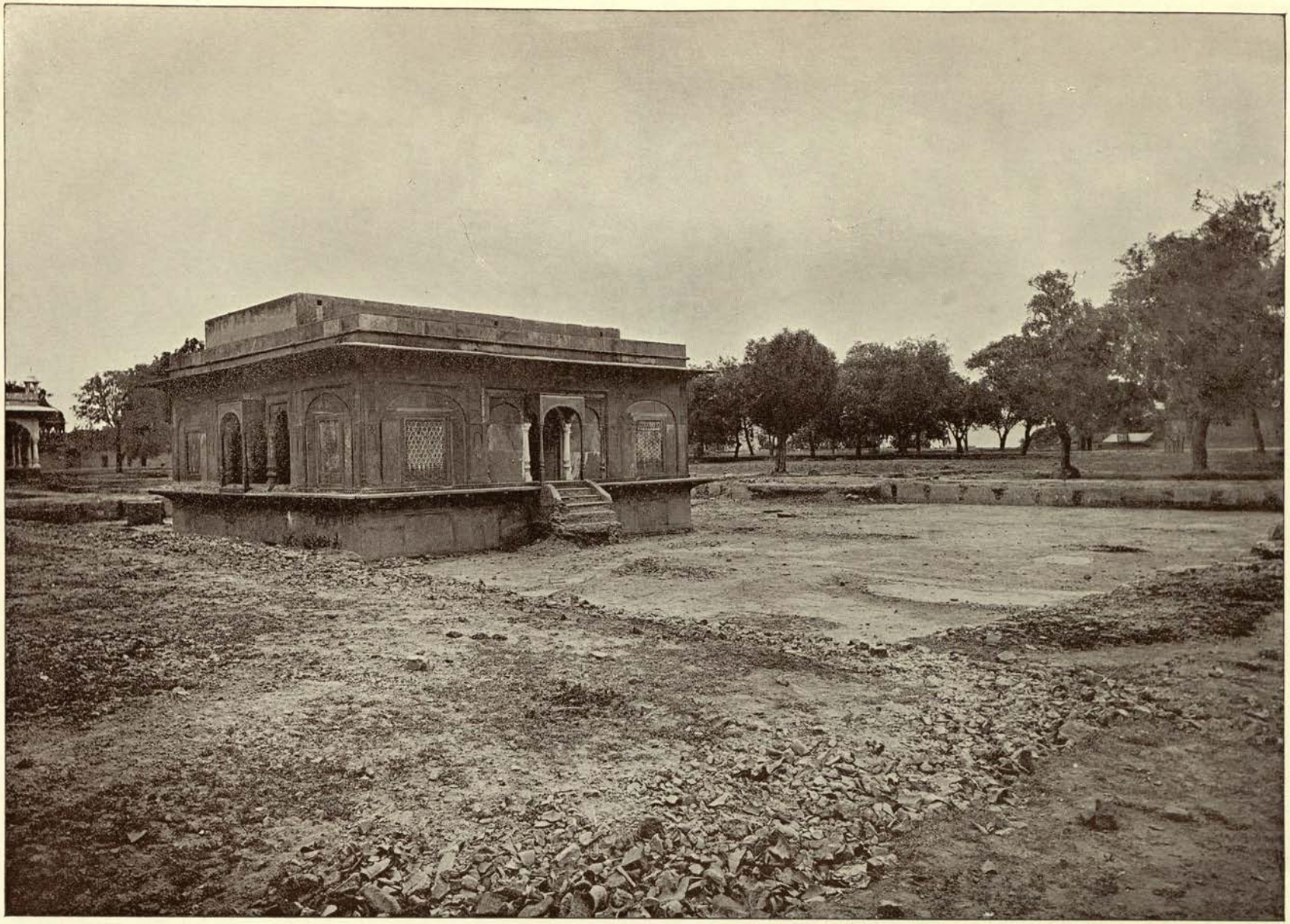


(a). Before restoration.

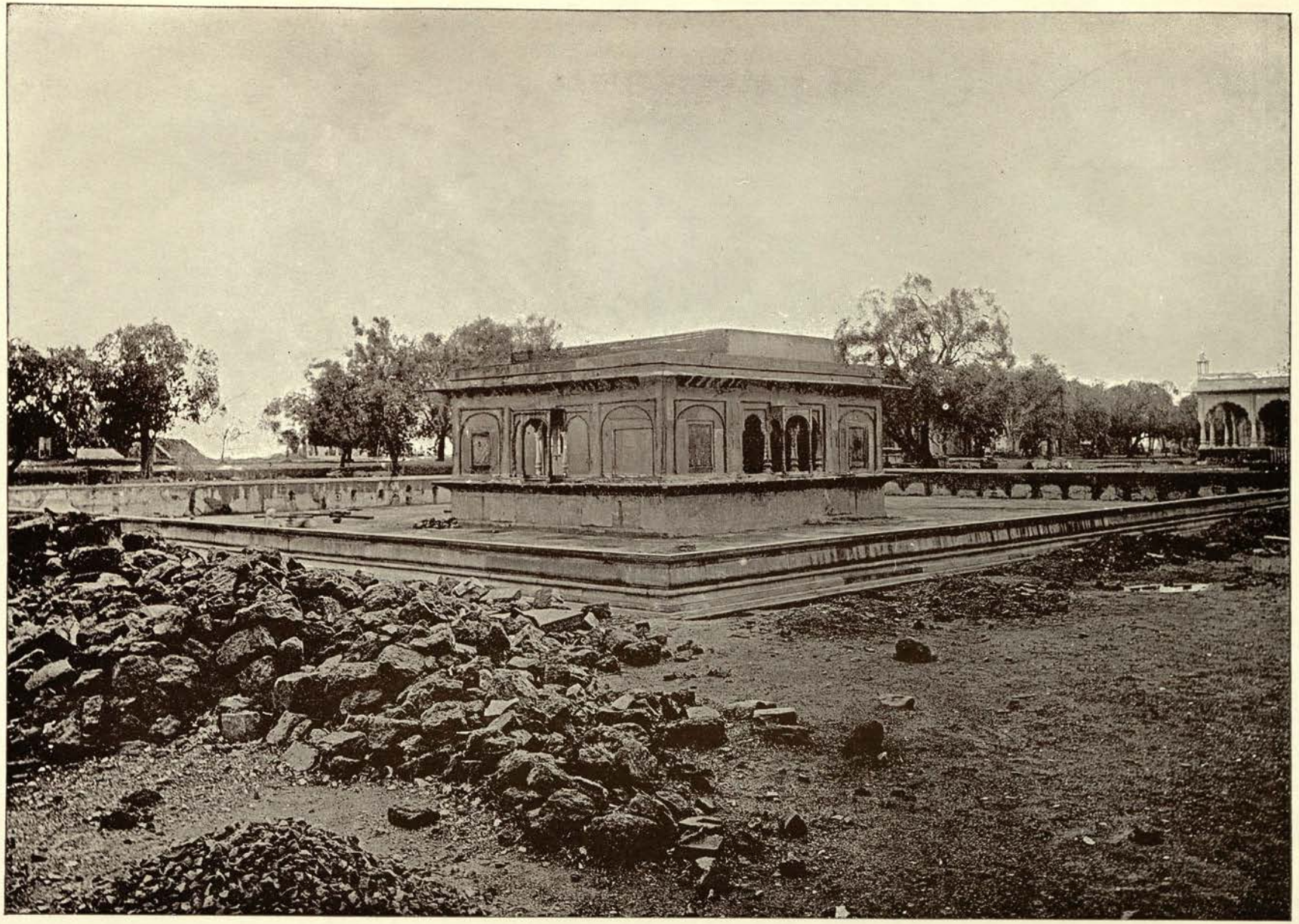


(b). After restoration.

Photo-Mech. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

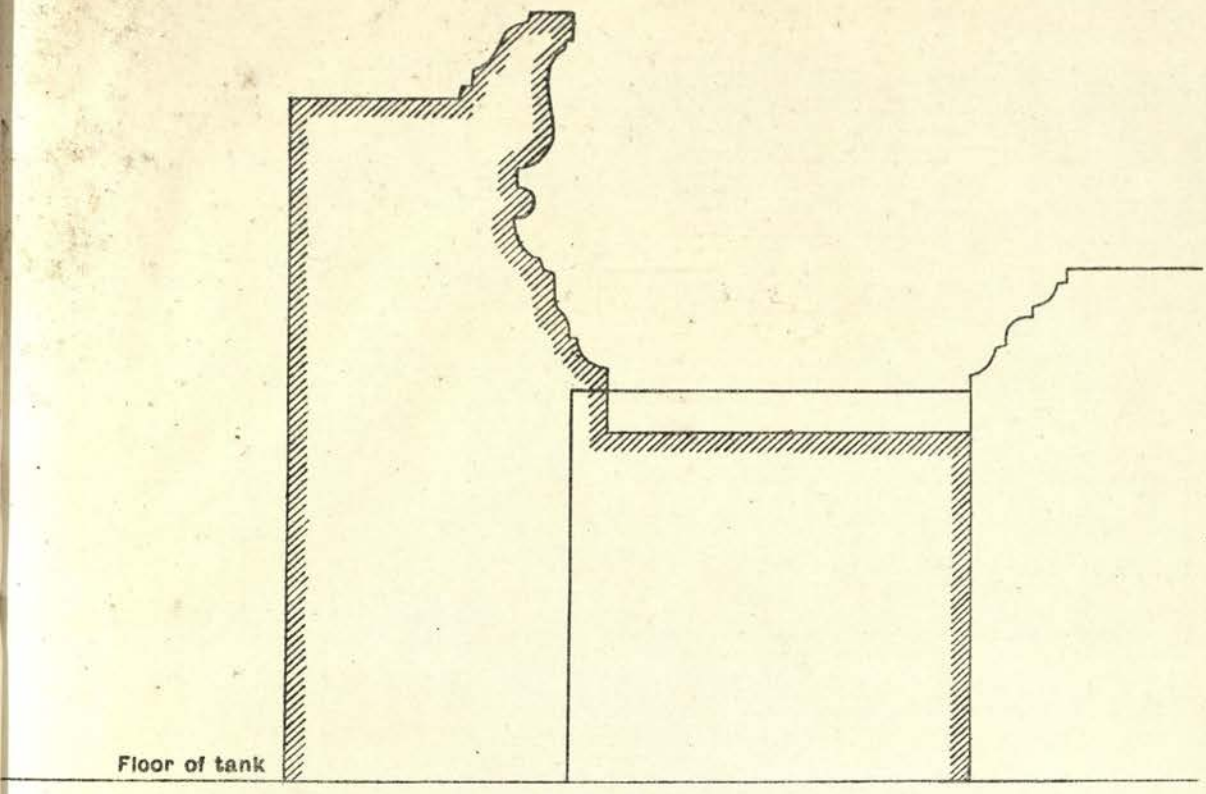


The tank in the Hayat Bakhsh Garden; before restoration.

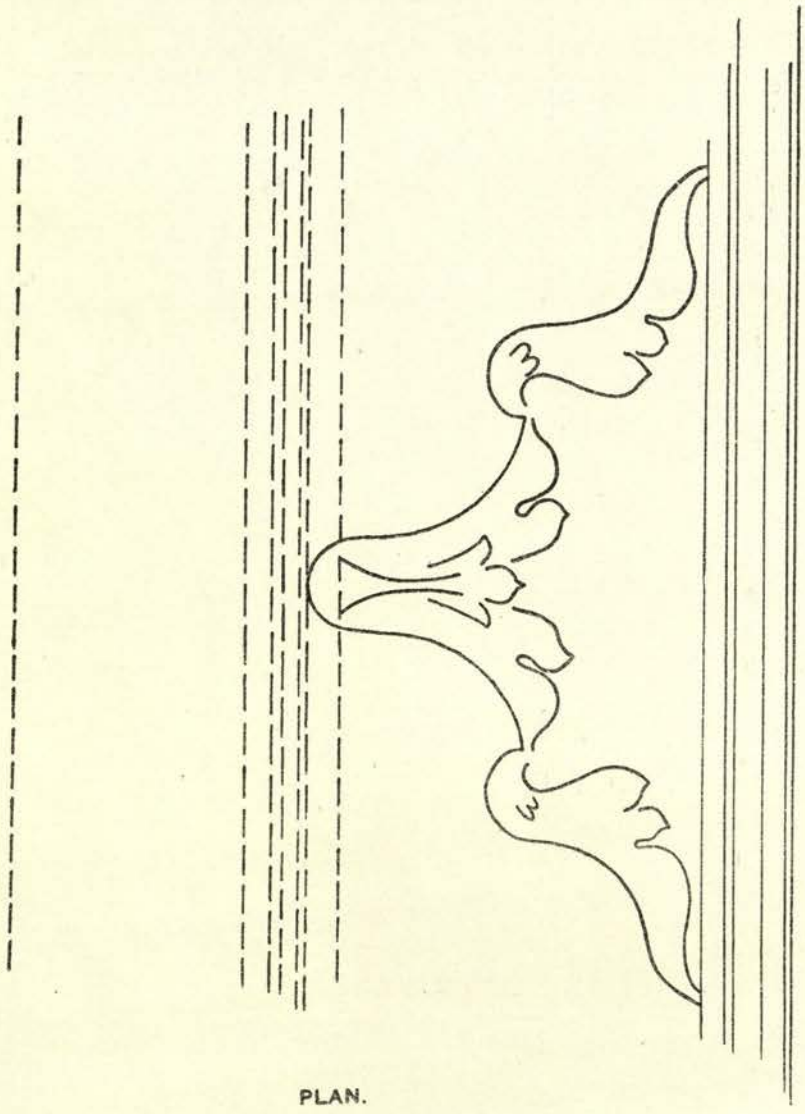


The tank in the Hayat Bakhsh Garden; after restoration.

DELHI FORT HAYAT BAKHSH GARDEN.



SECTION.



PLAN.

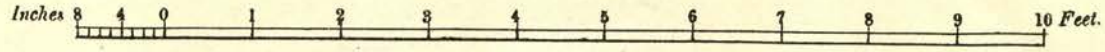
W. H. NICHOLLS.

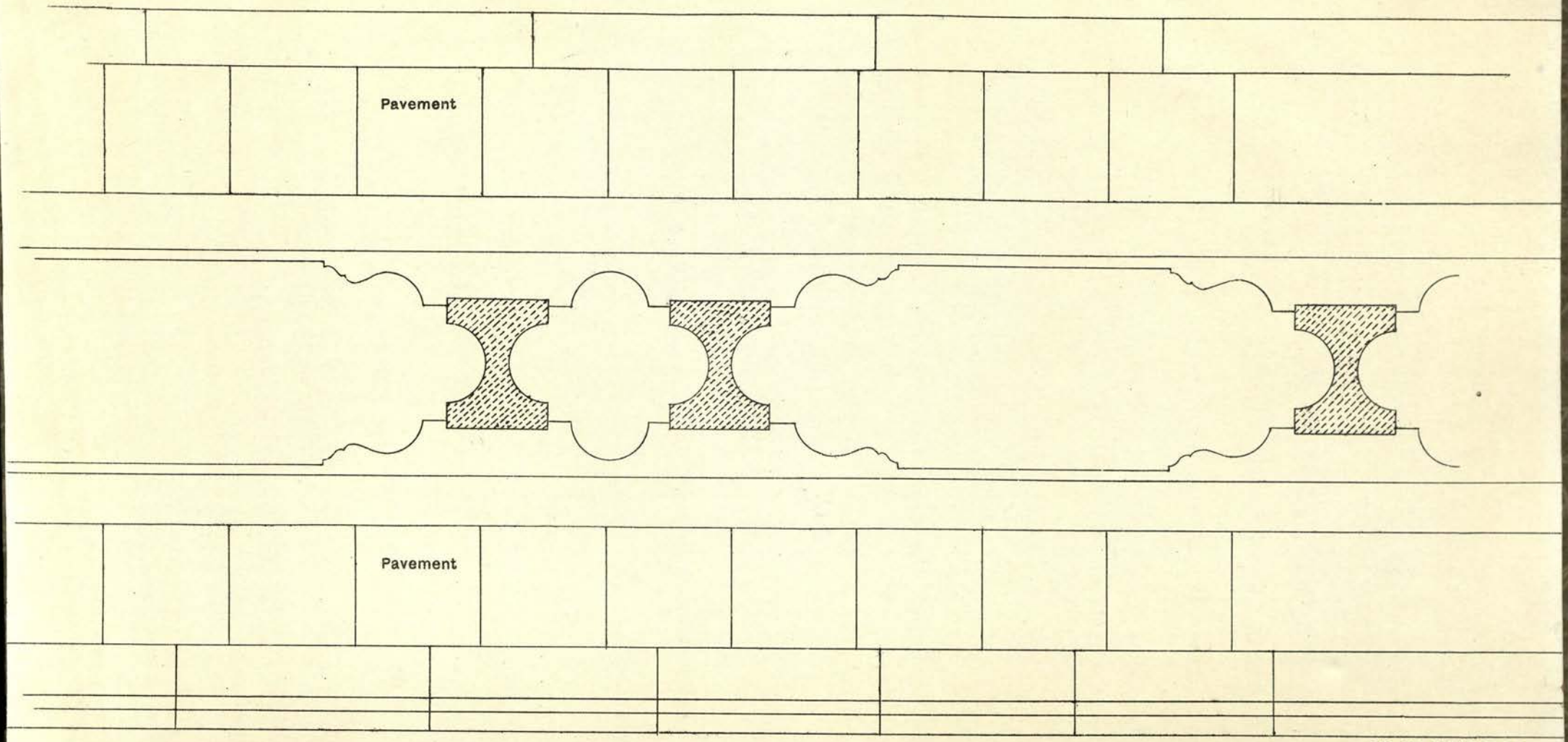
Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Zinco., July, 1907.—No. 3165-1. 290.

DELHI FORT HAYAT BAKHSH GARDEN

PLATE V.





W. H. NICHOLLS.

(a) before the demolition of modern partitions.

(b) after the demolition of the partitions.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PART I.

1. *Office routine.*—On June 26th, 1907, Mr. W. H. Nicholls resigned the post of Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, on his appointment as Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras.

I entered on my duties on December 8th, 1907, receiving on the 10th the keys and documents from the officer in charge of the current duties who was absent on tour on the date of my arrival.

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib acted as officer in charge from June 27th until December 9th inclusive.

2. *Diary.*—

Late Archæological Surveyor's Diary.

April	1st	... Left Sarnath for Jaunpur.
„	2nd	... Left Jaunpur for Lucknow.
„	3rd	... At Lucknow.
„	4th	... Inspected Rae Bareli.
„	5th	... Left Lucknow for Agra.
„	6th to 9th ...	... At Agra.
„	10th	... Left Agra.
„	11th	... Arrived at Karnal and inspected Panipat.
„	12th	... Left Karnal.
„	13th to 17th ...	... At Delhi.
„	18th	... Left Delhi.
„	19th	... Arrived at Lahore.
„	20th and 21st ...	... At Lahore.
„	22nd	... Left Lahore.
„	23rd	... Arrived at Naini Tal.
„	24th to June 23rd	... At Naini Tal.
June	24th	... Left Naini Tal.
„	25th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	26th	... Left for Madras.

Diary of the officer in charge of current duties.

„	27th to August 9th	... At Agra.
August	10th	... To Sikandarah.
„	11th and 12th ...	... At Agra.
„	13th	... Left Agra.
„	14th	... Arrived at Bareilly.
„	15th to 27th ...	... At Bareilly.
„	28th	... Left Bareilly.
„	29th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	30th to September 13th	... At Agra.
September	14th ...	... Left Agra for Fatehpur Sikri.
„	15th	... At Fatehpur Sikri.
„	16th	... Left Fatehpur Sikri for Agra.
„	17th	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„	18th to 20th ...	... At Delhi.
„	21st	... To Badarpur and back to Delhi.
„	22nd and 23rd ...	... At Delhi.
„	24th	... Left Delhi.
„	25th	... Arrived at Lahore.
„	26th to October 14th	... At Lahore.
October	15th	... Left Lahore.
„	16th	... Arrived at Multan.
„	17th and 18th ...	... At Multan.
„	19th	... Left Multan.
„	20th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	21st	... At Agra.
„	22nd	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„	23rd	... To Tughlaqabad and back to Delhi.
„	24th to 26th ...	... At Delhi.
„	27th	... To Qutb and back to Delhi.
„	28th to 1st November	... At Delhi.
November	2nd	... Left Delhi for Agra.
„	3rd to 24th ...	... At Agra.
„	25th	... Left Agra.
„	26th	... Arrived at Lahore.

November 27th to December 8th ... At Lahore.
December 9th ... ... Left Lahore.
„ 10th ... ... Arrived at Agra.

Archæological Surveyor's Diary.

„ 6th ... ... Left Bombay.
„ 7th ... ... Arrived at Agra.
„ 8th to 11th ... ... At Agra.
„ 12th ... ... Inspected Sikandarah.
„ 13th and 14th ... .. At Agra.
„ 15th ... ... Inspected Itimad-ud-daulah.
„ 16th and 17th ... ... At Agra.
„ 18th ... .. Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„ 19th ... ... Left for Lahore.
„ 20th ... ... Arrived at Lahore and inspected Shahdara.
„ 21st ... ... At Lahore.
„ 22nd ... ... Inspected Lahore Fort and left for Agra.
„ 23rd ... ... Arrived at Agra.
„ 24th to 27th ... ... At Agra.
„ 28th ... ... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„ 29th to January 3rd ... At Agra.
January 4th ... ... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„ 5th ... ... At Agra.
„ 6th ... ... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„ 7th ... ... Inspected Mariam's tomb at Sikandarah.
„ 8th ... ... Inspected Sikandarah.
„ 9th to 11th ... ... At Agra.
„ 12th ... ... Inspected Chini-ka-Rauza.
„ 13th ... ... Left Agra for Delhi.
„ 14th to 23rd ... ... At Delhi.
„ 24th ... ... Left Delhi.
„ 25th ... ... Arrived at Agra.
„ 26th ... ... Inspected Sikandarah.
„ 27th to February 2nd ... At Agra.
February 3rd .. ... Inspected Jaswant Singh-ki-Chhatri.
„ 4th ... ... Left Agra.
„ 5th ... ... Arrived at Benares.
„ 6th to 8th ... ... At Benares.
„ 9th ... ... Inspected Jaunpur.
„ 10th ... ... Left Benares for Allahabad.
„ 10th ... ... Left Allahabad.
„ 11th ... ... Arrived at Agra.
„ 12th to 14th ... ... At Agra.
„ 15th ... ... Inspected Itimadpur.
„ 16th ... ... At Agra.
„ 17th ... ... Left for Ajmer.
„ 18th ... ... Arrived at Ajmer and left for Agra.
„ 19th ... ... Arrived at Agra.
„ 20th to 23rd ... ... At Agra.
„ 24th ... ... Inspected Sikandarah.
„ 25th ... ... At Agra.
„ 26th ... ... Inspected Fatehabad.
„ 27th ... ... Left Agra for Delhi.
„ 28th and 29th ... ... At Delhi.
March 1st ... ... Inspected Tughlaqabad.
„ 2nd and 3rd ... ... At Delhi.
„ 4th ... ... Left for Lahore.
„ 5th ... ... Arrived at Lahore.
„ 6th and 7th ... ... At Lahore.
„ 8th ... ... Left for Delhi.
„ 9th ... ... Arrived at Delhi.
„ 10th ... ... Left for Hissar.
„ 11th ... ... Inspected Hissar.
„ 12th and 13th ... ... At Delhi.
„ 14th ... ... Inspected Qutb.
„ 15th ... ... At Delhi.
„ 16th ... ... Inspected Palwal.
„ 17th ... ... Left Delhi for Agra.
„ 18th to 29th ... ... At Agra.
„ 30th ... ... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„ 31st ... ... At Agra.

3. *The year's work.*—The chief cases of conservation regarding which recommendations were made during the year were as follows:—

Agra	Delhi gate, in the Fort. Akbar's palace, in the Fort. Samman Burj, railing, in the Fort. The Taj, Jawab. Ditto, Seats. Jaswant Singh ki Chhatri. Idgah mosque. Sikandarah. East false gate. Fatehpur Sikri, Masjid. Ditto Rang Mahall. Ditto King's Baths. Ditto Buland Durwaza.
Delhi	Hayat Bakhsh and other gardens in the Fort. Diwan-i-amm, Mosaics, in the Fort. Naubat Khana, Museum, „ Rang Mahall, „ Shah Burj, „ Jami Masjid, Lamp posts. Purana Qila, Gateway. Ditto, Masjid. Humayun's Tomb, gates, channels and paving. Nizam-ud-din, Jama, at Khana. Isa Khan, well superstructure. Tomb of Safdar Jang, Masjid. Moth ki Masjid. Tomb of Sahab-ud-din, Bagh Alam. Tomb of Firoz Shah and adjacent buildings. Qutb, Colonnades, Ilahi gate, Tomb of Shah Altamsh. Kirki, Masjid. Tughlaqabad, causeways.
Hissar	Town walls.
Panipat	Kabul Bagh, Masjid.
Thanesar	Tomb of Sheik Chilli.
Lahore	Diwan-i-amm, in the Fort. Shish Mahall, ceiling, in the Fort. Chhoti *Khwabgah*, „ Mosque of Wazir Khan. Badshahi Masjid. Shahdara, Tomb of Jahangir. Ditto, Akbari Serai. Ditto, Tomb of Nur Jehan. Ditto, Tomb of Asaf Khan. Shalimar Bagh.
Benares	Aurangzeb's Mosque.
Jaunpur	Jami Masjid. Lal Darwaza Masjid.
Allahabad	Khusru Bagh.
Ajmer	Badshahi building. Al-ud-din's tomb. Tombs of Abdullah Khan and his wife. The Fort.

Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib, during a tour made while in charge of the current duties of the office, visited the following places:—

Bareilly, Badarpur, Lahore and Multan.

On more than one occasion he was called to Delhi to assist Dr. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and myself in the preparation of the catalogue of the Naubat Khana Museum. Throughout the year he has been engaged in making translations from native authors and in completing an article on Delhi Fort.

4. *Conservation.*—The amounts spent upon conservation during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	1,02,272	0	9
In the Punjab	66,799	1	7
At Ajmer	13,550	6	10

Details will be found in Appendix A.

5. *Protected monuments.*—The Tomb of Mariam Begam at Sikandarah has been purchased by Government for the sum of Rs. 60,000.

Akbar's palace in the Fort, Agra, has been entered under Class I. A. *(a)* in Appendix V of the Public Works Manual of Orders.

6. *Native States.*

7. *Excavations.*—In Delhi Fort certain excavations were carried out between the Rang Mahall and the Diwan-i-amm with a view to locating the foundations of the Mughal palaces. These were discovered, and in addition a small mutilated marble tank immediately before the Rang Mahall and another of sandstone and plaster of large dimensions in the centre of the garden.

In Agra Fort considerable excavation was necessary to lay bare the walls and Foundations of Akbar's Palace.

At Hissar tentative excavations were made with the idea of testing the tradition that there were passages connecting the Masjid and the Gugri Mahall with Firoz Shah's palace.

I explored certain of the passages thus opened up and also those in the Fort wall, but without satisfactory results.

In connection with the new approach to the garden at Sikandarah, excavation has revealed the existence of a platform with a moulded *dasa* along the south wall of the garden, together with many fragments of piers and brackets.

As these proved to be of the same design as those of the pavilion on the other side of the wall within the garden, it was hoped that some connection would be traced between them, but a closer investigation showed that the platforms were on a different level.

The building, of which these are the ruins, is not shown in Daniell's drawing of the gate dated 1796, nor in an illustration in Sleeman's Rambles and Recollections.

8. *Original exploration.*

9. *Publications.*—An article on conservation in this circle for the year 1906-07 was contributed to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India.

Annual Progress Report for the year 1906-07.

10. *Contravention of standing orders.*

11. *Office library.*—List of books purchased during 1907-08 :—

(1) Burn's Glossary of Technical Tables.
(2) Miller's Plastering.
(3) Colling's Medieval Foliage.
(4) Day's Anatomy of Pattern.
(5) Smith's Persian Art.
(6) Murray's Handbook to India.
(7) Lane Poole's Muhammadan Dynasties.
(8) Zafarnamah.
(9) Barni's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi.
(10) Afif's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi.
(11) Iqbarnamah-i-Jahangiri.
(12) Erskine's History of India under Baber and Humayun, 2 volumes.
(13) Al Quran.
(14) Hearn's Seven Cities of Delhi.
(15) Fletcher's History of Architecture.
(16) Manucci's Storia de Mogol, 3 volumes.
(17) Maasir-i-Alamgiri.
(18) Fallon's English-Hindustani Dictionary.
(19) Fallon's Hindustani-English Dictionary.
(20) Farishta.
(21) Hayat-i-Khusro.
(22) Athar-i-Akbari.
(23) Brown's Care of Ancient Monuments.

12. *Compilation of lists.*—*Vide* no. 14.

13. *Annual office expenditure.—*

Salaries.—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay				3,607	3	2 (1)
Establishment—						
One Maulvi	1,652	2	11 (2)			
One Clerk	660	0	0			
One Photographer ...	511	0	0			
One Draughtsman ...	535	10	8			
Two Peons	179	0	0 (3)			
Temporary establishment ...	168	0	4 (4)			
				3,704	13	11
Allowances—						
Travelling allowances				2,789	3	9
Supplies and service—						
Photographic materials	500	0	0			
Purchase and repair of tents ...	13	10	6			
				513	10	6
Contingencies—						
Purchase of books	200	0	0			
Belts, badges and livery to peons ...	20	0	0			
Rents, rates and taxes	352	0	0			
Postage charges	36	5	6			
Telegram charges	40	0	0			
Conveyance of tents, etc.	250	0	0			
Hot and cold weather charges ...	48	0	0			
Miscellaneous	50	0	0			
				1,096	5	6
GRAND TOTAL ...				11,711	4	10

14. *Museums—*

The Taj Museum, Agra.—Two interesting pictures have been received from the Provincial Museum at Lucknow.

The first is divided into three sections and shows the Fort from the river.

On a metal plate attached to the middle frame the date 1680 is given, but this is obviously incorrect.

The other picture is also in three parts but to a smaller scale. It represents the Taj and the Fort with the intervening river bank. It is dated 1818.

Naubat Khana Museum, Delhi Fort.—Considerable advance has been made in the collection of exhibits and in their arrangement.

The various sections are as follows :—Inscriptions, sculptures, furniture, pictures and maps, portraits, photographs, coins and weapons, and in each a very good nucleus has been gathered from various sources but chiefly from the Delhi Municipal Museum.

A detailed catalogue with descriptive notes is in preparation.

Museum at Ajmer.—It is expected that a curator will shortly be appointed by the Government of Rajputana, and that he will commence work on the collection and arrangement of the antiquities.

15. *Programme for* 1908-09.—Early in July a brief tour of inspection will be made to those places where important work is in progress.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Late Archæological Surveyor's pay, March 1st to June 26th	2,220	1	8
Archæological Surveyor's pay, December 8th to February 29th ...	1,387	1	6
(2) Includes charge allowance (Rs. 50 per mensem) from June 27th to December 9th	271	2	11
(3) Includes grain compensation allowance for five months	11	0	0
(4) Ditto ditto	11	0	0

In October a visit will be paid to the eastern districts of the United Provinces.

In November at the request of the Director-General of Archæology I shall accompany him on a tour in Northern Punjab when I expect to have opportunity for compiling the list of monuments in that district.

Later in the year I purpose to tour and, if time permits, to compile the lists for the Mianwalli district of the Punjab.

PART II.
LIST OF PLATES.

I.—AGRA, the Taj. The central tank, showing new seats.

II—(1) AGRA, the Fort. The Samman Burj, showing marble railing.

(2) DELHI, the Fort. The Rang Mahall after removal of partitions, showing old channels and fountain.

III.—LAHORE. Tomb of Jahangir at Shahdara—

(*a*) Before restoration of balustrade and garden.

(*b*) After restoration of balustrade and garden.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Notes on conservation in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer.

AGRA.

The Taj.

Dalans.—The rebuilding of the arcade surrounding the forecourt of the Taj, referred to in the last report, has been continued along the north side of the Fatehabad road opposite the Saheli Burj No. 2.

When the *dalans* along the south wall are rebuilt the restoration of the quadrangle will be completed.

Jawab.—As much damage had been done by the birds in the central chamber, the experiment of stretching lines of wire from side to side of the dome was tried with much success, the birds having completely deserted the building.

Seats.—In accordance with the orders of the late Viceroy, four new marble seats have been placed round the central tank in the garden. They replace the old wood and iron seats of conventional design so inappropriate to the surroundings (*vide* Plate I).

The stability of the dome of the Burj to the south of the Jawab being threatened by the cracking of one of the capitals, it was found necessary to truss up the dome and replace the damaged masonry by new stone.

Minor items of conservation were the repointing of the east and west channels and the resetting of bulging stones in the façade of the Jawab.

The Fort.

Delhi Gate.—The repairs to the east and west façades are now completed and the gateway is in a structurally sound condition.

The bases of the bastions on the west side were in a very unsafe condition, many of the stones being badly cracked and out of plumb. These have been renewed where necessary, together with all the decayed and broken stonework of other parts of the gate. In some cases on removing a surface coating of plaster, marble inlay work was disclosed, and it was in the hope of a similar discovery that the crumbling plaster which covered the spandrels of the main arch was removed. As, however, the backing proved to be only *lakhouri* bricks, it was decided to reface the spandrels with sandstone without moulding or decorative features.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in inserting stones into the soffit of the dome as the roadway below had to be kept open for traffic.

It was found necessary to replace many of the brackets which were in a broken condition, and the groundwork of some of the inlaid panels had to be entirely renewed owing to the shivered state of the sandstone.

Samman Burj.—The existing marble railing on the west side of the platform has been continued round the balcony of the Burj (*vide* Plate II i.) The railing is shown complete in the old picture of the Fort now in the Taj Museum.

In the chamber opposite the lower storey of the Samman Burj a marble water channel has been repaired in agreement with the existing portions.

Akbar's Palace.—The buildings, situated to the south of the Jahangiri Mahall, formerly used by the military as a prison, have lately been handed over to the Public Works Department for conservation.

The removal of modern accretions has *exposed* an interesting range of chambers and courts along the east or river side of the Fort.

Unhappily the façade of the central block is not in a good state of preservation and somewhat extensive structural repairs will have to be carried out for its conservation.

Excavations of an average depth of 3 feet over the whole area between the Jahangiri Mahall and the south wall of the Fort have disclosed a large courtyard surrounded by the ruins of a fine range of buildings.

It may be added that the buildings handed over by the military authorities include the interesting old Baoli constructed by Baber in 1526.

A further account of the palace will be submitted for insertion in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1907-08.

The King's Baths.—The brackets and balustrade on the east front were restored, being in an unsafe condition.

Jahangiri Mahall.—A pierced jali screen, removed to make a convenient exit from the building during repairs in 1905, has been reinserted in its original position in the north screen wall.

SIKANDARAH.

East False Gate.—This gateway was in a very bad state of repair and is being entirely restored with the exception of the battlements, finials, etc., and the plaster work.

In 1905 the late Viceroy ordered that a new roadway to the Dak Bungalow should be constructed, cutting through the south wall of the garden. This has now been completed and a gateway of suitable design provided in the wall at a point due south of the bungalow. Up till the present time carriages have been admitted to the garden through the south gate. This undesirable practice will now be discontinued and the platforms to the north and south of the gate restored to their original state.

It may be interesting to note here that the walls appear to have been originally only half their present height as is indicated by the battlemented parapet now built into the wall.

South Gate.—The spandrels of one of the side alcoves on the north of the gateway was badly decayed and the long curved ribs were too badly cracked to be considered safe. The whole face of the alcove was removed and new work inserted in place of that which was unsound. The old marble inlay was carefully reset in the spandrel and the missing parts supplied.

Kanch Mahall.—One of the brackets supporting the balcony window on the east side of the building had cracked and was causing the whole balcony to settle. It was unfortunately found impossible to replace it without dismantling the superstructure which was most successfully accomplished.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Rang Mahall.—This is the only work of marked importance carried out here during the year under review.

The building was purchased last year at a cost of Rs. 1,150 and is situated to the south-west of the Buland Darwaza. It consists of an open court surrounded by two stories of chambers which for the most part open on to the court through colonnades.

It was hoped that the conservation of the Mahall would be effected without the need for over much new material, the introduction of which so inevitably detracts from the interest of an archæological monument. Unfortunately on dismantling those parts which, owing to their unstable condition, it was proposed to rebuild using the old material, the Public Works Department was of the opinion that much of the stone was not sufficiently sound to be utilised again.

Hakim's house.—The work here has been brought to a finish and consisted this year of repairs to the roof.

Jami Masjid.—The netting, suspended under the dome of the prayer chamber to keep out birds, and which was such an eyesore in addition to the fact that it effectually obscured the beautiful color-decoration of the soffit, has been removed.

In its place piano-wires have been fixed across the springing of the dome about 9″ apart. They are scarcely noticeable and, so far, have served their purpose very well, the birds appearing to have forsaken the building.

Ram Bagh.—The north-east Burj of the garden enclosure was repaired.

Idgah.—Although this mosque is not on the list of Muhammadan buildings in charge of the Public Works Department, it has been repaired at the special request of the Muhammadan community on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,995.

The work consisted mainly of repairs to all three gateways, enclosure walls and the tank and petty repairs to the main building.

JAUNPUR.

The interesting monuments in this city and its neighbourhood are now in a most satisfactory state of conservation. During last year the Atala, Jami, Lal Darwaza and Jhanjri Masjids all received attention, mostly in the form of small repairs.

In addition, at the Lal Darwaza Masjid one bay of the external colonnade was rebuilt to afford access to the roof and in the Atala Masjid the replacing of broken *jalis* was completed.

A masonry drain to receive the rain water from the roof has been provided at the Jami Masjid and the repairs to the bed of the Gumti have been effected.

LUCKNOW.

Apart from the usual Annual Repairs the only works of any importance that have been carried out in this circle are the reroofing and reflooring of the Chattar Manzil Palace, reroofing the north gate of the Bahu Begam's Tomb at Fyzabad, reroofing the old Nawabi Masjid at Akbarpur and repairs to the Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan at Shahabad.

It is interesting to note that the exact position of the breach in the Sikandarbagh at Lucknow has lately been determined and the tablet marking the spot has been moved accordingly.

DELHI.

THE FORT.

Hayat Bakhsh Garden.—Owing to a necessity for a revision of the estimate and to lack of funds but little progress was made with this restoration until late in the financial year. A re-appropriation having been sanctioned, the work proceeded apace and the four main channels with their causeways and ornamental beds and the paving round the tank and Bhadon and Sawan, are now completed.

As many of the old fountain bases as were recovered have been inserted in the floors of the channels. During the excavations, subsidiary channels were discovered, dividing each quarter into four equal squares.

The existence of the barracks to the west and the Moti Masjid Battery to the east, prevents a restoration of the garden to its full extent.

It has been decided to surround the Hayat Bakhsh and the other gardens to the south of it with an unclimbable iron fence, within the lines of which the greater number of the Mughal buildings in the Fort

will be enclosed. It is hoped that in a year or two the hedges which it is proposed to plant inside this fence will effectually conceal this unsightly, but very necessary, structure.

Shah Burj.—The conservation of the pavilion, so severely damaged by the earthquake of 1905, was taken in hand in February 1908. After careful consideration it was agreed to rebuild the central dome, of which there fortunately was photographic record available. To do this with safety the Chief Engineer decided that it was necessary to dismantle the greater part of the pavilion and build it afresh, as the weight of the new dome would be more than the walls, in their shaken and broken condition, could bear.

Every stone was numbered before being moved and it was hoped that the greater number would be able to be replaced, as the cracks were for the most part along the joints. At the end of the financial year, such progress had been made that the reconstruction had been carried as far as the springing of the arches, and it is expected that the work will be completed in May.

Naubat Khana.—The brickwork closing in the archways of the upper storey has been removed. On the ground floor the two rooms have been fitted up as a museum which it is hoped to open in a few months.

Dewan-i-Amm.—Signior Menegatti expects to complete the work of restoring the mosaics in the throne, on which he has been engaged for the last three years, by the 6th of May. All the placques and small inlay are finished and the month of April will be spent in polishing the surface of the new work.

Rang Mahall.—The modern partition walls erected by the British to convert the palace into a mess, have been demolished. A few trial holes revealed the existence, beneath the sandstone floor, of marble channels and a fountain basin. The channels have inlaid paving and moulded and carved sides, while the basin, which is twenty feet square, is remarkably fine. It has three terraced borders, carved and inlaid, with a design of lotus leaves in the centre. This was formerly surmounted by a lotus-bud cup, but this, needless to say, has disappeared (*vide* Plate II 2).

The marble water channel named Nahr-i-Bahisht by Shah Jahan, now runs unbroken from the Hammam to the far side of the Rang Mahall where it ends abruptly.

Further investigation revealed a marble tank with cusped border in front of the Rang Mahall and a double row of eleven candle niches.

Zinat-ul-Masjid.—Certain repairs to brickwork, etc., have been executed.

Jami Masjid.—It still remains to place the marble lamp posts on the corners of the tank and to supply the metal lamps.

Purana Qila.—In the mosque, repairs to the inlaid work of the *mihrab,* the removal of whitewash and the replacing of some salt-eaten stones in the façade have been effected. The Muhammadan community having complained of the lack of water for the purpose of ablution, a well has been sunk in the courtyard of the mosque.

This is the gift of His Majesty the Amir of Kabul.

While sinking the well, a wall built of Delhi stone in lime, about nine feet thick, was met with at a depth of six feet. This extended to a depth of forty-three feet below the level of the court. This discovery, together with the presence of cellars under the mosque, proves the existence here of a building of some magnitude before the foundation of Purana Qila.

Certain petty repairs to the Sher Mandel, consisting mostly of edging plaster and making weather tight, have been effected.

Tomb of Humayun.—The replacing of the plaster edging to the channels by red sandstone is approaching completion, the west, north and south sides being practically finished.

The missing marble inlay round the sarcophagus has been replaced. Minor works of conservation here include repairs to the west gateway and rebuilding the fallen east wall of the compound.

Nizam-ud-din. Jamáat Khana.—Repairs to the plaster work and to damaged stone work have been effected and twelve *chiragh* brackets provided in the prayer chamber.

The marble finials to the *guldastas* of the screens round the tombs of Jahan Ara Begam and Muhammad Shah have been completed.

Tomb of Tagah Khan.—A new copper-gilt finial is ready to be fixed on the dome.

Chausrath Khamba.—A wall, four feet high, has been built to keep out cattle.

Moth-ki-Masjid.—The huts and the *débris* from inside the mosque and courtyard have been removed preparatory to effecting the conservation of this interesting building.

Tomb of Firoz Shah.—Some necessary structural repairs have been completed and the smoke stains which blackened the interior removed.

Qutb.—Only minor works of conservation have been carried out here during the year.

Tughlaqabad.—The causeway leading from the tomb to the fort is being rebuilt in coursed rubble of large size, as the rains of 1906 proved the uselessness of restoring Pathan work in random rubble of small size.

LAHORE.

THE FORT.

Diwan-i-Amm.—The whitewash has been removed from the pillars, new brackets have been inserted under the throne in place of modern brick piers and the modern platform all round the hall has been dismantled.

Further investigation has proved that before the pillared hall was added by Shah Jahan, the arcading in the back wall was continuous, forming an open gallery on either side of the *jasokha.*

The removal of the whitewash from the columns has made it even most evident than before that the bases and columns were not designed to fit each other. The bases are apparently of Akbar's period, and it is obvious that Shah Jahan had intended to cover the pillars with shell plaster as in the Diwan-i-Amms at Agra and Delhi. No trace of the *chunam*, however, remains to show that this intention was ever carried out.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—Certain repairs to the floor of the sleeping chamber have been executed in marble, Badal and Khattoo stone.

The garden has been laid out according to the plan referred to in last year's report. It will be some years before it will look its best, as the present effect is marred by the old trees which it has been thought advisable to leave until the newly planted cypresses and *tun* trees have had time to grow.

Badshahi Mosque.—In consequence of the discovery of some fragments of the original stone covers to the drains in the courtyards, which fully establish the design, red sandstone has been substituted for the iron gratings with which it was proposed to cover these holes.

Shahdara Jahangir's Tomb.—In accordance with the orders of the late Viceroy, the marble *jali* balustrade has been re-erected along the

west faCade of the mausoleum and round the lower stage of the north-west minaret (*vide* Plate III).

Garden of Jahangir's Tomb and Serai.—The scheme of improvements has been steadily carried on throughout the year.

The southern gateway to the Serai, from which practically all the facing stone has been removed and replaced by mud plaster, has been covered with a sheet of Railway creeper which has considerably improved its appearance.

The cubicles in the wall of the Serai are in a very dilapidated condition. Repairs have been carried out in the most urgently needed cases and openings in the wall between the Serai and the garden have been filled up. But much remains to be done by degrees before the walls of the garden and Serai can be considered in a satisfactory state of conservation.

The civil authorities purpose to plant some more trees in the Serai as its appearance is still somewhat bare. They will be arranged symetrically, the greater number of the existing trees being worked into the scheme, and while providing that most desirable element of shade, they will be so placed as not to interfere with the present satisfactory appearance of the spacious stretches of grass.

In the gateway leading to the garden from the Serai small repairs to the sandstone panelling have been necessary.

The improvement in the garden is very marked, the work of converting a tangled waste into a well-kept garden in keeping with the mausoleum being nearly completed in so far as the western half is concerned. It still remains, however, to remove the grass slopes from the sides of the causeways. When these are removed it is suggested that their place be taken by long borders of flowers at least 5 or 6 feet wide.

It would be well if the small flower beds in the grass plots on the causeways could be removed when these borders have become well established.

In themselves they are very effective, but they are not the treatment that a garden of this description calls for.

With regard to the water supply, the well near the service-gate of the garden, in addition to providing water for the grass in the Serai and garden, supplies the three tanks to the west of the tomb. A long narrow reservoir has been constructed on the top of the west wall of the garden where a channel originally ran. Thence the water is conducted along a main with three branches to the tanks.

Shalimar.—Necessary repairs to the sandstone facing of the walls of the first terrace have been effected and the marble cascade cleaned of the cement which filled the carving.

It would be a great advantage if the little building near the Baoli, built by Ranjit Singh, and in which that intrepid explorer, Morecroft, slept on one occasion, could be evacuated by *malis*. The interior is in a filthy condition.

The appearance of the causeways has been much improved by the removal of sundry palms in wooden tubs.

AJMER.

Tahsil.—With the exception of the necessary furniture this building is now ready to receive the antiquities which it is intended to exhibit here.

Badshahi.—The conservation of this building is well advanced—the modern additions have been removed, and more than half of the colonnade, the condition of which was so unsafe, has been dismantled and rebuilt, every sound stone being reinserted in its original position.

R. FROUDE TUCKER,
Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Special repairs to the tombs of *Sayed* Díwán Muhammad Khan, *Sayed* Saif Khan, *Sayed* Chhajju, *Sayed* Umar Núr and octagonal well.	3,500	...	1,247 12 7	Completed.
		Annual repairs to tombs of *Sayed* Husain, *Sayed* Muhammad, *Sayed* Umar Núr and *Sayed* Saif Khan.	100	...	100 0 0	Ditto.
Bareilly ...	Fatehganj, west of Bhitaura village in Tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	Repairs to obelisk of red sandstone.	33	33	31 8 5	Ditto.
Bijnor ...	Jahanabad ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Nawab Shujait Khan.	30	30	30 0 9	Ditto.
Moradabad	Amroha ...	Special repairs to great Baoli	1,275	...	323 3 2	Completed. The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1908 was Rs. 1,148-15-1.
Agra ...	The Taj, Agra	Restoring the *dalans* round the Taj quadrangle.	81,811	16,260	16,339 0 0	In progress. Rupees 36,985 spent up to end of 1906-07.
		Providing four marble seats for the gardens.	1,200	820	821 0 0	Completed.
		Special repairs to the Burj south of Jawab.	420	420	420 0 0	Ditto.
	The Fort ...	Restoring the Inner Delhi gate.	39,054	14,516	13,777 0 0	In progress. Rupees 3,289 spent in 1906-07.
		Levelling ground in front of Akbar's Palace.	2,678	2,678	2,057 0 0	In progress.
		Completing marble railing round the balcony of the Samman Burj.	1,370	1,370	1,427 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring in marble the channel in the floor of the chamber opposite to the Samman Burj.	200	200	198 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring shell plaster and gilt roof of the pavilion to south of Khass Mahall.	11,362	11,141	500 0 0	Shell plaster is completed, but the gilding work has not been started as yet. Rupees 221 spent in 1906-07. Balance has been resumed.
		Restoring the brackets and balustrade on the east front of the King's bath.	1,467	1,467	1,466 0 0	Completed.
		Carried over ...	...	...	38,78 8 11	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—(*continued*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	38,738 8 11	...
Agra ... (*concld.*)	Sikandarah	Special repairs to the servants' houses and cattleyard.	199	199	195 0 0	Completed.
		Constructing a new road to the Dak Bungalow and a gate in the south wall of the garden.	4,279	4,279	4,206 0 0	Ditto.
		Restoring parts of west face of East False Gate.	16,058	8,000	7,987 0 0	In progress.
	Fatehpur-Sikri	Restoring the mother-of-pearl work in the canopy of Salim Chishti's tomb.	12,207	...	205 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring the floor in the Hakim's bath.	3,217	1,617	1,614 0 0	Ditto.
		Conservation of the Rang Mahall.	8,353	8,000	8,055 0 0	In progress.
		Restoring north-east Burj at Ram Bagh.	1,495	1,495	1,495 0 0	Completed.
		Special repairs to the great Idgah.	3,995	3,995	3,989 0 0	Ditto.
		Annual repairs to Archæological buildings at the Taj Mahall.	2,000	2,000	2,288 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archæological buildings in the Fort.	3,063	3,063	2,936 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archæological buildings at Sikandarah.	918	918	1,091 0 0	
	Agra ...	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	5,946	5,946	5,095 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archæological buildings at Ram Bagh.	440	440	1,516 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archæological buildings, Itimad-ud-daulah.	460	460	102 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archæological buildings, Chini-ka-Rauza.	55	55	46 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Archæological buildings, Firoz Khan.	105	105	269 0 0	
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	Lál Bárádarí (Museum) ...	226	226	291 0 8	Annual repairs.
		Kaisar Prasad (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	500	500	515 0 0	Ditto.
		Chhattar Manzil Palace ...	3,000	3,000	3,100 0 0	Ditto.
		Chhattar Manzil Palace ...	30,030	5,200	5,194 9 5	Reroofing in progress.
		Chhattar Manzil Palace ...	2,241	2,240	2,236 0 0	Ditto completed.
		Old Palace at Dilkusha ...	500	500	490 0 0	Annual repairs.
		Sikandar Bagh building ...	300	300	295 0 0	Ditto.
		Alam Bagh house ...	500	500	515 0 0	Ditto.
		Nawabi or Machhi Bhawan Bridge.	1,000	1,000	1,096 13 9	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	...	93,560 0 9	

N. B.—There are several other Muhammadan buildings in Lucknow on which annual repairs have been carried out by the Public Works department, but as they are not shown in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders they are not mentioned in the statement.

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer during the year ending 31st March* 1908—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—(*concluded*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	93,560 0 9	
Hardoi	Shahabad ...	Maqbara of Nawáb Diler Khán.	200	200	207 0 0	Completed.
Bahraich	Bahraich ...	Constructing a marble stone enclosure wall inside Saiyid Masud's shrine.	9,773	125	125 0 0	Ditto.
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	Reroofing the north gate of the outer courtyard of the Bahu Begam's tomb.	2,124	2,097	1,718 0 0	In progress.
	Akbarpur ...	Reroofing the old Nawabi mosque in the compound of Akbarpur Tahsil.	541	96	96 0 0	Completed.
Allahabad	Allahabad ...	Annual repairs to the three tombs in the Khusru Bagh.	130	130	126 0 0	Ditto.
Banda ...	Banda ...	Restoration of Jami Masjid	1,045	...	90 0 0	Completed. Rupees 896-13-11 spent during 1906-07.
Benares	Bakasi a k u nd, Benares City	Repairs to Battis Khamba ...	187	187	182 0 0	Completed.
	Benares City.	Madho Das ka Dharahra. Repairs to lightning-conductor.	50	50	50 0 0	Ditto.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur city	Conservation of ancient monuments.	10,337	3,604	3,453 0 0	Atala Masjid at a cost of Rs. 1,090. Amount spent last year, Rs. 1,465. Jami Masjid at a cost of Rs. 552. Amount spent last year Rs. 1,918. Lal Darwaza Masjid at a cost of Rs. 1,756. Amount spent last year, Rs. 3,102. Jhanjri Masjid at a cost of Rs. 42. Royal Cemetery at a cost of Rs. 13. All the above are completed.
		Constructing a masonry drain at Jami Masjid.	1,088	1,088	1,087 0 0	Completed.
		Repairs to the bed of the Gomti river at the stone bridge at Jaunpur.	2,961	1,574	1,578 0 0	Ditto.
		Total, United Provinces ...	...	...	1,02,272 0 9	
		II.—PUNJAB. ORIGINAL WORKS.				
Delhi	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of mosaics in the Throne Diwan-i-amm.	8,356	8,500	6,606 0 0	Work in progress. It will be completed by the 6th May 1908.
		Constructing a new museum in the Naubat Khana.	303	300	303 0 0	Completed.
		Certain petty works in connection with new museum in the Naubat Khana.	180	180	80 0 0	In progress.
		Filling in joints of stone work in Naubat Khana, east side.	178	178	177 0 0	Completed.
	Humayun's Tomb.	Edging the water channel with sand stone.	14,532	8,500	11,228 0 0	In progress. About 200 feet length of drain and repair to duct remain to be done. Reallotment from Hayat Bakhsh garden, Preparation of ground.
		Carried over ...	...	...	18,394 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1908—(continued).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(*continued*). ORIGINAL WORKS —(*concluded*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	18,394 0 0	
Delhi—(*continued*).	Nizam-ud-din	Four foot high wall behind Chausath Khamba.	172	172	170 0 0	Completed.
	Safdar Jang's Tomb.	Laying 4" earthenware pipes across Bajri path.	181	180	176 0 0	Ditto.
	Taga Khan's Tomb.	Providing a copper finial ...	151	150	43 0 0	In progress, but practically completed. The finial remains only to be put up.
	Jami Masjid ...	Constructing marble lamp posts.	3,295	900	684 0 0	In progress.
	Qutb ...	Constructing stone flagging round the tomb of Shah Altamash.	194	194	197 0 0	Completed.
	Isa Khan's Tomb.	Providing pakka irrigation channel.	634	Awaited	302 0 0	Ditto.
	Delhi ...	Scaffolding for Nili Chhatri Temple.	35	35	35 0 0	Ditto.
		Repair works.				
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of Hayat Bakhsh Garden.	20,580	9,000	9,121 0 0	Revised estimate Rs. 28,732. Total spent up to March 31st, 1908, was Rs. 28 228.
		Restoration of Naubat Khana	2,715	970	1,186 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of Shah Burj ...	...	2,000	1,768 0 0	In progress, rebuilt up to springing of arch level.
		Removal of partition walls in Rang Mahall.	79	79	81 0 0	Completed.
	Humayun's Tomb.	Replacing the damaged marble flowers in the platform round the cenotaph.	294	294	297 0 0	Ditto.
		Rebuilding fallen east compound wall.	395	390	409 0 0	Ditto.
	Nizam-ud-din	Special repairs to Jama'at Khana	418	418	287 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
		Certain restoration works at Nizam-ud-din's Tomb.	757	750	745 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of Tombs of Jahanara, Babar and Muhammad Shah.	542	460	535 0 0	Ditto.
	Safdar Jang's Tomb.	Special repairs to—	402	400	334 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
		Certain repairs to mosque ...	99	99	96 0 0	Completed.
	Qutb ...	Special repairs to Firoz Shah's Tomb at Hauz Khass.	320	320	180 0 0	In progress, approaching completion.
		Special repairs to Rai Pithora's Temple.	96	96	83 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
		Special repairs to Prithi Raja's Temple, Jain colonnades.	168	...	64 0 0	Completed.
	Bagh Alam on Delhi Qutb road.	Special repairs to Shahab-ud-din's Tomb.	55	55	55 0 0	Ditto.
	Purana Qila ..	Special repairs to Purana Qila mosque.	165	165	123 0 0	In progress, but practically completed.
		Special repairs to Sher Mandil	89	89	84 0 0	Completed.
	Isa Khan's Tomb.	Repairing damaged wall of Haliman's garden.	78	78	78 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to— ...	128	128	131 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	...	...	35,658 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1908*—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Repair Works—(concluded).				
		Brought forward ...			35,658 0 0	
	Daryaganj. ...	Special repairs to Zinat-ul-Masjid.	152	152	153 0 0	Completed.
Delhi—*(concluded)*.	Delhi.	Restoration of causeway to the Tomb of Muhammad Tughlaq Shah.	13,722	2,000	3,797 0 0	In progress, approaching completion to the extent of allotment for 1907-08.
		Restoration of Moth-ki-Masjid.	2,000	500	1,527 0 0	An additional Rs. 1,500 was reallotted from "Hayat Bakhsh Gardens, preparation of grounds." The expenditure represents value of ground acquired.
		Annual repairs to historical buildings in the Delhi district.	2,600	2,600	2,728 0 0	Completed.
Lahore	Shahdara ...	Carrying out certain restorations in Akbari Sarai.	10,124	600	472 6 7	Completed.
		Water supply to gardens of Jahangir's Tomb and Akbari Sarai.	4,607	4,600	3,670 1 9	Ditto.
		Watering grass plots in Akbari Sarai and Jahangir's Tomb.	3,321	3,000	3,132 11 8	Ditto.
		Improvements to gardens of Jahangir's Tomb.	16,341	600	705 0 11	Ditto.
		Renewing marble *jali* work and restoration of balustrades of Jahangir's Tomb.	6,887	6,800	6,692 5 4	Ditto.
	The Fort, Lahore.	Carrying out certain improvements to Chhoti Khwabgah.	1,835	1,000	821 4 6	Ditto.
		Certain alterations to gardens in front of Chhoti Khwabgah.	200	200	195 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to historical buildings.	2,000	1,500	1,971 4 1	Ditto.
		Certain improvements to historical buildings (Diwan-i-amm and Jahangir's Tomb).	2,497	2,000	2,345 12 9	Ditto.
	Lahore ...	*Annual repairs.*				
		Annual repairs to Dai Anga's Mosque.	2,940	2,500	99 0 0	Completed.
		Annual repairs to Moti Masjid, Lahore Fort.			84 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Gateway, Gulab Bagh.			95 0 0	
	Shahdara ...	Annual repairs to Jahangir's Tomb.			1,455 0 0	
	Lahore ...	Annual repairs to Shish Mahall, Lahore Fort.			39 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Hazuri Bagh Baradari.			41 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Diwan-i-amm Lahore Fort.			176 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Shalimar Gardens.			288 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Chhoti Khwabgah, Lahore Fort.			218 0 0	
		Annual repairs to Ali Mardan's Tomb.			11 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	66,374 15 7	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1908—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1907-08.	Amount spent during the year 1907-08.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(*concluded.*) *Annual Repairs*—(concld.).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...			66,374 15 7	
Jullundur.	Dakhni ...	Annual repairs to Delhi Gateway.	394	300	299 2 0	Completed.
	Nur Mahale ...	Annual repairs to Lahore Gateway.				
	Nakodar ...	Annual repairs to Abdul Mali's tomb.				
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Churatta ...	Annual repairs to Ghazi Khan's Tomb.	142	90	125 0 0	
		Total, Punjab ...	...	...	66,799 1 7	
		III.—AJMER.				
Ajmer-Merwara.	Ajmer ...	Restoration of Badshahi buildings.	16,086	8,592	8,901 0 7	In progress.
		Converting old Tahsil into museum.	32,180	4,650	4,649 6 3	Ditto.
		Total, Ajmer ...	...	...	13,550 6 10	

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APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending* 31*st March* 1908.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Sizes of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1550	Runkuta, district Agra	Tomb of Sarwar Sultan	8½ × 6½	View showing interior of tomb	North-east.
1551	" " "	" "	10 × 8	General view showing 1st and 2nd storeys	"
1552	" " "	" "	"	General view showing missing part	East.
1553	" " "	" "	"	General view of entrance gateway	"
1554	" " "	" "	8½ × 6½	Detail view of 1st storey from courtyard	North-east.
1555	" " "	" "	"	Detail view of south-east corner showing broken walls	South-east.
1556	Sikandarah, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	10 × 8	General view of east gateway	East.
1557	" "	" "	8½ × 6½	Detail view of east gateway	"
1558	Agra	Ram Bagh	"	View of north-east tower showing missing chhatri	North-east.
1559	Jaunpur	Atala Masjid	12 × 10	View showing new screens after restoration	North-west.
1560	"	" "	8½ × 6½	Detail view showing new screens in north wing	East.
1561	"	Jami Masjid	10 × 8	View of steps between mosque and graveyard	West.
1562	"	" "	"	Prayer chamber, General view of propylon after restoration	South-east.
1563	"	" "	"	General view of east façade of east gate before restoration	East.
1564	"	Lal Darwaza Masjid	8½ × 6½	View showing new lintel adjoining east gateway	South.
1565	"	" " "	"	General view of new jali screens	North.
1566	Rae Bareli	Old Baoli	10 × 8	View showing details	North west.
1567	"	" "	"	General view	West.
1568	"	Old Fort	"	General view of gateway, west façade	South-west.
1569	"	" "	"	General view of gateway, east façade	South-east.
1570	"	" "	8½ × 6½	View showing details of large bricks and carved pillar	"
1571	Agra	Taj	12 × 10	Saheli Burj no. 2. View showing newly built *dalans*	North-west.
1572	"	"	10 × 8	Saheli Burj No. 2. View showing new fountain and channels.	North.
1573	Agra Fort	Delhi Gate	12 × 10	General view of upper part of Hathiya Paul, east façade, from terrace, after restoration.	North-east.
1574	Delhi	Memorial slab to Charles Todd	10 × 8	General view	"
1575	Agra	Tomb of Sailani Shah	"	General view	North-west.
1576	Shahdara, Lahore	Jahangir's Tomb	"	View of the platform above tomb after removal of the skylight	South-west.
1577	Agra Fort	Anguri Bagh	8½ × 6½	Portion of the railing restored	West.
1578	Agra	Statue of Queen Victoria	12 × 10	General view of the statue and tank	North-west.
1579	Phulel Katra, Tajganj, Agra	Zulfi Mosque	"	View of inscription	"
1580	Lahore Fort	Shish Mahall	10 × 8	View after removal of parapet round tank	East.
1581	" " "	" "	12 × 10	View showing repaired ceiling	West.
1582	" " "	Chhoti Khwabgah	10 × 8	General view of garden afer repairs	North.
1583	" " "	Naulakha Burj	"	View of screen in west wall after repair	East.
1584	Shahdara, Lahore	Tomb of Jahangir	"	General view of garden after restoration	North.
1585	" "	" " "	"	View of tank to south of tomb during repair	North-east.
1586	" "	Akbari Sarai	"	General view of garden after repair	North-west.
1587	" "	" "	"	View showing channel and arcades, &c., after repair	East.
1588	" "	Tomb of Jahangir	8½ × 6½	View showing water channel on top of west wall during repair	South.
1589	Mehrpur near Lahore	Tomb of Nasrat Khan	10 × 8	General view	South-east.
1590	Lahore	Tomb of Ali Mardan Khan	"	General view of the gateway	South.
1591	Shahdara, Lahore	Akbari Sarai	6½ × 4½	Gateway leading to Sarai after repairs to plinth	West.
1592	" "	Tomb of Jahangir	10 × 8	General view of garden after alterations	"

1593	Shahdara, Lahore	Tomb of Jahangir	10 × 8	View showing tank after repairs	West.
1594	" "	" "	"	View showing new fountain and south causeway after repairs	South.
1595	" "	" "	6⅛ × 4⅝	View showing north tank after repairs	West.
1596	" "	Akbari Sarai	10 × 8	General view of Sarai after repairs	South-east.
1597	Lahore Fort	Diwan-i-Amm	6½ × 8½	View showing plinth and brick piers to throne	West.
1598	" "	Chhoti Khwabgah	"	Garden after repairs	South-east.
1599	Lahore	Hazuri Bagh Pavilion	"	View showing repaired ceiling of north wing	East.
1600	" "	"	"	View showing repaired ceiling of west wing	North.
1601	Agra Fort	Palace of Akbar	10 × 8	General view showing excavation	North-west.
1602	" "	" "	"	General view showing excavation	South-west.
1603	" "	" "	"	View showing modern additions in course of dismantling	North-west.
1604	Delhi	Tomb of Humayun	8½ × 6½	General view	West.
1605	"	" "	"	View showing west tank after repairs	South.
1606	"	" "	6½ × 4¾	View showing south tank after repairs	North-west.
1607	"	" "	"	View showing south-west tank during repair	West.
1608	"	" "	"	View showing south-west tank after repair	"
1609	"	" "	"	View showing south-west tank after repair	North-west.
1610	Thanesar	Tomb of Sheikh Chilli	"	General view of tomb showing Chatris	South.
1611	"	" "	"	Detail of Chhatri showing tile work	"
1612	"	" "	10 × 8	General view of tomb	South-east.
1613	"	" "	"	Interior view of tomb	South.
1614	"	Mosque south-west of Sheikh Chilli's tomb.	8½ × 6½	General view of exterior	South-west.
1615	"	"	6½ × 4¾	General view of east faCade	East.
1616	"	"	"	Detail of a *mihrab*	"
1617	Panipat	Mosque at Kabul Bagh	"	View of godowns	North.
1618	"	" "	10 × 8	General view of east faCade from courtyard	South east.
1619	"	" "	"	General view of interior of prayer chamber	"
1620	"	" "	6½ × 4¾	*Mihrab* showing inscription	East.
1621	Delhi	Tomb of Isá Khán	8½ × 6½	General view of courtyard showing new dwarf wall	West.
1622	"	Chhatri between the tombs of Isa Khan and Humaún.	6½ × 4¾	General view	South-west.
1623	"	Mosque of Purana Qila	8½ × 6½	General view	South-east.
1624	"	Purana Qila Gateway	6½ × 4¾	General view of west faCade	West.
1625	"	" " "	"	View of east faCade	East.
1626	"	" " "	"	View of east faCade	"
1627	Delhi Fort	Rang Mahall	"	Exterior view showing partitions	North.
1628	" "	" "	"	Interior view showing partitions	South.
1629	" "	" "	"	General view showing modern building	South west.
1630	" "	Hira Mahall	"	General view	"
1631	" "	Hayat Bakhsh garden	10 × 8	View of south channel	South.
1632	Mihrauli, Delhi	Shams-i-Talib Mosque	"	General view	South-west.
1633	" "	" "	8½ × 6½	Detail view of courtyard	South.
1634	" "	" "	6½ × 4¾	Detail view of corner Chhatri	North-west.
1635	" "	" "	"	General view of gateway	South-east.
1636	Qutb, Delhi.	Steps on south of courtyard	"	After repairs	"
1637	" "	" " "	"	Showing broken parts	South.
1638	" "	Alai Darwaza	8½ × 6½	Before restoration	South-west.
1639	" "	" "	"	View of platform after repairs	South.
1640	" "	" "	10 × 8	Interior in course of repairs	South-east.
1641	" "	" "	"	Interior in course of repairs	North-west.
1642	Tughlaqabad, Delhi	Tomb of Tughlaq Shah	"	General view of causeway	West.
1643	" "	" " "	6½ × 4¾	Detail of causeway during restoration	South.
1644	" "	" " "	"	Detail of causeway	"

Number.	Place.	Title.	Sizes of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1645	Delhi	Khirki Mosque	8½ × 6½	General view of roof showing domes	South-east.
1646	"	" "	10 × 68	General view of east façade	"
1647	"	"	8½ × 8½	General view of south façade	South.
1648	"	"	10 × 4	Detail of *mihrab* in prayer chamber	East.
1649	"	"	6½ × ¾	Detail of cracked columns	"
1650	"	"	"	Detail of cracked columns	North-west.
1651	"	"	"	View of courtyard	"
1652	"	"	"	View showing broken north-east dome	South-west.
1653	"	"	"	View showing south-west courtyard	"
1654	"	"	8½ × 6½	General view of west façade	"
1655	"	Mosque of Firoz Shah	10 × 8	General view from courtyard	South east.
1656	"	Jami Masjid	8½ × 6½	General view of courtyard showing new lamp posts	South-west.
1657	" Fort	Hayat Bakhsh Garden	10 × 8	General view of garden from roof of barracks	"
1658	" "	" "	"	General view showing east channel	East.
1659	Agra Fort	Akbar's Palace	6½ × 4¾	View of old baolis before removal of modern superstructure	North-west.
1660	" "	" "	"	Showing ramp to Amar Singh Gateway	North-east.
1661	" "	" "	"	View of north courtyard after demolition of modern buildings	North-west.
1662	" "	" "	6½ × 4¾	Interior view showing modern partition wall in course of dismantling	South-east.
1663	" "	" "	10 × 8	Arcade in Fort wall from roof	South-west.
1664	" "	" "	"	West façade after demolition of Modeon buildings	West.
1665	" "	" "	8½ × 6½	Bay of arcade in Fort wall before restoration	"
1666	" "	" "	"	View of river front from ramparts of Akbar's Palace	South-east.
1667	" "	" "	10 × 8	Inscribed Tablets of water pipes. Roof of Jahangiri Mahall	South.
1668	" "	Inner Amar Singh Gate	8½ × 6½	General view	West
1669	Agra	Jaswnant Singh ki Chhatri	8½ × 6½	General view of Chhatri	South-west.
1670	"	" " " "	"	Detail view of *jali* screen	South east.
1671	"	" " " "	10 × 8	General view of garden	North-west.
1672	"	" " " "	12 × 10	General view of river front	East.
1673	"	" " " "	10 × 8	General view of Chhatri	South-east.
1674	"	" " " "	6½ × 4¾	View of Chhatri and garden from well	"
1675	"	" " " "	"	View of south west Chhatri	"
1676	Delhi Fort	Rang Mahall	12 × 10	View of central tank	"
1677	" "	" "	8½ × 6½	View after removal of partitions from arches	South.
1678	" " "	" "	"	View from exterior showing the channel opened up	North.
1679	Sikandarah, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	"	East causeway before restoration	"
1680	" "	"	"	View of pedestal behind cenotaph of Akbar	East.
1681	Agra	The Taj	10 × 8	Central tank showing new marble seats	South-west.
1682	Delhi Fort	Shah Burj	"	General view of south façade before restoration	South.
1683	Fatehpur-Sikri	Rang Mahall	"	General view of south façade	North.
1684	"	" "	6½ × 4¾	View in south chamber	West.
1685	"	"	"	East façade	Sou h-west.

APPENDIX C.—*List of drawings made in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1908.*

Annual number.	Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1	1280	Delhi Fort	Dewan-i-Amm. Mosaics in Throne	
2	1281	„ „	„ „ „ „ „	
3	1282	„ „	„ „ „ „ „	
4	1283	„ „	„ „ „ „ „	
5	1284	„ „	„ „ „ „ „	
6	1285	„ „	„ „ „ „ „	
7	1286	„ „	„ „ „ „ „	
8	1287	Agra Fort	Samman Burj. Detail of marble railing ...	1 inch = 1 foot.
9	1288	Agra	Taj Museum. Stand for photographs ...	2 inches = 1 foot.
10	1289	Lahore Fort ...	Shish Mahall. Proposed scheme for supporting ceiling.	½ inch = 1 foot.
11	1290	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	Steps to Buland Darwaza. Proposed new approach.	1 inch = 12 feet. 1 inch = 3 feet.
12	1291	Delhi Fort	Hayat Bakhsh Gardens. Sketch design for new iron railing.	1 inch = 2 feet.
13	1292	Delhi	Design for Memorial to Charles Todd ...	1 inch = 1 foot.
14	1293	Lahore	Akbari Sarai, Shahdara. Plan showing proposed arrangement of trees.	Ditto.
15	1294	...	Design for a Hanging Lamp	No scale.
16	1295	Agra Fort	Ramp leading to Amar Singh Gate proposed to be demolished.	⅛th inch = 1 foot.
17	1296	Delhi Fort	Detail of Mutakka post for proposed marble railing.	Full size.
18	1297	Lahore	Plan showing *jail* balustrades round the upper terrace of Hazuri Bagh Pavilion.	½ inch = 1 foot.
19	1298	Shahdara, Lahore ...	Plan showing Mutakka holes on the roof of Jahangir's Tomb.	Ditto.
20	1299	Delhi	Charles Todd Memorial. Full size detail ...	Full size.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1908.*

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. Agra ...	Tomb stone in cemetery, Civil Lines, Agra.	Portuguese, Roman.	Sháhjahán A. H. 1038, A. D. 1642.	Rubbing	Records the death of a Portuguese Christian in 1628, A. D.
2. Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sháhjahán A. H. 1030, A. D. 1640.	Ditto ...	Records the death of another Portuguese Christian in 1640 A.D.
3. Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Persian, Nastáliq.	Jahángír A. H. 1011, A. D. 1611.	Hand copy.	Records the death of an Armenian Bishop in 1611, A. D., and mentions his piety.
4. Do. ...	Marble slab on the façade of inner arch of the Zulfi Mosque in the Phulel Katrá, Tájganj, Agra.	Ditto ...	Sháh Alam A. H. 1196, A. D. 1781.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of a small mosque by Zulfi Sultán Bahádur in A. H. 1196.
5. Do. ...	Marble slab on the northern wall of the arcade of the Zulfi Mosque in Phulel Katrá, Tájganj, Agra.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1288, A. D. 1871.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of an arcade in front of the Zulfi Mosque by Buddhu Khan, Subadar.
6. Do. ...	Marble slab fixed in the west wall of a room attached to the Zulfi Mosque in Phulel Katrá, Tájganj Agra.	Arabic Naskh and Persian Nastáliq.	Aurangzeb A. H. 1073, A. D. 1664.	Rubbing and photo.	This marble slab is in the shape of a hand, and inscribed with a verse from the Qurán-Bismillah, the Kalmah, or sacred words of the Muhammadan confession of faith, and the name of Khwájah Muín-ud-din Chistí of Ajmer, with the era given below as A. H. 1073, A. D. 1664.
7. Fatehpur-Sikri.	Red sandstone on the eastern wall of the central arch of the southern colonnade of the Fatehpur Mosque.	Arabic and Persian Nastáliq.	Akbar A. H. 1010, A. D. 1601.	Rubbing ...	Records the return of Akbar to Fatehpur-Sikri after he conquered the Deccan and Khándís.
8. Ditto ...	Red sandstone on the western wall of the above.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
9. Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Arabic, Tughrá.	Sháhjahán A. H. 1042, A. D. 1632.	Ditto ...	Contains the following names:—Allah, Muhammad, Abu Bakr, Umar, Usmán, Alí, Hasan, Husain. The name of the Tughrá writer or carver is written separately together with the era.
10. Bareilly (Rohilkhand).	Sandstone over the façade of the central arch in a mosque in old Bareilly.	Persian Nastáliq.	Akbar A. H. 987, A. D. 1579.	Hand copy.	Records the construction of the mosque by the order of Akbar in 987 A. H., 1579 A. D.
11. Ditto ...	Sand stone over the façade of the central arch of the same mosque in old Bareilly below the inscription number 10.	Ditto ...	Ahmad Sháh A. H. 1164, A. D. 1750.	Ditto ...	Records the repairing of the mosque by Haq Dád Khán in 1164 A. H., 1750 A. D.
12. Ditto ...	In stucco over the façade of the gate of the cemetery in which the tomb of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán lies.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1250. A. D. 1834 and A. H. 1309, A. D. 1891.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of the gate by Háfiz Muhammad Yar Khán, and its repairing by the Government through Mr. A. Cadell, Commissioner of Bareilly.
13. Ditto ...	In stucco over the façade of the enclosure of the tomb of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1250, A. D. 1834.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of the tomb of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán by his daughter in 1834 A. D.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1908*—(contd.).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name, and date.	Hand copy photo. or rubbing.	Remarks.
14. Bareilly	In stucco on the western arch of the Chhatrí, above the grave of the said Nawab.	Persian, Nastáliq.	Sháh Alam A. H. 1189, A. D. 1775.	Hand copy	Contains a chronogram in the Pushtu language, giving the date of Nawab Háfiz Rahmat Khán's death.
15. Delhi ...	Míhráb of sandstone in the Naubatkháná Museum, Delhi Fort.	Arabic, Naskh.	Altamash ...	Ditto ...	It belongs to the period of the early Patháns. and contains the name of Altamash who reigned from 1210 to 1235 A. D.
16. Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Altamash A. H. 608, A. D. 1211.	Ditto ...	Contains verses from different chapters of the Qurán with the Kalmah or Muhammadan confession of faith and the era.
17. Do. ...	Circular stool of sandstone in the Naubatkháná Museum, Delhi Fort.	Ditto ...	Akbar A. H. 968, A. D. 1560.	Hand-copy and rubbing.	Contains the well-known passages from the Quarán—Bismillah and Ayat-ul-Kursi, with a Persian phrase, together with the era given in figure.
18. Do. ...	Slab of white marble in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Persian, Nastáliq.	Jahángír A. H. 1012, A. D. 1593.	Ditto ...	Gives a considerable account of a person named Mahmúd, the expenditure incurred in connection with the cemetery and other buildings erected by him, and the date, together with the writer's name.
19. Do. ...	Slab of white marble in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Ditto ...	Jahángír, A. H. 1031, A. D. 1621.	Hand-copy	Records the construction of Salimgarh Bridge by Jahangir in 1621 A. D., also the name of the man who superintended its construction and the name of the writer also.
20. Do. ...	Slab of red sandstone in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Ditto ...	Sháhjahán, A. H. 1052 A. D. 1642.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of a place named "Khass Mahall," by the daughter of Zain Khán, one of the Generals of Akbar.
21. Do. ...	A stone of irregular shape inscribed on three sides, in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Arabic, Naskh.	Alamgír (Aurangzeb).	Ditto ...	Records the name of Aurangzeb and his accession, years given respectively as 47, 48 and 49.
22. Do. ...	Marble basin for Qadam Sharif in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Persian Nastáliq.	Akbar Shah II A. H. 1222, A. D. 1807.	Ditto ...	Records the construction of the marble basin in which the footprint of the prophet used to be placed.
23. Do. ...	Illuminated petition (framed) in the Naubatkháná Museum.	Ditto ...	Mirza Jahangir A. H. 1223 A. D. 1808.	Ditto ...	Records a petition presented to Mirza Jahangir, the elder son of Akbar Shah (II). The petitioner applied for a copy of the Sanad, which he had lost, and which recorded that the title of "Faujdár Khán Rafiq Jang," and the rank of four thousand foot and two thousand horses conferred upon Mir Ghulam was also given to his son, the applicant, as inheritance.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending* 31*st March* 1908—(concld.).

Number, serial and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
24. Delhi ...	Illuminated Farman (framed) in the Naubatkhána Museum.	Persian, Nastálíq.	Akbar Shah (II) A. H. 1221 A. D. 1806.	Hand copy	Records the presenting of the title of "Násir-ud-daulah Bahádur Alíjang" on Colonel James Skinner by Akbar Sháh (II).
25. Do. ...	Illuminated Farman (framed) in the Naubatkhána Museum.	Ditto ...	Akbar Shah (II) A. H. 1230 A. D. 1814.	Ditto ...	Records the grant of the permanent lease of the Rabupurah village, to Colonel James Skinner by Akbar Shah (II.)
26. Do. ...	Marble slab on the gateway of the Moth-ki-Masjid near Mubárakpúr, old Delhi.	Arabic, Kúfi	Sultan Sikandar Lodi, A H. 894, A. D. 1488.	Photo. ...	Contains verses from the Qurán.
27. Do. ...	Marble slab on the same gateway	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
28. Ajmer ...	Sandstone lintel to staircase in the back wall of the Arhái Dinká Jhonprá.	Sanskrit	Vigráhá-rájá ...	Rubbing	Records the building of the temple by Vigráhá-rájá (probably the 4th of that name).

MUHAMMAD SHUAIB.

APPENDIX E.

List of public libraries, institutions, &c., which are supplied with reports of the Archæological Survey.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

United Kingdom.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover Square, W. London.

France.

Bibliothéque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

Germany.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen, Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Kgl Preussische Akademie der Wissenchaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse, 120, Berlin.
The Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Konigliche Gesellschaft der Wissenchaften zu Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany.

Austria.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy Buda-Pesth.

Italy.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome.
American School of classical studies at Rome.
The Societa Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.

Other countries in Europe.

Koninklijke Akademié van Wetensehappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library ; Upsala, Sweden.
University Library ; Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athénes, Athens, Greece.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*(concluded)*.

America.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

British Colonies.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

Foreign Colonies.

Directeur de l'Ecole Francaise d' Extreme Orient, Hanoi.
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Institut Francais D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.
North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

II.—INDIA.

(1) Imperial.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
*Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.
Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla.

(2) Provincial.

Madras.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University Library, Madras.
Public Library, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
School of Art, Madras.
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library, Madras.

Bombay.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University Library, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.

Bengal.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

United Provinces.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University Library, Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.

Punjab.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

North-West Frontier Province.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

Burma.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

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*Director-General's Report, Part II.

II.—INDIA—*(concluded)*.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

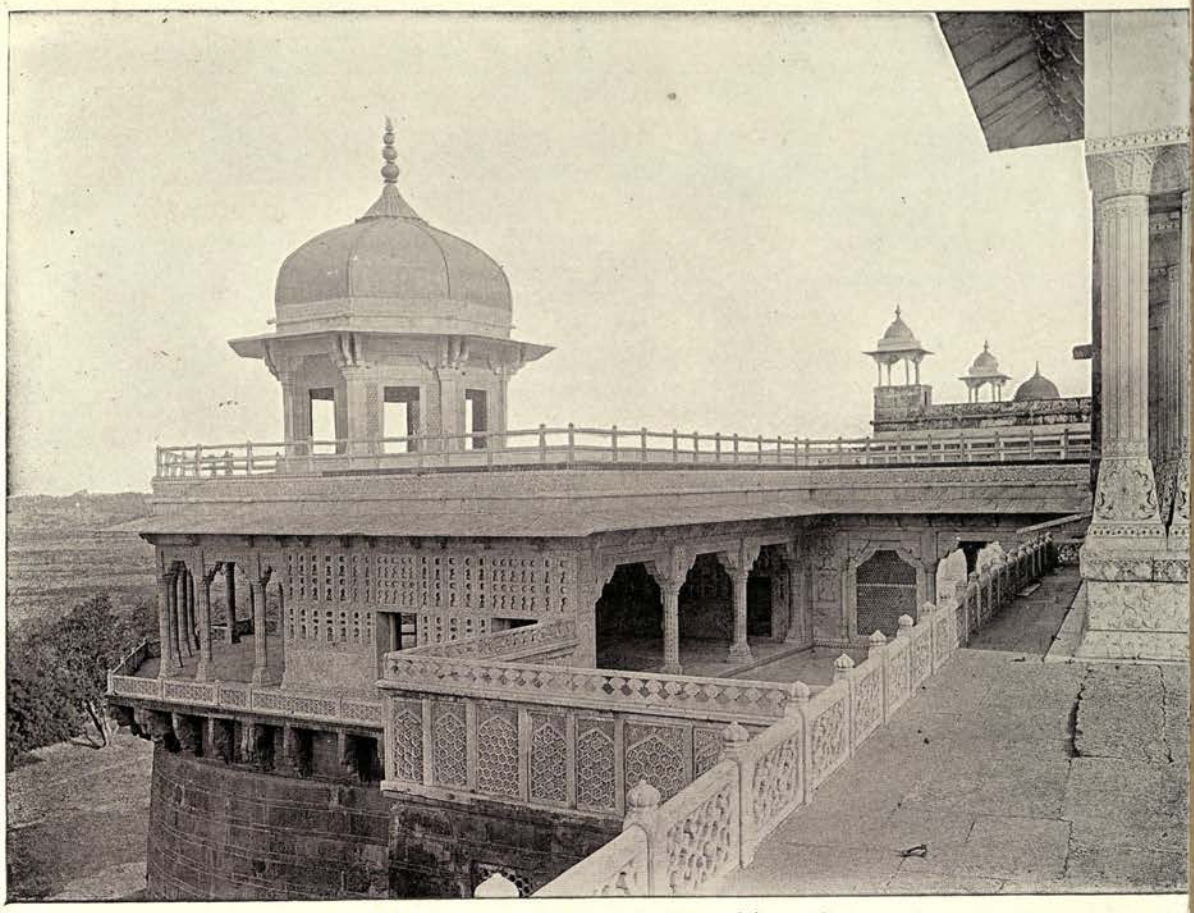
Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.
Public Works Department Secretariat Library, Rajputana.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

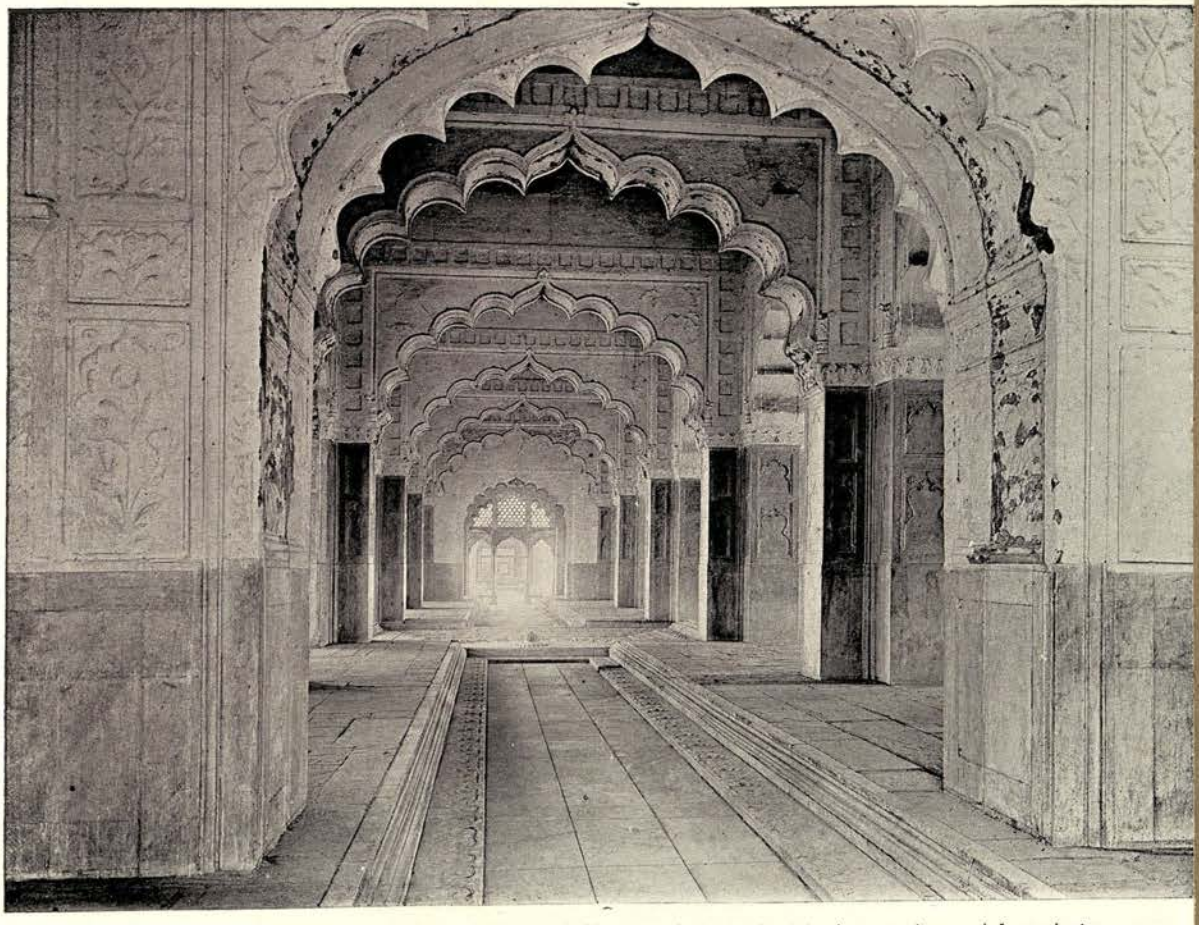
AGRA—THE TAJ.

Plate 1.



The Samman Burj showing marble railing.

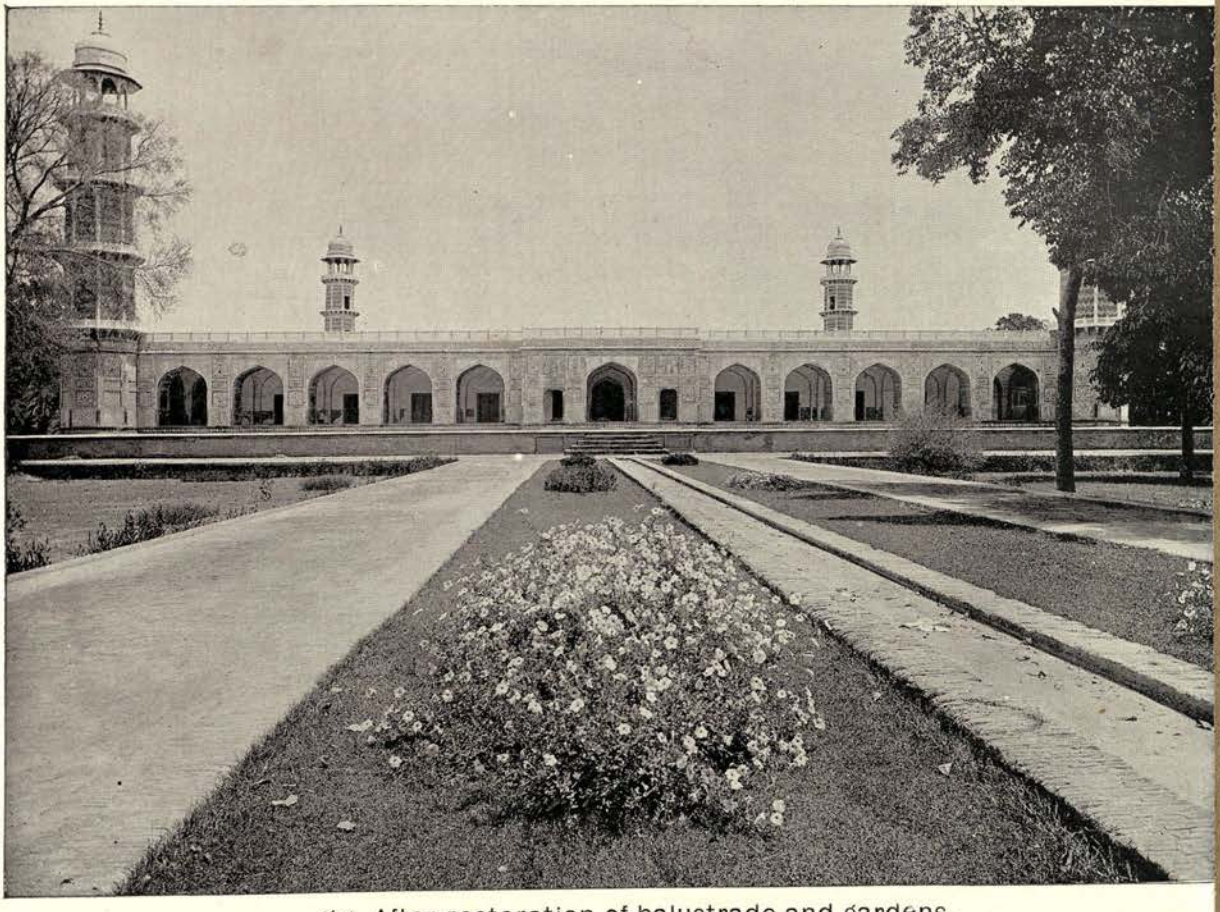
DELHI—THE FORT.



The Rang Mahal after removal of partitions, showing old channels and fountain.

Photo-mechl Dept., Thomason College Roorkee

(a). Before restoration of balustrade and gardens.



(b). After restoration of balustrade and gardens.

Photo-mechl Dept., Thomason College Roorkee.

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PART II.

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PART I.

1. *Office Routine.*—There is no change to record in my office staff and, on the whole, useful work has been done by most of its members.

The orderly sequence of office routine was unfortunately broken by my illness in Simla, during the months of September and October. During this period M. Muhammad Shu'aib, my literary assistant, acted as officer in charge. I resumed control of the office on the 1st of November but did not find myself sufficiently recovered to commence touring till the following month.

Towards the end of the hot weather, the majority of the staff took their full privilege leave.

For the last six weeks of the year under review I have been engaged in preparing a list of Archaeological Monuments in the Punjab.

Maulvi Shu'aib has been occupied in translating the works of native authors and in supplying me with historical notes. He has also revised certain inscriptions of Multan, Kanauj and other places.

In addition to routine work, the photographer has had the onerous task of printing five copies each of every negation taken by this office between the years 1893 and 1905, upwards of 700 in number. This has now been accomplished and the prints forwarded to their respective destinations and the negatives sent for custody to the office of the Director General of Archaeology in India.

For the last six months, the draughtsman has been engaged in preparing plans of the buildings in Agra Fort, a systematic survey of which has not hitherto been undertaken.

Under the operation of Cantonment Law I was called upon early in July to leave my office at a fortnight's notice. I was unable to obtain an office in Civil Lines and so was compelled to occupy another house in Cantonments, an increased rental of Rs. 55 per mensem having been sanctioned by the Government of India, Home Department, Archaeology and Epiygraphy, No. 213, dated 7th August 1908. In November I was again turned out under the same regulations, but I was then fortunate in obtaining a very suitable house in Civil Lines.

2. *Diary.*—

Archaeological Surveyor's Diary.

April	1st to 10th	At Agra.
„	11th	To Sikandarah.
„	12th to 14th	At Agra.
„	15th	To Muttra and Delhi.
„	16th	At Delhi.
„	17th	Left Delhi for Lahore.
„	18th	Arrived at Lahore and inspected Shandara and Fort.
„	19th	Left Lahore for Karor.
„	20th	Arrived at Karor and visited Tomb of Hazrat Lal Isan.
„	21st	Left Karor for Multan.
„	21st	Left Multan.
„	22nd	Arrived at Lahore.
„	23rd	Left Lahore.
„	24th	Arrived at Agra.
„	25th to May 3rd	At Agra.
May	4th	Left Agra for Delhi.
„	5th	At Delhi.
„	6th	Left Delhi.
„	7th	Arrived at Simla.
„	8th to July 1st	At Simla.
July	2nd	Left Simla.
„	3rd	Arrived at Agra.
„	4th to 9th	At Agra.
„	10th	Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„	11th	At Agra.
„	12th	Inspected Sikandarah.

July 13th to 16th ...	... At Agra.
„ 17th	... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„ 18th	... At Agra.
„ 19th	... Inspected Sikandarah.
„ 20th and 21st ...	... At Agra.
„ 22nd	... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„ 23rd to August 6th	... At Agra.
August 7th	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„ 8th	... At Delhi.
„ 9th	... Left Delhi.
„ 10th	... Arrived at Simla.
„ 11th to September 10th	... At Simla.
November 1st to 9th ...	.. At Simla.
„ 10th	... Left Simla.
„ 11th	... Arrived at Delhi.
„ 12th to 18th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 19th	... Left Delhi for Agra.
„ 20th and 21st ...	.. At Agra.
„ 22nd	... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„ 23rd	... Inspected Sikandarah.
„ 24th to December 1st	... At Agra.
December 2nd	... Inspected Fatehpur Sikri.
„ 3rd to 6th ...	... At Agra.
„ 7th	... Inspected Sikandarah and left for Delhi.
„ 8th	... Left Delhi.
„ 9th	... Arrived at Jaipur and inspected Sanganer.
„ 10th and 11th ..	... At Jaipur.
„ 12th	... Visited Ambar and left for Delhi.
„ 13th	... Arrived at Delhi.
„ 14th	... At Delhi.
„ 15th	... Left Delhi for Agra.
„ 16th to 18th ...	... At Agra.
„ 19th	... Left Agra for Lucknow.
„ 20th to 22nd ...	... At Lucknow.
„ 23rd	... Left Lucknow for Benares.
„ 24th	... At Benares.
„ 31st	... Left Mughal Sarai for Allahabad.
January 1st	... Left Allahabad for Agra.
„ 2nd to 4th ...	... At Agra.
„ 5th	... Inspected Sikandarah.
„ 6th to 8th ...	... At Agra.
„ 9th	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„ 10th and 11th ...	... At Delhi.
„ 12th	... Left Delhi for Agra.
„ 13th to 20th ...	... At Agra.
„ 21st	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„ 22nd	... At Delhi.
„ 23rd	... Left Delhi for Agra.
„ 24th	... At Agra.
„ 25th	... To Kagarol.
„ 26th	... Left Agra.
„ 27th	... Arrived at Lahore.
„ 28th to February 1st	... At Lahore.
February 2nd	... Left Lahore for Amritsar.
„ 3rd	... Left Amritsar for Batala.
„ 4th	... To Gurdaspur.
„ 5th	... To Kalanaur.
„ 6th	... Left Gurdaspur for Agra.
„ 7th	... Arrived at Agra.
„ 8th to 21st ...	... At Agra.
„ 22nd	... Left Agra for Panipat.
„ 23rd	... At Panipat.
„ 24th	... Inspected Thanesar.
„ 25th	... Left Panipat for Delhi.
„ 26th	... Left Delhi for Agra.
„ 27th	... Inspected Jajao Sarai.
„ 28th to March 1st	... At Agra.
March 2nd	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„ 3rd	... Inspected Palwal.
„ 4th	... Left Delhi for Gurgaon.
„ 5th	... Left Gurgaon for Riwari.

March	6th	... At Gurgaon.
„	7th	... Left Gurgaon for Sohna.
„	8th	... At Sohna.
„	9th	... To Nuh and Palla.
„	10th	... Nuh to Kotla and Sohna.
„	11th	... At Sohna.
„	12th	... Left Sohna for Gurgaon and Delhi.
„	13th	... Left Delhi for Agra.
„	14th	... At Agra.
„	15th	... Inspected Runkuta.
„	16th to 18th ...	... At Agra.
„	19th	... Left Agra for Hodal.
„	20th	... Left Hodal for Punahana and Illahabas.
„	21st	... Left Punahana for Hodal and Delhi.
„	22nd	... Left Delhi for Qutb.
„	23rd to 31st ...	... At Qutb.

Diary of the officer in charge of the current duties.

September	11th to 20th ...	... At Agra.
„	21st ...	... To Sikandarah.
„	22nd to 27th ...	... At Agra.
„	28th	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„	29th	... Inspected Khirki masjid and returned to Agra.
„	30th to October 5th	... At Agra.
October	6th ...	... To Sikandarah.
„	7th to 22nd	... At Agra.
„	23rd ...	... Left Agra for Delhi.
„	24th ...	... To Qutb.
„	25th ...	... Left Delhi for Agra.
„	26th to 31st	... At Agra.

3. *The year's work.*—The monuments on which I was required to report by the Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab were but few in number.

United Provinces ...	The Observatory, Benares. Kaiser Bagh gates, Lucknow. Mariam's tomb, Sikandarah, Agra. Tomb of Sheikh Amber, Kargarol, Agra.
Punjab ...	Tomb of Shamsher Khan, Batala, Gurdaspur. „ Allah Yah Khan, Illahabas, Gurgaon. „ Roshan Chiragh, Palwal, Gurgaon. Dargah of Shah Mussa, near Palla, Gurgaon. Tomb and mosque of Hazrat Shah Chiragh, Lahore.

Recommendations were also made regarding the following monuments :—

Agra	Akbars' palace, in the Fort. Amar Singh gate, in the Fort. Chittori gates, in the Fort. Moti Masjid, in the Fort. The Taj, Drinking Fountain. „ Channels. Fatehpur Sikri, Rang Mahal. „ „ Jami Masjid. „ „ Zenana garden. Jaswant Singh ki Chattri. Itimadpur, Buryha ka Talao.
Lucknow	Chattar Manzil.
Allahabad	Khusru Bagh.
Delhi	Gardens, in the Fort. Shah Burj Pavilion, in the Fort. Rang Mahal, in the Fort. Naubat-Khana, in the Fort. Baithak, in the Fort. Jami Masjid. Mosque of Ghazi-ud-din. Zinat-ul-Masjid. Moth-ki-Masjid. Khirki Masjid. Humayun's Tomb. Nizam-ud-din.

Panipat	...	... Kabul Bagh Masjid.
Thanesar	...	... Tomb of Sheikh Chilli.
Lahore	...	... Mosque of Wazir Khan. „ Dai Anga. Badshahi Masjid. Sarai and tomb of Jahangir. Shalamar Bagh Chhoti Khwabgah, in the Fort. Moti Masjid „ „ The old approach „ „
Mianwali	...	... Maqbara of Hazrat Lal Isan at Karor.

4. *Conservation*—The amounts spent on conservation of Muhammadan monuments during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	1,05,849	12	6
In the Punjab	55,626	2	9
At Ajmer	6,370	5	6

The accuracy of these totals cannot be vouched for, but they are taken from the statement of expenditure which will be found in Appendix A, the details of which were supplied by the various Superintending Engineers.

5. I have not been informed that any monument in this circle has been declared "Protected." A reclassification of certain monuments in the Agra district has been proposed and the pavilion in the tank at Itimadpur near Agra has been included in the list of Monuments of Archaeological and Historical Interest in Appendix V of the Public Works Manual of Orders under class IIA (a). The walls and gates of the Khusru Bagh at Allahabad have been added to the same list and under the same classification.

At Fatehpur Sikri it is proposed to acquire land to the west of the Buland Darwazah so as to afford direct access to the Rang Mahal, which has recently been conserved. It is also intended to acquire, during the ensuing year, the garden surrounding Jaswant Singh ki Chhatri. A space of approximately 40 feet surrounding the Khirki Masjid near Delhi will be purchased and the ground cleared of the mud huts which now encumber the mosque.

In letter No. 1100—147-2, dated 25th April 1908, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to Chief Secretary to Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, it was stated the Mosque, Gateway and Lat of Firoz Shah at Hissar, Delhi District, would be handed over for conservation as soon as a new godown, for which plans and estimates had already been called for, was completed. The transfer has however not been effected yet.

6. *Native States.*—In December, I visited Jeypur and Amber with the consent of the Darbar and the Government of the United Provinces.

7. *Excavations.*—The clearing of the ground in front of Akbar's Palace in Agra Fort is now completed. Some interesting features came to light, notably the foundations of a screen wall running southward from the south-west burj of the Jahangiri Mahal in continuation of the façade of that building. It repeats the details and arrangements of the adjoining elevation and the two façades, when completed, would have presented a frontage of 430 feet in length with two lofty gateways and three towers.

To the west of this wall, two open courts were discovered, measuring 90′×40′ and surrounded by the foundations of small chambers arranged symmetrically. They are of later date than the other ruins. In the excavations here a large marble bracket was found at a depth of one foot below the ground. It is similar in shape and size to the marble brackets now collected near the Somnath Gates where it also as been placed, but it lacks their inlay.

Several little clay models were found in one of the rooms of the Palace. They are very similar to those found in front of the Jahangiri Mahal in 1905.

At Lal Kot near Mahrauli the Executive Engineer of Delhi has excavated two of the gates.

8. *Original Exploration.*—

9. *Publications.*—

(1) Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, for 1907-8.

(2) Contributions to the Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archaeology.

(a) Appendix A.—"The Elephant Statues at the Delhi Gate of Delhi Fort".

(b) Appendix B.—"The Sultans of Delhi and their existing Monuments with approximate dates."

(3) Contributions to the Annual Report for 1907-8 of the Archaeological Survey of India.

(a) "The Palace of Akbar in Agra Fort."

(b) "Takht-i-Akbari at Kalanur."

(c) "The Rang Mahal in Delhi Fort."

(4) Report on the Tomb of Shamsher Khan at Batala.

(5) Conservation notes on the following localities: Agra (2) Benares District, Delhi and Lahore.

10. *Contravention of Standing Orders.*—In the Punjab, excavations were carried out at the instance of the local Engineer without previous reference to the Archaeological Survey of India, in contravention of Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department Circular No. 21-40-1, dated 27th June 1895 and the same Department Resolution No. 26-28-2, dated 7th July 1903.

11. *Office library.*—The following books have been purchased for the library during the year 1908-09 :—

(1) Manucci's Storia do Mogor, Volume IV.
(2) Steel's India through the Ages.
(3) Keene's Fall of the Mughal Empire.
(4) Saladin's L'Art Musalman.
(5) Constable's Hand Atlas of India.
(6) Ali's Short History of the Saraceps.
(7) Travellian's Cawnpore.
(8) Pierre Loti's India.
(9) Carotti's History of Art.
(10) Irving's Alhambra.
(11) Travels of Marco Paulo.
(12) Beveridge's Gulbadan Begam.
(13) Smith's Persian Art.
(14) The Architectural Review.
(15) The Pioneer.
(16) Beale's Biographical Dictionary.
(17) Maasu-l-Umrah, 3 volumes.
(18) Tabugati-Akbari.
(19) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.
(20) Jahangir Namah.

The following books have also been acquired :—

Imperial Gazetteer of India, volumes 1—24.
District Gazetteer of United Provinces, 21 volumes.
Gazetteer of Punjab, 19 volumes.
Rajputana District Gazetteer.
Indian Sculpture and Painting by Havell.
Notes on Jeypur.
List of Monuments in Punjab.
Revised List of Monuments in Punjab.
Grenada.
Archaeological Survey of India, Annual report for 1905-06.

12. *Compilation of Lists.*—Vide sections I and XV. The districts selected for inspection were those of Gurgaon and Delhi and in both the work is practically completed. The necessity for a revision of the existing lists was abundantly demonstrated by the frequent discovery in them of inaccuracies and omissions. It was obvious that many of the monuments described had not been visited by the compiler and I consequently have made a point of personally visiting each building where possible.

I have photographed such monuments as were of any interest while those of importance, which had hitherto escaped attention, have been taken by my photographer.

The photographs thus obtained will, I hope, prove a valuable record of the Archaeology of the Province.

The tour was unproductive of any noticeable discovery, but many monuments of interest and worthy of conservation have been noted together with some early inscriptions.

13. *Annual office expenditure.*—

Salaries.—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Archaeological Surveyor's pay				5,652	11	0 (1)
Establishment—						
One munshi	1,500	0	0	...		
One clerk	660	0	0	...		
One photographer	550	6	2 (2)	...		
One draughtsman	611	4	7 (3)	...		
Two peons	174	5	0 (4)	...		
Temporary establishment ...	161	0	0 (5)	...		
				3,656	15	9
Allowances.—						
Travelling allowance		...		1,762	9	6
Supplies and services.—						
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Photographs and photo materials ...	499	13	0	...		
Purchase and repair of tents ...	49	3	9	...		
				549	0	9
Contingencies.—						
Purchase of stationery	14	8	0	...		
Purchase of books and newspapers ...	199	11	0	...		
Belts, badges and liveries to peons ...	19	0	0	...		
Rents, rates and taxes	532	8	3	...		
Postage charges	100	5	0	...		
Telegram charges	20	0	0	...		
Conveyance of tents, stores, records, etc.	182	2	6	...		
Hot and cold weather charges ...	49	15	9	...		
Miscellaneous	99	11	0	...		
				1,217	13	6
Total				12,839	2	6

14. *Museums.*—

The Taj Museum, Agra.—At a meeting held at the Commissioner's house in January it was decided that, with the approval of Government, this Museum should be placed in my charge, the expenses of upkeep, etc. still being met from the Collector's budget. The Museum up till now has been under the management of the Taj Garden's Committee.

I have, however, not yet heard if this arrangement has met with the approval of Government.

No additions appear to have been made to the collection this year except one or two pictures which I procured.

Delhi Museum of Archaeology.—This is now established in the ground floor of the Naubat Khana in Delhi Fort. The exhibits have been arranged and a catalogue has been compiled and is on sale at the Museum, which was opened to the public in January 1909.

In letter No. 3072-S, Financial, dated 30th September 1908, the Government of the Punjab sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 500 for

(1) This total includes the following amounts which were drawn during the year 1909-10 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(i) Pay for 1st to 10th September 1908	166	10	8
(ii) Leave allowance from 11th September to 31st October 1908 ...	416	10	8
Total ...	583	5	4

(2) Includes Rs. 10-6-2 being one week's pay for January 1909, as bonus sanctioned by the Government of India, Home department, notification No. 3, dated 1st January 1909.

(3) Includes Rs. 11-4-7 being one week's pay for January 1909, as bonus sanctioned by Government of India, Home department, notification No. 3, dated 1st January 1909.

(4) Includes Rs. 15-6-2 for grain compensation for seven months and Rs. 3-2-6 being one week's pay for January 1909, as bonus sanctioned by Government of India, Home department, notification No. 3, dated 1st January 1909.

(5) Includes Rs. 17 for grain compensation allowance for seven months.

the maintenance of the museum and the increase of the collection. The museum is under the direction of the following committee :—

The Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle.
The Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle (Curator).

I was fortunate in finding in the bazar, at Delhi a collection of Mughal pictures, 23 of which were purchased. They are of considerable interest, for although they are not very old, yet they show the court of the later Mughals as it was before the mutiny. Of the portraits, the most interesting is one of Shah Jahan showing the head in profile.

Among other acquisitions this year may be mentioned a Mughal Fish Standard (*Mahi Maratib*) and a complete set of portraits of Mughal Emperors.

Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.—This museum was formally opened on the 19th October 1908. As a member of the advisory committee, I was invited to attend but was unfortunately prevented from doing so through illness.

15. *Programme for* 1909-10.—In July a tour of inspection will be made to those places where work is actively in progress. September and part of November will be spent in compiling lists in the hills and this work will be continued later in the year. The winter months will, as usual, be spent in touring.

PART II.

Notes on the conservation of Monuments in the United Provinces, the Punjab and at Ajmer.

AGRA.

The Taj.

Dalans.—No further reconstruction of the arçade in the forecourt of the Taj has been carried out this year.

Channels.—Despite repairs, these have been found to leak very badly. It is proposed to relay the channels on a bed of concrete and to utilise the water, which at present percolates through the joints, after it has passed through the fountains, for watering the nurseries attached to the gardens. The great advantage of this scheme is that the fountains will be kept playing the great part of the day instead of for a few hours on Sunday.

Garden.—The garden authorities have removed the flower beds which bordered the channels running east and west and have substituted grass in accordance with the main channel. As was anticipated this has greatly improved this part of the garden. It is much to be hoped that in a year or two the authorities will be able to remove the curved paths and irregular flower beds which so disfigure the northern part of the garden and to substitute straight borders of flowers.

Mausoleum.—On the 16th February 1909, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor installed within the Cenotaph Chamber a handsome lamp of bronze inlaid with gold and silver, the gift of Lord Curzon. It is suspended centrally over the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal and is a worthy and fitting tribute to the wife of Shah Jahan. (Plate I).

Drinking Fountain.—By order of the Lieutenant-Governor a scheme was prepared for supplying a drinking fountain for the use of soldiers and other visitors to the mausoleum. A design was submitted and approved by His Honour. The position chosen for the fountain is within the garden in the west walls at the end of one of the minor causeways; the municipality have not yet put the work in hand.

The Fort.

Akbar's Palace.—The work of clearing the site, to which reference was made in my last report, has been proceeded with and the last of the modern excrescences, the magazine built in 1813, has how been demolished. The removal of this building has considerably delayed the work for it was so solidly constructed that it had literally to be chipped into small pieces. Reference is made in Paragraph VII of Part I to the ruins of the façade in continuation and duplication of that of the Jahangiri Mahal and also to the courts to the west of it. The line of these can be seen in the plan (Plate II), while Plate III shows the site and will give some idea of the difficulty of conserving the remaining chambers of the Zenana. Suggestions for the work and also for laying out the space westward have been submitted to Government and work on the former will commence this year.

An article on the subject of the Palace has been contributed to the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1907-8.

No other works on special estimates have been carried out in the Fort. The usual annual repairs have been effected including the replacing of some decayed plinth stones in the Anguri Bagh.

Sikandarah.

East False Gate.—The work of conserving this gate is now fully completed. It has been described in previous reports. (See Plate IV).

Kanch Mahal.—Certain repairs to the balconies were finished, as described in the report for last year.

Tomb of Maryam-uz-zamani.—This building, which was purchased by Government early last year, has not yet been evacuated. Measures for its conservation have been proposed.

Ram Bagh.

The caretaker's house has been rebuilt.

Fatehpur Sikri.

Rang Mahal.—The conservation of this interesting little building has been completed. It is very much to be regretted that, during the rains, the whole of the west wall collapsed. The ruin was so complete owing to the great weight of the stone roof-beams that the delicately carved inner façade was crushed to pieces. As it was only desired to conserve the building from further ruin—which unhappily overtook it at the moment of its salvation—no attempt has been made to restore this fallen façade.

Annual Repairs—Under this head much useful work, apart from recurring items, has been carried out; noticeably the rebuilding of the entrance to the Stone Cutters' mosque which had partly fallen during the rains. This is an excellent piece of dry rubble work and might well stand as an example of this class of work for Archaeological purposes. The court within the Hatya Paul gate has been cleared of accumulated dèbris and from this point a path has been made to the east gate of the Masjid and another has been cleared from the inner gate to the little garden of the Zenana, passing by the Nagina Masjid. As was surmised, this proved to be an original means of approach from the west side, as there are 3 or 4 steps *in situ*. The Zenana tomb chamber in the north gateway of the Dargah has been refloored and many other small repairs have been carried out.

ALLAHABAD.

Zenana in the Fort.—The modern additions in which this fine example of the architecture of Akbar's time has been enveloped, have now been removed. An estimate for the conservation of the building has been submitted for sanction and it is hoped that funds will be allotted this year.

Khusru Bagh.—The annual repairs to the tombs in this garden have placed them in a sound condition. I am glad to record that, acting on my suggestion, the garden authorities have taken in hand the plot of ground surrounding the tombs, have cleared it of undesirable trees and shrubs and have planted grass and introduced cypresses into the beds.

BENARES.

Aurangzeb's Mosque.—Doors of an approved pattern have been fitted to the staircases and to the entrance gateway. Certain ameliorations have been effected to the grills with which the arches of the mosque are blocked to keep out the birds.

The ablution tank has been excavated and was found to be in a *pakka* condition. It is proposed to restore the fountain which is damaged, to fill the tank with water and to abolish the present iron standpipe.

LUCKNOW.

The usual annual repairs have been effected to the following monuments:—Lal Baradari, Kaisar Pasand Kothi, Niel's gate, Residency Buildings, Chattar Manzil, Dilkusha, Sikandar Bagh, and Nawabi Bridge. In addition a supplementary grant of Rs. 10,032 was spent in special repairs to the Chattar Manzil which is in use as a Club House.

DELHI.

The Fort.

The Hayat Bakhsh and other gardens.—The work of resuscitating the gardens in the Fort is proceeding but slowly. This is the more to be regretted because in the year under review ample funds, both Provincial and Imperial, were allotted. No less a sum than Rs. 20,000 was approved for the various works in connection with the gardens, but this sum was by no means fully utilized and a comparatively large

amount was expended on the collection of *kankar*, etc., which, it seems, will encumber the ground for many months to come. Later in the year, further funds became available and, if they could have been utilised, would doubtless have been assigned to this head.

The paving of the main causeways of the Hayat Bakhsh garden being already in hand at the close of the last financial year, was early completed. Nothing else was done until December. A start was then made on lowering the level of the ground. This was a work of primary urgency, as none of the other works could be satisfactorily carried out till this was completed. No reason suggests itself why this item could not have been put in hand much earlier in the year; the original estimate was countersigned in November 1906, and a revised estimate, on the 19th March 1908.

Considerable delay was also incurred in the preparation of the estimate for the conservation of the minor channels, and the work was not put in hand till January. Since its commencement it has been diligently proceeded with by the contractor, but it is considerably hampered by the fact that the greater part of this site has not yet been cleared—a work which, it seems to me, might have been finished before the channels were taken in hand. The natural result is that this estimate will require a revision to include plastering the outsides of the causeways, which, when they were eventually dug out, were found to be in a *kaccha* state; and also to provide for the increased rate of coolie labour which appears to have gone up in price since the estimate was framed. The consent of the Military, to throw spoil earth from the ramparts, does not appear to have been obtained previous to putting the work in hand, with the result that the lowering of the garden was delayed for some days before the Cantonment Magistrate would allow the work to proceed and a revision of this estimate will probably be necessary in consequence of the need to remove the spoil earth from the walls. The desirability of this removal was pointed out in my notes on the report of the estimate.

At the close of the year at least one-third of the area of the Hayat Bakhsh garden had still to be cleared of its surface earth and half the work on the minor causeways was incomplete.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was earmarked for the erection of the iron fence surrounding the Archaeological area of the Fort. Reference to this was made in my Report for last year. This sum appears to have been further increased to an allotment of Rs. 11,200. The net visible result of this on March 31st was a length of about 40 feet of railing adjacent to the Naubat Khana. The Public Works officer has certainly had difficulties to contend with in this case.

The consignment was delivered incompleted and it was not until the 22nd of February that the alignment was approved by the Military Works Department.

A scheme for the watering of the gardens has been in preparation for a long time but it was not until October 1908 that the Baoli, which had been counted on to provide the full supply of water, was tested and found to be unequal to the strain. Orders for the testing of the two other wells in the Hayat Bakhsh garden were issued by the Chief Engineer on the 29th October but up to the time of writing no information as to the result has been received. A revision of certain details of the scheme was necessitated by the decision of the Military Works Department, that the watering of the gardens must be done by sprayers and not by irrigation.

The Superintendent of Government Gardens, Delhi, reported in April 1909 that he was ready to commence the laying down of grass and the planting of shrubs and trees, which should be done before the rains. As the ground is not yet lowered and as work on the channels will be in progress for some months still, while the railing cannot be fully completed till the end of the year, it is much to be regretted that it seems impossible for this work to be carried out this year.

Happily there are more pleasing details for me to report, which concern the gardens in general. A conference was held at Simla on August the 7th 1908 at which the following were present:—

Sir Harold Stewart, Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

Mr. J. H. Marshall. Director General ot Archaeology in India.

Col. F. G. Bond, R.E., Director General of Military Works.

Col. H. R. Cox. Deputy Quartermaster General.

It was then decided among minor points that the Zafar Mahal Tank and the channels may be filled with water from the 1st December to the 31st March, that certain servants-quarters, &c., within the gardens are to be demolished and that the Shah Burj, the Naubat Khana and the Mumtaz Mahal are to be included within the area enclosed by the iron fence. Such excavation as has been done this year has revealed little which was not anticipated. The wide causeways which bordered the Hayat Bakhsh garden on the north and south-west connected by another of the same width along the east side beneath the terrace. Adjacent to this causeway which like the others has been entirely stript of its paving, are some dwarf walls which appear to be remnants of water tanks of a very late period. Adjacent, and on the platform beneath the Hira Mahal is the ruin of what appears to have been a water chute but it does not centralize or connect with the Hira Mahal, the channel from which can be clearly traced running across the terrace towards the minor channel in the garden beneath.

Shah Burj pavilion—The conservation of this marble hall, so severely damaged by the earthquate in 1905, was commenced in February 1908 and the work was brought to a most successful conclusion in June of the year under review. The broken domes have been reconstructed and finials supplied and the pavilion is now in a sound and stable condition (see plate V.)

Diwan-i-am.—The renewal of the mosaics in the Throne Room was completed early in the year. It is sad to have to record that before the work had been finished a month, one of the small panels and some surrounding inlay was wilfully smashed to pieces.

Marble Balustrade.—This has been erected along the river façade of the palace from the Hammam to the Rang Mahal, replacing the disgraceful iron and wooden railings which were such an eyesore. The advisability of attempting a restoration of the original railings and screens was considered fully but, although a certain amount of data was forthcoming for certain portions, yet this was not sufficient to ensure an accurate reproduction of the original. This of course prohibited any attempt at a reconstruction.

The problem to be dealt with was the selection of a balustrade of sufficient height to make it effectual, in architectural accord with its surroundings and authorised by contemporary examples in the period to which the palace belongs. All these requisites have been successfully secured and the appearance of the great terrace is much improved.

Baitak.—The buttresses of modern construction at the west end of the Emperor's private apartments have been removed and the *chajjas* repaired. On the south side considerable traces of colored decoration have been disclosed, thus demonstrating that the whole of this marble façade, as well as the interior, was at one time elaborately decorated. (For a reproduction of the decoration see A. S. I. Report for 1907-8).

Jami Masjid.—The marble lamp posts have been placed on the corner of the *wazu* platform but the metal lamps are of very unsatisfactory execution and will require considerable alteration.

The triangular plots of ground all round the masjid have been acquired and cleared of incumbrances. The Municipality proposes to lay these out with grass and shrubs and with that idea in view, the north-east parterre has been enclosed by a railing the design of which was kept as unobtrusive as possible.

Mosque of Ghazi-ud-din.—Some small repairs which were urgently required were carried out here.

Purana Qila.—The west gate has undergone considerable repairs of which it stood in need very badly. The northern bastion was very shaky and much of the façade required to be secured. No attempt at restoration has been thought desirable, and even the brick patching of a former conservation, which has weathered to a beautiful color and which much enhances the picturesqueness of the Gateway, has been retained.

The repairs to the Masjid, referred to in my last report, were completed as was also the well in the court. No attempt however appeas to have been made to use the latter as it has always been locked on the occasions of my visits.

Humayun's Tomb.—The edging of the channels with sandstone, which received an Imperial Grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000, is not yet finished although approaching completion.

The garden appears to have been watered principally by the wells on the north and west. The water from the former of these unfortunately was found to be injurious to the grass and cannot be used; the other well was unequal to the task of providing water for the whole garden so for some time past, two wells in the lower garden to the west have been utilised. This will unfortunately necessitate the regrading of the paths in this part of the gardens as it has been necessary to raise the channels so as to get the necessary fall westward.

Syphons have been provided for each plot of the garden so that an even flooding may be secured and now that an adequate water supply is assured it is hoped that in a few years these gardens, which at present look rather barren, will be taken in hand by the Civil Authorities and planted out in a manner worthy of the monument they surround.

The east wall of the enclosure which overhangs the river bed, fell and was rebuilt last year. Again this year the same length of wall with some more, has collapsed and is being rebuilt on a special estimate amounting to Rs. 1,051.

Haliman's Garden.—The same thing has also happened here. Portions of the wall fell and were rebuilt in keeping with the rest of the wall. This year they again collapsed and have been rebuilt, unfortunately in ordinary rubble work and not as before.

Isa Khan's Tomb.—The superstructure of the well in the court before the mosque has been lowered.

Tomb of Tagah Khan.—The finial has now been fixed in position crowning the dome.

Nizamu-d-din.—The Jama'at Khana has received some slight attention and the corner of the Tomb of the Poet Khusru has been very succesfully rebuilt.

Tughlaqabad.—The rebuilding of the causeway between the tomb and the fortress is still in progress, though approaching completion. The work was delayed by a reappropriation of the funds early in the year but they were reallotted. Certain battlements and chajjas of the tomb enclosure have been renewed.

Qutb.—A well in which the lightning conductor of the Minar is earthed, has been cleared out and repaired.

Khirki Masjid.—The very necessary repairs to this interesting mosque are now in hand and consist, for the most part, of raising the floors of the courtyards so as to drain them, and repairing the roof, domes and walls. It is proposed to acquire a space averaging 40 feet in width, all round the mosque and to construct a path to it from the main road.

Moth-ki-Masjid.—The huts and débris have been cleared from the mosque and its courtyard. The ruins of a small *kaccha* tank have been disclosed in front of the prayer chamber.

Hissar.—Extensive repairs had been carried out to the town walls. They are interesting and picturesque structures of burnt brick, with frequent circular bastions. In the vicinity of the Palace the walls are threaded by many passages interspersed with vaulted chambers carried on stone piers.

Three of the openings in the enclosure wall of the Mutiny Memorial have been filled up and the remaining one provided with a turnstyle. The compound was being used as a right-of-way and hence these alterations became necessary.

LAHORE.

The Fort.

Diwan-i-am.—Little has been done to this building during the year but it is probable that its thorough conservation will be carried out during 1909-10.

Excavation in front of the hall has disclosed the fact that the original paving of the raised court in front, was at a depth of some 3′6″ below the present level of the ground.

Chhoti Khwabgah.—In the garden attached to this monument various slight changes have been effected whereby its appearance is much improved.

Shish Mahal.—The roof has been repaired and all the modern beams and planks which blocked the windows have been removed.

Badshahi Masjid.—The appearance of the prayer chamber of this mosque has been considerably enhanced by the addition of a brass hanging lamp. The lamp is about 4′·0″ high with ornamental chains and was made at the Jeypur School of Art to a design prepared in my office. The court has been considerably improved by the removal of the walls which surrounded certain open drains and the substitution of stone gratings.

The Mosque of Wazir Khan.—Adjacent to the south-west minaret of the mosque are the roofs of certain houses from whence trespassers gained admittance to the roof of the masjid : a wall of burnt brick and plaster had been built round the 1st balcony of the minaret to prevent this intrusion. As it was a great disfigurement and was not thoroughly effective it has now been replaced by a row of unobtrusive iron spikes.

Other improvements are these—laying under the paving of the court an unsightly iron pipe which supplied the water to the central tank ; certain repairs effected to the gateway and the open sinks have been covered with stone gratings.

Shahdara.

Jahangir's Tomb.—Owing to leaks in the roof some of the plaster within the mausoleum became detached. This has been repaired. The steps leading to the minarets have been repaired when they were unsafe. In front of the west entrance of the tomb there was a very uneven junction, with the old work, of some repairs to the Badal stene paving which were carried out some 20 years ago. This has now been relaid so as to effect an even junction.

The Garden.—The platform of the central tank has been raised so as to mitre with the Agra stone facing renewed some few years ago. The improvement which is being carried out by the Civil Authorities in the garden, is making good progress, the eastern half of the enclosure having been taken in hand. Experiments with beds of flowers alternating with cypress trees have been tried on either side of the causeway near the tomb, but the results are not yet quite happy. The water supply for irrigation and for filling the fountains in the gardens appears to work satisfactorily and the general appearance of the sorroundings of the tomb is much enhanced by the little water canals and the jets from three of the western tanks. The service entrance to the garden has been remodelled, the former opening being merely a hole cut through the wall. This has now been altered so as to follow the lines of the ornament of the wall and it will be fitted with a gate of suitable design.

The Sarai.—Previous to last year no attention had been paid to the dilapidated state of the walls of the Sarai. These have now been partially repaired with work which is well in keeping with the original. About half the extent of the enclosure walls still requires some slight attention when funds can be allotted.

The four grass plots have been planted with a variety of shade giving trees. These have been arranged on appproximately symmetrical lines and while giving the shade which will be so welcome an addition to the *sarai*, they will not detract from the effect of the broad stretches of grass.

Asaf Khan's Tomb.—The platform has been cleared of vegetation and fenced in with barbed wire which had become necessary owing to the failure of the ordinary wire fence to keep out intruders. The iron water-shoots which projected a long distance from the face of the walls and were very unsightly, have been cut short.

The Tomb of Nur Mahal.—On every occasion that I have visited the tomb of this remarkable lady I have found it dirtied and defiled by a mad *fakir* with his cattle and fires. The efforts of the authorities seem to have failed to exclude him from the precincts as he returns as soon as he is evicted.

It is hoped that the substitution of a stout barbed wire fence for the former one of ordinary wire will be effective in preventing this and other desecration of the tomb of one of the greatest women that India has produced.

Shalamar Gardens.—The channels have been repaired and vegetation eradicated from the brick walk which have been patched in places. It is satisfactory to record that the little Sikh house near the baoli has been wrested from the *malis*. Various other improvements have been effected by the Civil Authorities. The flower beds round the central tank have been decked with flowers and a few beds have been made experimentally at the far end of the garden. These, however, are far too small to be effective. The lines of the old channels and causeways have been preserved by the removal of all the trees planted in the vista and by banking up the earth along the original lines.

AJMER.

Tahsil.—The work of converting this building into a museum was completed early in the year and the exhibits have now been arranged.

Badshahi building.—The work of conservation was suspended pending sanction to a revised estimate which became necessary.

R. FROUDE TUCKER,
Archaeological Surveyor,
Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1909.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1908-09.	Amount spent during the year 1908-09.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Muzafarnagar.	Majhera ...	Repairs to tombs of Saiyed Husain, Saiyed Muhammad Khan, Saiyed Umar Nur Khan and Saiyed S if Khan and octagonal well.	100	100	98 0 0	Completed.
Bareilly...	Fatehganj west of Bitaura village in tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	Annual repairs to a large obelisk of red sand stone.	33	33	31 8 1	Repars completed.
Agra ...	Agra Fort ...	Levelling ground in front of Akbar's palace in the Fort at Agra.	5,921	4,000	3,999 14 0	
	Sikandarah ...	Restoring parts of the west face of the east false gate at Sikandarah.	16,058	7,000	7,000 9 1	
		Conservation of Kanch Mahal at Sikandara.	363	363	363 0 11	
	Ram Bagh ...	Rebuilding the warder's shed in the cattle yard at Ram Bagh.	398	398	414 4 4	
	Sikandarah ...	Acquisition of Mariam's Tomb, adjacent buildings and ground for the Approach Road at Sikandarah.	...	60,000	60,015 9 4	
	Fatehpur-Sikri...	Conservation of Rang Mahal at Fatehpur-Sikri.	8,300	500	499 13 0	
	The Taj ...	Expenses of hanging the lamp at the Taj.	...	...	665 11 0	
	Agra ...	Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings in Agra district	13,550	13,550	14,227 4 4	
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	Lal Baradari (Museum) ...	226	226	329 0 0	Represent "Annual repairs."
		Kaisar Pasand (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	450	450	412 0 0	
		Old palace at Dilkusha ...	500	500	487 0 0	Annual repairs.
		Sikandar Bagh buildings ...	300	300	150 0 0	Represents "Annual repairs."
		Nawabi or Machi Bhawan Bridge.	1,000	...	235 0 0	Annual repairs.
		Chattar Manzil palace ...	4,000	4,000	3,487 0 0	Annual repairs.
			30,030	10,000	10,032 0 0	Re-roofing (in progress).
Hardoi	Madhoganj ...	Memorial, Madhoganj ...	30	30	29 12 10	Ordinary repairs carried out.
	Khasaura ...	Memorial, Khasaura ...	20	20	19 5 4	
	Shahabad ...	Makbara of Nawab Diler Khan	200	200	349 7 6	Required more attention, hence more expenditure incurred on this item out of savings from others of less importance.
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	Re-roofing the north gate of the outer courtyard of Bahu Begam's tomb, Fyzabad	2,121	...	463 8 9	Completed. Expenditure in 1907-8, Rs. 1,752-15-10.
Allahabad	Allahabad ...	Dismantling the modern partitions and restoring roof of the Zananah Palace in the Fort at Allahabad.	22,660	...	1,400 0 0	The modern additions have all been dismantled now, but no restoration work has been put in hand as the estimate has not been received back sanctioned nor have the necessary funds been allotted during the current year. Rupees 94 spent during 1907-08.
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,04,709 12 6	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of anci Muhammadan Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1909*—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1908-09.	Amount spent during the year 1908-09.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES—(*concluded*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	1,04,709 12 6	
Allahabad—(*concld.*).	Allahabad—(*concld.*).	Annual repairs to the three tombs in Khusru Bagh.	130	...	126 0 0	Completed.
Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	Annual repairs to ancient buildings at Jaunpur. Atala Masjid. Jami „ Jhanjri „ Royal Cemetery. Sheikh Burhan Masjid, Zafarabad. Sher Zaman Khan's tomb. Kalich Khan ka Makbara.	482	482	447 0 0	The repairs are completed. They mainly consisted of removal of vegetation and white-washing from buildings, replacing some stones in steps and other minor works of conservation by filling gaping joints and carrying out sunk pointing, repairs to drains, metalling and the like.
Benares ...	Benares city ...	Annual repairs to Aurangzeb's Mosque (Madho Rao ka Dharahra) Benares.	100	100	97 0 0	Some finials have been restored and other minor repairs by way of removing vegetation, clearing site and the like have been carried out.
		Conservation works at Aurangzeb's Mosque (Madho Rao ka Dharahra) Benares.	494	494	470 0 0	Some doors have been fixed and the framing of the wire netting in the front openings remodelled.
		Total United Provinces ...	...	...	1,05,849 12 6	
		II.—PUNJAB.				
		Restoration of Shah Burj in Delhi Fort.	15,448	13,250	12,881 0 0	Completed except finials which are in hand.
		Fencing in the proposed extent of the Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	12,569	11,200	9,341 0 0	In progress. Some adjustments are yet to be made for iron railings received from England which will bring the expenditure nearly equal to the allotment.
		Laying out ground and water supply Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	...	3,750	3,450 0 0	In progress. Estimate is under preparation.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Lowering the level of Hayat Bakhsh garden in Delhi Fort.	1,791	1,200	1 018 0 0	In progress.
		Edging minor channels with Agra stone in Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	7,414	3,775	3,527 0 0	
		Restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	28,732	800	1,162 0 0	Completed.
		Mosaics in throne, Diwan-i-am, Delhi Fort.	8,356	1,700	1,810 0 0	
		Marble railing at Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi Fort.	1,307	1,300	1,252 0 0	
		Repairing Chajjas of Khas Mahal in Delhi Fort.	164	164	150 0 0	
		Constructing a new musuem at Delhi Fort (Naubat Khana).	303	...	14 0 0	
		Excavation in Delhi Fort ...	150	150	158 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	....	34,763 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1909—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1908-09.	Amount spent during the year. 1908-09.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(*continued*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	34,763 0 0	
Delhi (*concluded*).	Delhi (*concluded*).	Filling excavations made for exploring ancient buildings in Delhi Fort.	56	56	50 0 0	Completed.
		Marble lamp posts for the Jami Masjid, Delhi.	3,295	1,000	861 0 0	
		Fencing the parterres round Jami Masjid, Delhi.	1,067	1,000	867 0 0	In progress.
	Near Delhi ...	Edging the water channels with Agra stone, Humayun's Tomb, Delhi.	14,532	2,200	2,078 0 0	
		Rebuilding compound wall at Humayun's Tomb, Delhi, which collapsed during last rains.	1,051	935	677 0 0	
		Special repairs to main gateway in the Old Fort, Delhi.	813	800	850 0 0	Completed and account is being adjusted.
		Special repairs to Mosque in Purana 'Qila, Delhi.	165	...	33 0 0	Completed.
		Construction of a well at Sher Shah's mosque in Purana 'Qila near Delhi.	855	853	830 0 0	
	Nizam-ud-din	Special repairs to Jama'at Khana at Nizamu-d-din.	418	...	36 0 0	
		Providing copper finials for Tagah Khan's Tomb near Delhi.	151	...	201 0 0	
	Near Delhi...	Special repairs to Safdar Jang's Tomb near Delhi.	402	...	64 0 0	
		Laying 4" earthenware pipes across bajri path at Safdar Jung's Tomb near Delhi.	181	...	29 0 0	
		Special repairs to Firoz Shah's Tomb at Hauz Khas.	320	...	90 0 0	
		Dismantling and clearing away huts from the courtyard of the Moth ki Masjid.	2,000	470	346 0 0	
	Near Qutb ...	Special repairs to Khirki Masjid at Delhi.	2,768	1,764	1,504 0 0	In progress.
	Qutb ...	Repairs to lightning conductor (cleaning adjoining well) Qutb Minar, Delhi.	135	135	99 0 0	
	Tughlakabad	Restoration of causeway to the Tomb of Emperor Muhammad Tughlak Shah.	13,722	2,780	2,606 0 0	
	Near Delhi ...	Annual Repairs to Muhammadan Historical buildings.	2,089	2,050	2,235 0 0	Completed.
Karnal	Kaithal ...	Annual Repairs to Sheikh Shahab-ud-din's Tomb.	40	40	27 8 9	Expenditure on annual repairs was stopped, vide Archæological Surveyor's. No. S.—527, dated 5th November 1908, till his inspection which he did at the end of February 1909, after which the amount could not be spent.
	Thanesar ...	Annual repairs to Sheikh Chilli's tomb.	100	100	13 10 0	
	Panipat ...	Annual repairs to Ibrahim Lodi's tomb.	30	30	...	
	Do. ...	Annual Repairs to Kabul Bagh mosque.	150	150	...	Only cleaning up compound and removing vegetable growth from buildings was done. NOTE.—The proposed annual repairs were not of such a kind as could be approved. (Sd.) R. FROUDE TUCKER.
		Caried over ...	...	...	48,260 2 9	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan Monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1909*—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1908-09.	Amount spent during the year 1908-09.	Whether completed in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—(*concluded*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	48,260 2 9	
Jallundar	Jallundar ...	Annual repairs to Archaeological buildings, Jallundar district (Delhi gateway at Dakhni, Lahori gateway at Nur Mahal and Abdul Mali's tomb at Nakader in Jallundur district).	...	...	108 0 0	
Amritsar	Amritsar ...	Annual repairs to Saragarhi Memorial.	...	...	405 0 0	No information is yet to hand regarding this Monument. (Sd.) R. F. T.
Lahore	Shahdara ...	Certain restorations to Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	600	600	600 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration to the central tank, Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara.	436	400	399 0 0	
		Making an arch over the modern opening in the enclosure wall of Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara.	62	60	59 0 0	
		Special repairs to Akbari Sarai at Shahdara.	788	750	750 0 0	
		Removing rubbish from Nur Jahan's tomb at Shahdara.	90	90	91 0 0	
	Lahore ...	Certain works at Wazir Khan's mosque, Lahore.	825	800	795 0 0	
		Dismantling walls and fixing iron bars around the edge of the south-west minaret of Wazir Khan's mosque at Lahore.	75	75	75 0 0	
		Carrying out certain improvements to Badshahi mosque.	655	400	410 0 0	
		Restoration to Badshahi mosque at Lahore.	138	138	138 0 0	
		Restoration to the south-east corner turret of Shalamar Garden.	1,595	1,050	910 0 0	In progress.
		Restoration of Shalamar Garden, Lahore.	165	162	162 0 0	Completed.
	Shah Bilawal ...	Fixing a marble tablet in the Baradari of Maharaja Sher Singh at Bilawal.	31	30	30 0 0	
	Lahore ...	Annual repairs to historical buildings in Lahore district.	2,445	2,440	2,434 0 0	
		Total Punjab ...	...	...	55,626 2 9	
		III.—AJMER.				
Ajmer-Merwara.	Ajmer ...	Converting Tahsil building into Museum.	32,180	300	348 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of Badshahi building.	22,382 Revised estimate.	5,700	6,022 5 6	This work was suspended pending sanction to the revised estimate which has now been received and the remaining work will be completed during 1909-10.
		Total Ajmer ...	...	...	6,370 5 6	

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1909.*

Serial No.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1686	Fatehpur Sikri	Rang Mahal	6½ × 4¼	View of building above entrance	South.
1687	" "	" "	10 × 8	General view of west facade	East.
1688	" "	Buland Darwaza	"	General view showing steps	"
1689	" "	" "	12 × 10	" " walls to be demolished	South-east.
1690	" "	King's Bath	10 × 8	"	North-west.
1691	" "	" "	6½ × 4¼	Detail of interior	South-east.
1692	" "	" "	"	" "	"
1693	" "	" "	"	" "	South.
1694	Agra Fort	Palace of Akbar	10 × 8	General view of central building	North-west.
1695	"	" "	"	" " northern building	South.
1696	Dehli Fort	Rang Mahal	"	View of facade showing niches and tank	North-west.
1697	"	Hayat Bakhsh Garden	8½ × 6½	South channel	South.
1698	"	Shah Burj	10 × 8	General view of south facade	"
1699	"	Khas Mahal	8½ × 6½	View of buttress wall on north	North east.
1700	Shahdara, Lahore	Tomb of Jahangir	10 × 8	General view of tomb showing Jali balustrade restored	West.
1701	" "	" "	8½ × 6½	General view of east gate of Akbari Sarai (before restoration)	North-east.
1702	Agra	Ram Bagh	"	View of north-east Burj (after restoration)	"
1703	Agra Fort	Samman Burj	"	View showing railings	Nort-west.
1704	"	Inner Delhi Gate	12 × 10	General view of east facade	"
1705	"	Palace of Akbar	10 × 8	General view showing excavations on north side	West.
1706	"	Moti Masjid	8½ × 6½	View of north side	East.
1707	"	Inner Amar Singh Gate	10 × 8	General view from south	South.
1708	"	Inner Delhi Gate	8½ × 6½	View of south side of north bastion, Hathiya Paul	"
1709	"	" "	"	View of north side of south bastion, " "	"
1710	"	Anguri Bagh	"	General view	North-west.
1711	Dehli	Drawing	10 × 12	Plan of city of old Delhi	North-east.
1712	Agra Fort	Bengali Bastion	10 × 8	Interior	"
1713	"	Palace of Akbar	"	View after removal of modern additions	North-west.
1714	"	" "	"	View of interior	North-east.
1715	"	" "	"	View showing foundations of west facade	South.
1716	"	" "	8½ × 6½	View showing junction of external wall of Akbar's Palace with Jahangiri Mahal.	South-east.
1717	"	" "	"	View after removal of the ramp to Amar Singh gate	North-east.
1718	"	Inner Amar Singh Gate	"	View of top terrace from inside	North-west.
1719	Sikandarah, Agra	East False Gate	10 × 8	General view of west facade after conservation	West.
1720	"	" "	12 × 10	" " "	South-west.
1721	Dehli Fort	Rang Mahal	"	View of interior showing detail of central tank	South.
1722	"	" "	"	" " "	North.
1723	"	" "	"	" " "	South-west.
1724	"	" "	8½ × 6½	View of interior looking north (after removal of the partitions)	South.
1725	"	" "	"	" " " "	"
1726	Delhi	Tomb of Nizam ud-din	"	View showing new finials	North-west.
1727	"	" Jahanara	10 × 8	" "	North.
1728	"	" Tagah Khan	"	" "	North-west.
1729	Delhi Fort	Mumtaz Mahal	"	General view	"

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending* 31*st March* 1909—(continued).

Serial No.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1730	Delhi Fort	Well	8½ × 6½	Interior	East.
1731	Delhi	Purana Qila	10 × 8	West gate. General view (before conservation)	West.
1732	,,	,, ,,	,,	North gate. General view	South-west.
1733	Agra	The Taj hand lamp	8½ ×6½	View of lamp	,,
1734	Allahabad Fort	Zanana Palace	10 × 8	Copy of Daniell's picture	,,
1735	Sikandarah, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	,,	General view of East causeway (before conservation)	East.
1736	,, ,,	,, Mariam	,,	,, ,, (before conservation)	North-east.
1737	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	South-east.
1738	Kagarol, Agra district	Barah Khamba	8½ × 6½	,, ,,	North-east.
1739	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	South-west.
1740	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	View of inside of dome	,,
1741	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	6½ × 4¾	View of inscriptions on the central grave	East.
1742	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	West.
1743	Agra	Horse of Amar Singh	,,	General view	,,
1744	Agra Fort	Palace of Akbar	10 × 8	View of interior	North-west.
1745	Sikandarah, Agra	Tomb of Akbar	8½ × 6½	View of east causeway (before conservation)	East.
1746	,, ,,	,, Mariam	,,	Detailed view of chhatri on roof	South-west.
1747	,, ,,	,, ,,	8½ × 6½	General view (before conservation)	North-west.
1748	,, ,,	,, ,,	10 × 8	,, ,,	,,
1749	Agra Fort	Anguri Bagh	8½ × 6½	General view	,,
1750	Allahabad Fort	Zanana Palace	10 × 8	General view after demolition of modern additions	South-east.
1751	,, ,,	,, ,,	8½ × 6½	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
1752	,, ,,	Asoka column	,,	View of Asoka column	,,
1753	Allahabad	Khusru Bagh	10 × 8	General view of Tomb of Begam Nur-un-nisa	North-west.
1754	,,	,,	8½ × 6½	View of tomb of Begam Nur-un-nisa	South-west.
1755	,,	,,	6½ × 4¾	General view of tomb of Shah Begam	North-east.
1756	,,	,,	,,	View of Tomb of Khusru	South-east.
1757	,,	,,	,,	View of Tomb of of Bibi Tambolan	South.
1758	,,	,,	8½ × 6½	View of Dalans to west of south gate	South-east.
1759	,,	,,	10 × 8	,, east ,,	South-west.
1760	,,	,,	8½ × 6½	View of wall to west of tombs showing well	East.
1761	,,	,,	10 × 8	View of south gate	South.
1761(*a*)	,,	,,	,,	,, North facade	North.
1762	,,	,,	6½ × 4¾	View of north gate	North-east.
1763	,,	Sarai south of Khusru Bagh	,,	Inscription on west gate	West.
1764	Lucknow	Kaisar Bagh	,,	Details of bronze pannels of east gate	North.
1765	,,	,,	10 × 8	East gate. General view	North-east.
1766	,,	,,	8½ × 6½	,, View showing iron gates	North-west.
1767	,,	,,	,,	West gate. General view	West.
1768	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	North-east.
1769	Lahore	Shalamar Bagh	,,	General view of channel in lower garden	East.
1770	,,	,,	,,	View of channel in upper garden	,,
1771	,,	,,	,,	View of north gate showing encaustic tile-work	North-east.
1772	,,	,,	,,	,, south ,, ,, ,, ,,	South-east
1773	,,	,,	6½ × 4¾	View of Tomb below main tank	North-west.

1774	Delhi	Hauz Khas near Qutb	12 × 10	General view			
1775	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,			,,
1776	,,	Hauz Khas near Qutb. Tomb of Firoz Shah.	8½ × 6½	,,			South-east.
1777	,,	Hauz Khas near Qutb. Tomb of Firoz Shah.	,,	,, showing huts			,,
1778	,,	Tomb of Shahab-ud-din at Bagh Alam near Qutb.	6½ × 4¾	General view			South-west.
1779	,,	Tomb of Sahab-ud-din at Bagh Alam near Qutb.	,,	View of inscription			West.
1780	,,	Tomb of Sultan Ghazi near Qutb	8½ × 6½	General view of interior			South-east.
1781	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	View of Qibla			,,
1782	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	General view of entrence gateway			East.
1783	,,	Mosque at Begampura near Qutb	,,	View of west entrance			South-east.
1784	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	General view			South-west.
1785	,,	Ruins at Biji Mandal near Qutb	,,	,,			South.
1786	,,	Mosque at Kaun Sarai near Qutb	,,	,,			South-west.
1787	,,	Mosque at Khirki near Qutb	,,	Exterior of south side			South.
1788	,,	Tomb of Alau-d-din at Sheikh Sarai near Qutb.	,,	General view			,,
1789	,,	Tomb of Alau-d-din at Sheikh Sarai near Qutb.	,,	View of inscription over south doorway			,,
1790	,,	Tomb north of Munirka village	,,	General view of ruins			East.
1791	,,	Gumbaz north of Munirka village.	,,	View of interior			,,
1792	,,	Ruins north of Munirka village	6½ × 4¾	General view			South.
1793	,,	Lal Gumbaz east of village Begampura near Qutb.	,,	,,			South-east.
1794	,,	Chhatri east of village Begampura near Qutb.	,,	,,			East.
1795	,,	Nili Masjid at Kharera near Qutb.	8½ × 6½	,,			,,
1796	,,	Idgah at Kharera near Qutb	,,	,,			South-east.
1797	,,	Mosque and Tomb near Idgah at Kharera, Qutb.	,,	,,			,,
1798	,,	Tomb near Idgah at Kharera, Qutb.	10 × 8	Interior of dome			South.
1799	,,	Mosque of Jamali Kamali at Mahrauli.	8½ × 6½	General view			North-west.
1800	,,	Mosque of Jamali Kamali at Mahrauli.	,,	,,			North-east.
1801	,,	Mosque of Jamali Kamali at Mahrauli.	,,	View of interior			South-east.
1802	,,	Rajon ki Bain at Mahrauli	,,	General view			North.
1803	,,	,, ,, ,,	10 × 8	General view of Chhatri			South-east.
1804	,,	Tomb of Qutb Sahib at Mahrauli	,,	View of enamel tile work on wall to west of tomb			,,
1805	,,	Moti Masjid at Mahrauli near Qutb	10 × 8	General view			,,
1806	,,	Jahaz Mahal at Mahrauli near Qutb.	6½ × 4¾	View of Chhatri in the centre of west side			South.
1807	,,	Mosque to south of Mahrauli near Qutb.	,,	View of back			South-west.

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1909*—(concluded).

Serial No.	Place	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1808	Delhi	Ruins in Mahrauli near Qutb	6½ × 4¾	General view	North.
1809	"	Tomb of Adam Khan at Mahrauli near Qutb.	12 × 10	"	South.
1810	"	Qutb Minar	6½ × 4¾	View of inscriptions below the first balcony	North-east.
1811	"	"	"	" " " "	South.
1812	"	"	"	" " " "	South-west.
1813	"	"	"	" " " "	West.
1814	"	Tomb of Imam Zamin at Qutb	8½ × 6½	General view	South-east.
1815	"	Tomb of Altamsh at Qutb	"	View of interior	" "
1816	"	" "	"	View showing road	South.
1817	"	Masjid at Qutb	"	View of northern arch	North-east.
1818	"	"	10 × 8	General view	South-east.
1819	"	South gate at Qutb	"	" "	South.
1820	"	Tomb of Altamsh at Qutb	12 × 10	View of interior	South-west.
1821	"	Tomb of Muhammad Shah at Khairpur.	10 × 8	General view	" "
1822	"	Tomb of Sikandar Lodi at Khairpur.	"	" "	" "
1823	"	Tomb with tiles at Khairpur	"	" "	North-west.
1824	"	Mosque and gateway at Khairpur	"	" "	South-west.
1825	"	Mosque at Khairpur	6¼ × 4¾	View of north side	North.
1826	"	Tomb of Sikandar Lodi at Khairpur	"	General view	South-west.
1827	"	Pali ka Gumbad and Daeli ka Gumbad near Qutb.	12 × 10	" "	" "
1828	"	Idgah at Kharera near Qutb	10 × 8	View of inscription	East.
1829	"	Nili Masjid	12 × 10	" " "	"
1830	"	Tomb of Sultan Ghazi	8½ × 6½	General view	South-east.
1831	Agra Fort	Akbar's Palace	12 × 10	General view of site	West.
1832	Fatehabad, Agra	Mahal	5 × 4	Interior	South.
1833	"	"	"	Exterior	South-west.
1834	Delhi Fort	Rang Mahal	"	Detail view of central tank	" "
1835	" "	" "	"	View of interior	South.
1836	Delhi	Moth ki Masjid	"	General view during demolition of huts	East.
1837	"	" " "	"	View of inscription	South.
1838	"	" " "	"	" " "	North.
1839	Thanesar	Chini Wali Masjid	"	Inscription in well to south of mosque	"
1840	"	Dargah of Sheikh Chilli	"	General view	"
1841	"	" " " "	"	" "	South-east.
1842	"	House in main bazar	"	View of decorated plaster work	East.
1843	Panipat	Pathariya Masjid	"	Exterior	North-west.
1844	"	Old Fort	"	General view	North-east.
1845	"	Kabul Bagh mosque	"	" "	West.
1846	Batala	Tomb of Shamsher Khan	"	" " showing gateway	South-west.
1847	"	" " " "	"	Inscription over door	South.

1848	Kalanaur	Tomb of Jamal Beg	5 × 4	General view			South-west.
1849	"	Akbar's Throne	"	" "			South-east,
1850	"	" "	"	" "			" "
1851	"	" "	"	" "			" "
1852	"	" "	"	" "			" "
1853	Illahabas	Tomb of Allah Yar Khan	"	" "			South-west.
1854	Palwal	Jami Masjid	"	Prayer Chamber from courtyard			South-east.
1855	Palla	Dargah of Shah Musa	"	General view showing fortress			East.
1856	"	" " " "	"	" " of enclosure			South-west.
1857	"	" " " "	"	Gateway			East.
1858	Gurgaon	Mosque of Alawardi Khan	"	General view of west wall			South-west.
1859	"	" " " "	"	" " " prayer chamber			South-east.
1860	Gurgaon district	Kotila Masjid	"	General view			" "
1861	" "	" "	"	" "			North-east.
1862	" "	" "	"	View showing prayer chamber and tomb			South-east.
1863	" "	" "	"	General view of west wall			South-west.
1864	Hauz Khas, Delhi	Firoz Shah's Madrasa	"	General view			North-west.
1865	Delhi Fort	Hayat Bakhsh Garden	"	View of excavated slope below Hira Mahal			North-west.
1866	Lal Kot near Qutb at Delhi	Ranjit Gate	"	Ranjit gate after excavation			East.
1867	Qutb near Delhi	Tomb of Balban	"	General view			North.
1868	" " "	Alai Darwaza	"	" "			West.
1869	" " "	Quth Masjid	"	East gate			East.
1870	" " "	Lal Kot	"	Excavated gate on west side			"
1871	" " "	" "	"	Ranjit gate after excavation			West.
1872	" " "	Qutb Minar	"	Inscription of third storey			North.
1873	" " "	Mosque of Jamali Kamali	"	Central bay of east facade			East.
1874	South of Mahrauli near Delhi	Jamat Khana of Idgah	"	General view			"
1875	Kulu Sarai near Qutb, Delhi	Idgah	"	" "			South-east.
1876	Mahrauli, Delhi	Mosque of Jamali Kamali	"	" "			North-west.
1877	" " "	" " " "	"	General view from courtyard			South-east.
1878	West of Mahrauli Bazar, Delhi	Idgah	"	West wall			"
1879	" " " "	"	"	Duplicate			"
1880	" " "	"	"	View of Mihrab			East.
1881	North of Moth ki Masjid, Delhi	Lal Masjid	"	General view			South-east.
1882	Muradabad, west of Munirka, Delhi	Tomb of Muradabad	"	" "			North-east.
1883	Di to	" " "	"	" "			South-east.
1884	Kharera near Qutb, Delhi	Mosque	"	" " of prayer chamber			South-east.
1885	" " "	Bara Khamba	"	" "			South-west.
1886	West of Chiragh, Delhi	Tomb	"	" "			South.
1887	Chiragh, Delhi	Tomb of Roshan Chiragh	"	" "			South.
1888	Kalu Sarai near Qutb Delhi	Mosque	"	West wall			South-west.
1889	Near Munirka, Delhi	Tomb	"	General view			South-east.
1890	North of Munirka, Delhi	"	"	" "			East.
1891	Muhammadpur N.-W. of Mahrauli	"	"	" "			South-west.
1992	East of Kharaira, Delhi	"	"	" "			North-west.
1893	Mahrauli near Qutb, Delhi	Tomb of Chaumahi Khan	"	" "			East.
1894	Qutb, Delhi	Metcalf House	"	" " of surroundings			South-east.
1895	Kiwari	Lal Masjid	"	View of prayer chamber			South-east.
1896	"	Chhatris of Bhagwala Talab	"	General view			" "
1897	"	Bhagwala Talab	"	General view showing chhattris			South-west.
1898	"	Dargah of Saiyid Ibrahim	"	View showing mosque and tomb			North-east.
1899	"	Mosque of Saiyid Ibrahim	"	View of Mihrab			East.

APPENDIX C.—*List of drawings made in the office of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern circle, during the year ending 31st March 1909.*

Serial no.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1300	Delhi Fort... ..	Design for photograph stand. Detail for Naubat Khana Museum.	2″ =1′
1301	„ „	Design for picture stand for Naubat Khana Museum ...	1″ = 1′.
1302	Agra „	Plan showing proposed lay out of ground in front of Akbar's Palace.	1″ = 13′.
1303	Delhi „	Delhi gardens	1″ = 100′.
1304	„ „	Sketch for case for maps, Naubat Khana Museum ...	1″ = 1′.
1305	„ „	Baithak. Painted decoration of the south-west corner ...	¼ full size.
1306	Multan	Sketch for gateway for cemeteries	No scale,
1307	Sikandarah, Agra ...	Diagram of Akbar's tomb showing the 99 names of Allah.	1″ = 1′
1307A	Agra	Design for drinking fountain for Taj garden ...	1″ = 1′.
1308	Lahore	Design for a hanging lamp for Badshahi Masjid ...	No scale.
1309	Delhi	„ for a railings, Jami Masjid	1″ = 1′.
1310	Benares	Suggested designs for small doors to staircases, Aurangzeb's Masjid.	2″ = 1′.
1311	Delhi	Sketch design for electric pendent lamp ...	Half full size.
1312	„ Fort	Finial for Shah Burj pavilion	Half full size.
1313	„ „	„ „ Revised design	„
1314	Delhi	Sketch design for railing, Jami Masjid	1″ =1′.
1315	Benares	Aurangzeb's mosque. Details of edging to tank and fountain head.	Approximately full size.
1316	Delhi	Jami Masjid. Head of Mutakka posts of railing ...	Full size.
1317	Sikandarah, Agra ...	Plan of the tomb of Mariam	1″ = 60′.
1318	Agra Fort	Baoli in Akbar's Palace. Plan of ground and first floors...	1′ = 100′.
1319	„ „	„ „ second and third floors ...	1″ = 100′.
1320	„ „	„ „ fourth, fifth, and sixth floors,	1′ = 100′.
1321	„ „	„ Section A—B ...	1′ = 50′.
1322	„ „	„ Section C—D ...	1′ = 50′.
1323	„ „	Diwán-i-am. Survey plan	1′ = 150′.
1324	„ „	„ „ „	1′ = 150′.
1325	„ „	„ „ „	1′ = 150′.
1326	„ „	Machchhi Bhawan. Survey plan...	1″ = 150′.
1327	Delhi Fort	Plan of excavations between Rang Mahal and Diwan-i-am	1″ = 50′.
1328	„ „	Plan of proposed lay out of gardens	1″ = 100′.
1329	Agra Fort	Plan of Akbar's Palace	1″ = 13′.
1330	Delhi Fort	Plan of gardens showing scheme for trees, shrubs, &c. ...	1″ = 100′.
1331	Lahore	Sketch design for gates to garden of Jahangir's Tomb at Shahdara.	1″ = 1′.
1332	Delhi Fort	Detail of Jali screens for Rang Mahal	Half full size.
1333	„ „	Plan of gardens showing proposed arrangement of shrubs, &c.	1″ = 100′.
1335	Delhi	Sketch plan of the Qutb	No scale.
1336	Agra Fort	Sketch plan of Akbar's Palace showing proposed lay out.	1″ = 20′.

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APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1909.*

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Hand copy or photo.	Remarks.
1. Palwal, District Gurgaon.	Stone slab to the right of the Central Mihráb at the back of the pulpit of the Jámí Masjid.	Arabic, Nahaskh in Tughrá character.	Sultan Shamsu-d-din Altimish.	Photo ...	This inscription seems to be an old one. From the characters we learn that it belongs to the early Pathan period.
2. Ditto ...	Red sandstone over the facade of the central arch of Tomb of Ghazi Shihabu-d-din.	Ditto ...	Ditto. A. H. 608. A. D. 1211.	Do. ...	This inscription is quite legible, and records the name of the King and the date as well.
3. Ditto ...	Carved on a small marble slab over the central arch of the small mosque built on the site of the Súk Táláb.	Persian, Nast'alíq.	A. H. 1202. A. D. 1808.	Hand copy	The language of the inscription is very obscure, and makes no sense. The year is given in figures.
4. Ditto ...	On red sand stone on the southern entrance of the Tomb of Sháh Roshan Chiragh.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1072, A. D. 1661.	Do. ...	Records the date of Sháh Roshan Chirágh's death.
5. Rewari, District Gurgaon.	A heavy square slab of marble lying in the north-east corner of the court of the mosque of Shah Ibrahím Bárah Hazárí.	Persian and Arabic Nast'alíq.	Akbar ... A. H. 969. A. L. 1561.	Hand copy and photo.	This inscription records that a pleasant building was erected in Akbar's time.
6. Ditto ...	Carved on chunam on the entrance gateway of the mosque and the Tomb of Sháh Ibráhím Bárah Hazárí.	Persian, Nast'aliq.	A. H. 419. A. D. 1029.	Hand copy	Records the date of Sháh Ibráhím's death. The inscription is a modern one, but gives a date in the time of Mahmúd.
7. Ditto ...	A Táwíz of red sand stone on a grave situated in the enclosure of Sháh Ibráhím Bárah Hazárí.	Ditto ...	Akbar ... A. H. 972. A. D. 1564.	Do. ...	Records the date of Nihál Khán's death.
8. Sohna, District Gurgaon.	A marble slab on the facade of the central arch of the mosque situated to the west of the hot spring.	Ditto ...	Sháh Alam ... A. H. 1188. A. D. 1774.	Do. ...	Records that Mír M'asúm Khán built this mosque in the tenth year of Shah Alam's accession or A. H. 1188.
9. Nuh, District Gurgaon.	On the west side of tomb—Abdu-s-Samad stone of the Dargáh of Sháh Músá.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1142. A. D. 1728.	Do. ...	Records the date of the erection of the railing round the tomb of Sháh Músá, by Sháikh 'Abdu-s-Samad.
10. Mahrauli, District Delhi.	Carved on a tomb near Jharná, in Mahrauli.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1209. A. D. 1794.	Rubbing of pencil.	Records the date of the murder of a learned man by a robber.
11. Batala, District Gurdaspur.	Engraved on a slab of sandstone over the doorway on the south of Shamsher Khán's tomb.	Arabic, Tughrá.	Akbar ... A. H. 997-8. A. D. 1588-9.	Hand copy	Records the buildings erected by Shamsher Khan, the date of the commencement and completion of the tomb, the name of the King in whose time it was constructed, and the name of the architect.
12. Shaikh Sarai, Tahsil Mahrauli, District Delhi.	Carved in raised letters on a white stone, at the southern entrance of 'Atau-d-dín's tomb.	Persian, Naskh.	Sikandar Lodi A. H. 913. A. D. 1507.	Photo ..	Records the date of construction of a tomb in Sikandar Lodi's reign.
13. Hauz Khas, Tahsil Mahrauli, District Delhi.	Carved in raised letters, on a black stone slab, on the west wall of Alam Bagh.	Persian, Tughrá.	Sikandar Lodi A. H. 906, A. D. 1500.	Photo ...	This inscription is written in very beautiful Tugrá characters, and records that the Tomb of Sheikh Shihábu-d-din-Taj Khán and Sultan Abu Said was erected in A. H. 906, in the time of Sikandar Lodi.
14. Kharerah village, Tahsil Mahrauli, District Delhi.	On chunam plaster, in raised letters, on the ceiling of the dome of an unknown tomb near Khareráh village.	Do. ...	Pathan period	Do. ...	It contains chapters from the Qurán, and also the sacred words of Muhammadan confession. The great part of it has been peeled off. In its last line some of the names of God are to be seen.

APPENDIX D.—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending* 31*st March* 1909.

Serial number and Locality.	Inscribed object	Language and script.	Ruler's name and date	Hand copy or Photo.	Remarks.
15. Khareṛah village, Tahsil Mahaṛauli, District Delhi.	Carved on a marble slab in raised letters, on the front central arch of the Nili Masjid.	Persian, Tugrā.	Sikandar Lodi A. H. 911, A. D. 1505	Photo ...	Records the date of the construction of a (?) now known as Nili Masjid, by Fath Khān.
16. Ditto ...	Carved in raised letters on a red sand stone, on the wall of South-West wing of the Idgāh in the Khareṛah village.	Persian, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	Gives a brief account of the erection of a building, by Iqbāl Khān. Apparently it bears no date.
17. Delhi Fort, Delhi ...	Written on circular slabs of white marble on the bridges built before the Barbicans of the Lahori and Delhi Gates of the Fort.	Persian, Nasta'aliq(?).	Akbar II, A. H. 1226 A. D. 1811.	Hand copy	Records that these bridges were erected in 1811 during the reign of Akbar II, under the management of Dilāwar-ud-daulah, Robert Macpherson.
18. Ditto ...	On a white stone slab fixed inside of the well situated to the North of the Hammām in the Delhi Fort.	Do. ...	Bahādur Shāh A. H. 1256 A. D. 1840.	Hand copy and photo.	Records that the well in which this inscription is fixed, was built by Bahādur Shāh, the last Mughal Emperor.
19. Ditto ...	Written in gold letters on the cornices of the interior arches of the Diwān-i-khās, Delhi Fort.	Do. ...	Shāhjahān ...	Hand copy	This inscription gives no date nor historical account of the building. It was written simply to beautify the Hall, which it proclaims to be the only building which may be called a paradise in this world.
20. Ditto ...	Written on the southern and northern arches of the Baiṭhak, situated to the north of the Rang Mahal, Delhi Fort.	Do. ...	Shāhjahān A H. 1058 A. D. 1648.	Do. ...	It was composed by Sa'ulla Khān, the well known Prime Minister of Shāhjahān. It gives the dates of commencement and completion of the building and records that 50 lacs of rupees were spent over it. It contains also a poem in praise of Shāhjahān.
21. Ditto ...	Written on the wall of the Khwābgāh, situated behind the Baiṭhak.	Do. ...	Shāhjahān ...	Do. ...	It contains 4 hemstiches and has no historical values. The main object of inscribing these lines was to awaken the king and avoid him from indulging in luxurious life.
22. Ditto ...	Written round the Nashaman, or domed balcony of the Musamman Burj of the Delhi Fort.	Do. ...	Akbar II, A. H. 1223 A. D. 1808.	Do. ...	Records that this balcony was built by King Akbar Shah II in 1808. It consist of six distiches which were composed by Sayyid-ush-Shu'arā.
23. Sikandarah, Agra ...	On both ends of the marble Sarcophagus of Akbar's Tomb.	Do. ...	Jahāngir ...	Rubbing	Records two Arabic sentences which allude to Akbar's name and to his grandeur.

M. MUHAMMAD SHU'AIB.

APPENDIX E.

List of public libraries, institutions, &c., which are supplied with Reports of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

United Kingdom.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington, House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Roval Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection oi Ancient Buildings, 10 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover Square, W. London.
Bendall Library at Cambridge.

France.

Bibliothéque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

Germany.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen, Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Kgl Preussische Akademie der Wissenchaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse, 120, Berlin.
The Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Konigliche Gesellschaft der Wissenchaften zu Gottingen, Gotteingen, Germany

Austria.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

Italy.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
Brstish School at Rome.
American School of classical studies at Rome.
The Societa Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.

Other countries in Europe.

Koninklijke Akademié van Wetensehappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institue of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
University Library, Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athénes, Athens, Greece.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—(*concluded*).

America.

Field Museum of Natural History Chicago, U. S. A.
American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
National Museum Washington, U. S. A.

British Colonies.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

Foreign Colonies.

Directeur de l'Ecole Francaise d' Extreme Orient, Hanoi.
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia,
Institut Francais D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior Manila.
North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.
LeDirecteur de l'Institute Francais D'Archeologic Orientale due Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

II.—INDIA.

(1) Imperial.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
*Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.
Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla.

(2) Provincial.

Madras.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University Library, Madras.
Public Library, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
School of Art, Madras.
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library, Madras.

Bombay.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University Library, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.

Bengal.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College, Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Baniapoker lane, Calcutta.

United Provinces.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University Library, Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.
Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares.
The Archaeological Museum at Muttra.

Punjab.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.

North-West Frontier Province.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

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* Director-General's Report, Part II.

II.—INDIA—(*concluded*).

Burma.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

Coorg.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

Native States.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderadad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.
Public Works Department Secretariat Library, Rajputana.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

LIST OF PLATES.

I.—AGRA. The Taj. The new hanging lamp within the Tomb chamber.
II.—AGRA. The Fort. Akbar's Palace. Plan.
III.—AGRA. The Fort. Akbar's Palace. The site.
IV.—AGRA. Sikanadrah. The east false gate.
(*a*) Before conservation. | (*b*) After conservation.
V.—DELHI. The Fort. Shah Burj Pavilion.
(*a*) Before the earthquake. | (*b*) After the earthquake.
(*c*) After conservation.

Photo.-Mechl Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE NEW HANGING LAMP IN THE TOMB CHAMBER.

THE PALACE OF AKBAR
IN
AGRA FORT

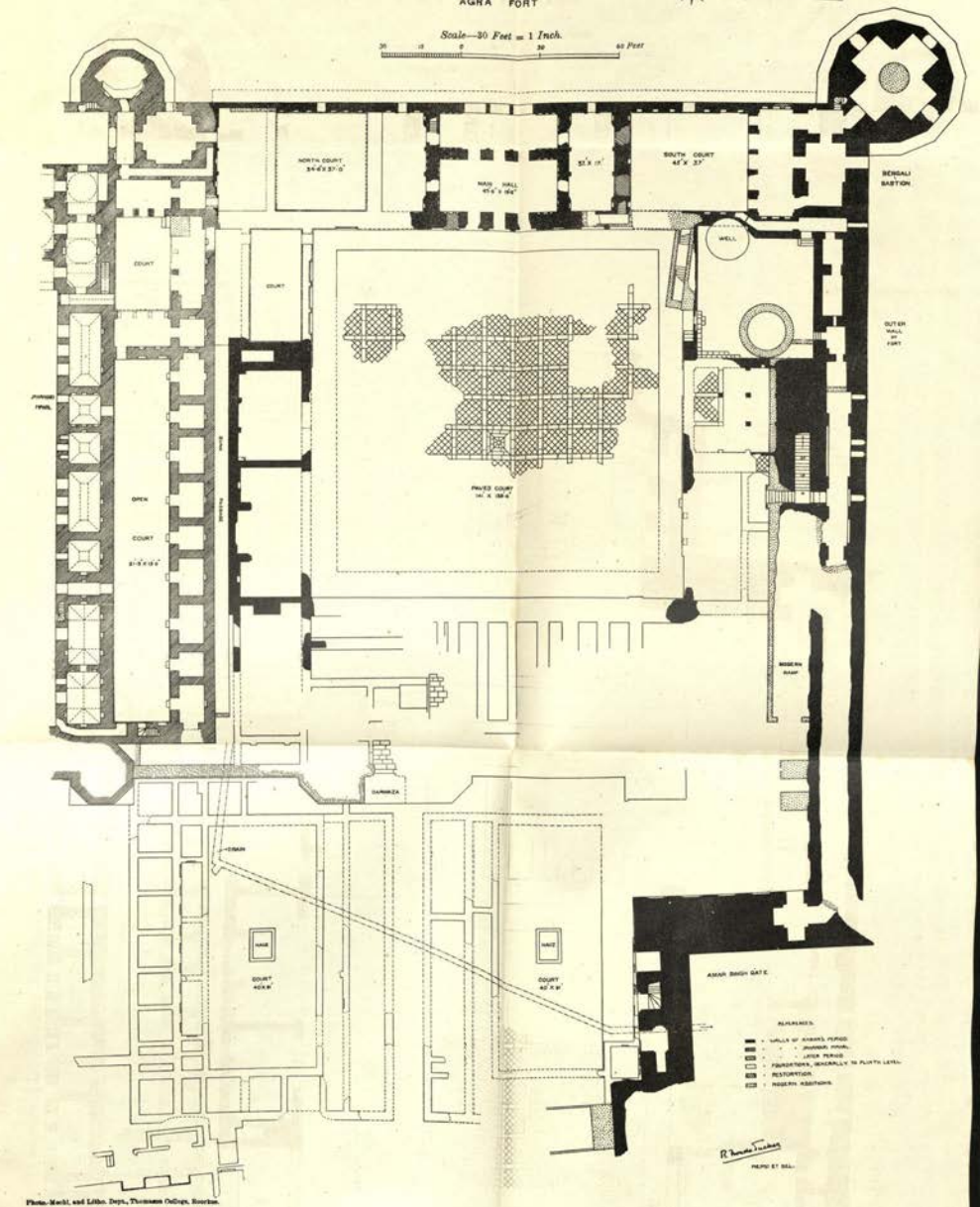


Photo.-Mech. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo.-Zinc., July, 1908.—No.—S & I., 329

AGRA. THE FORT.

PLATE 3.

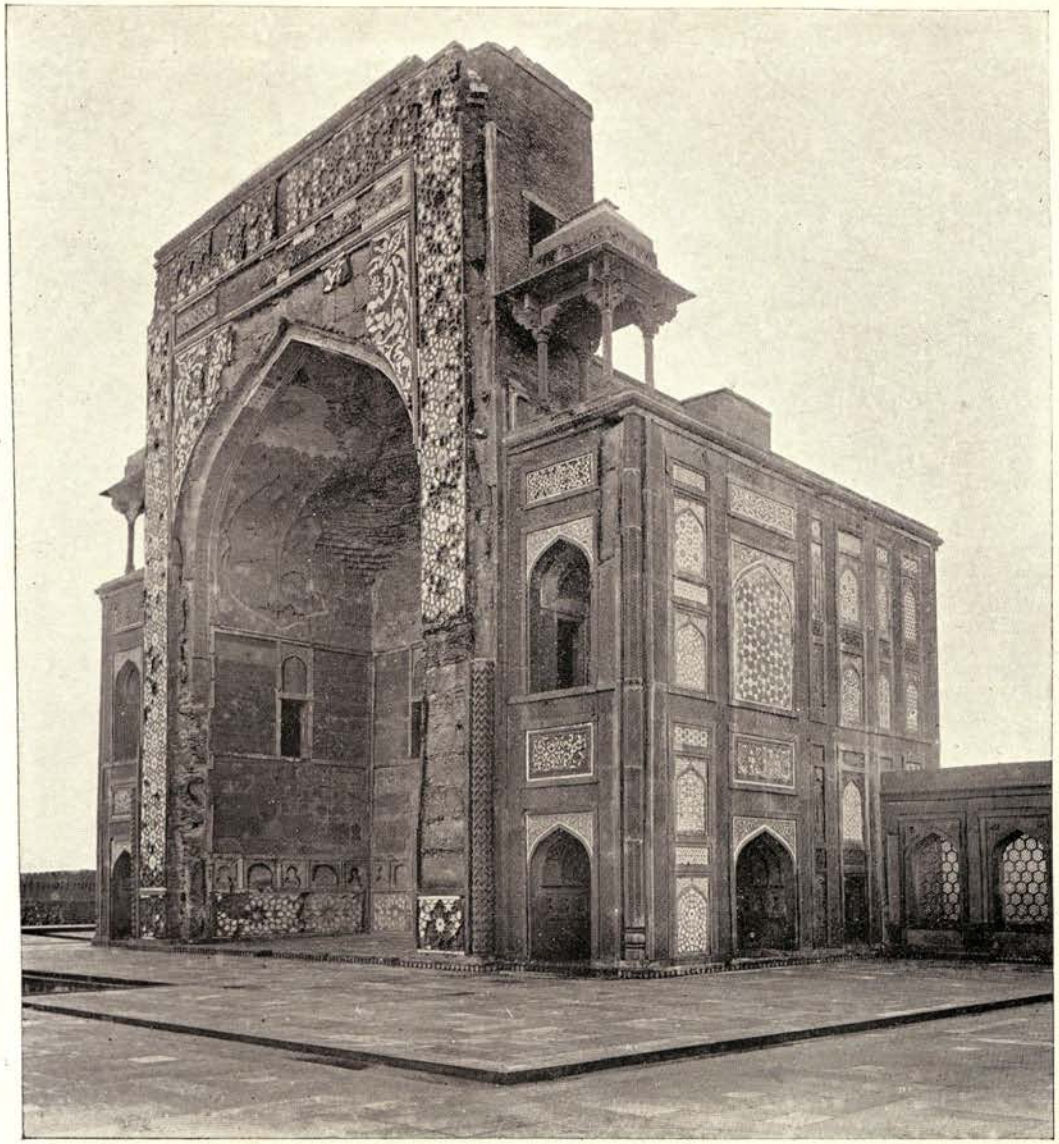
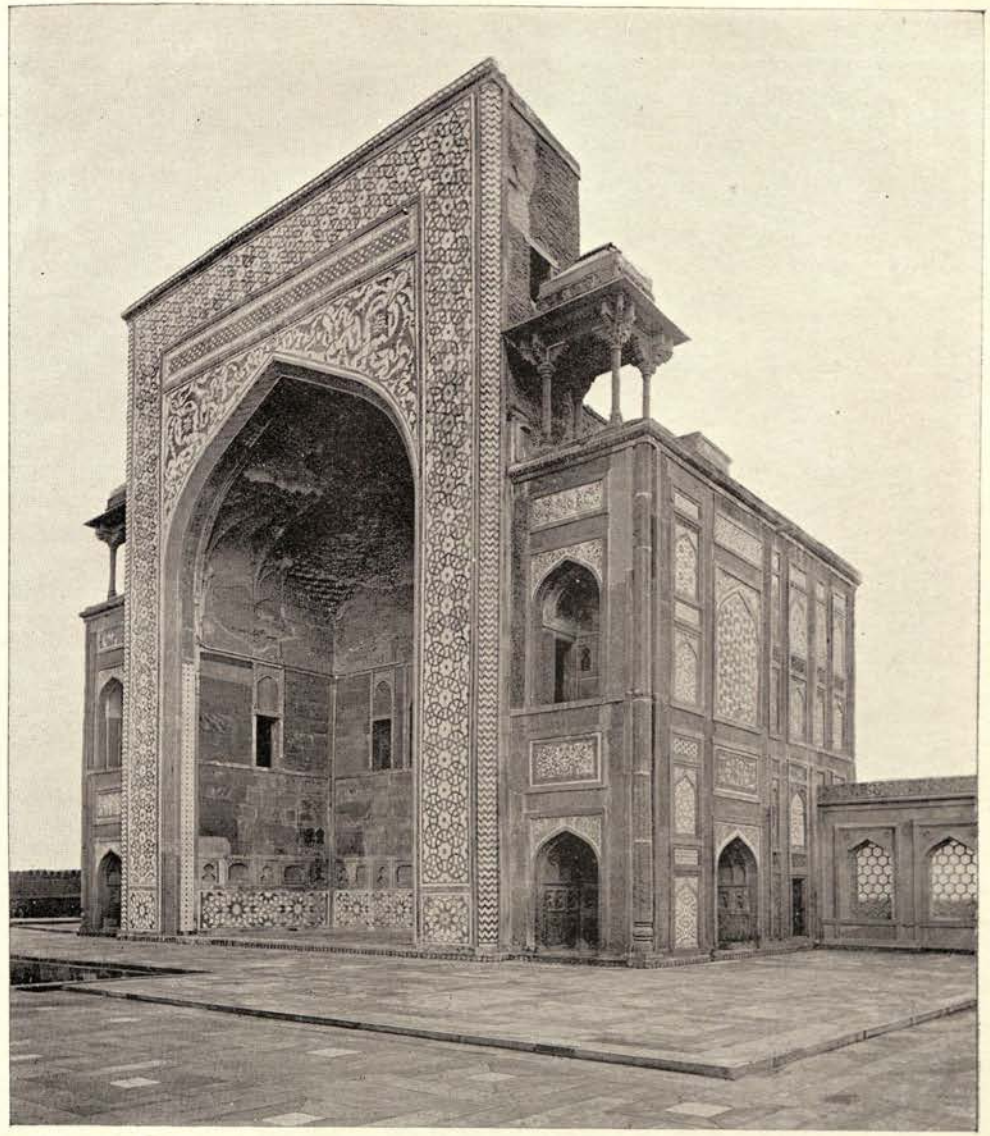


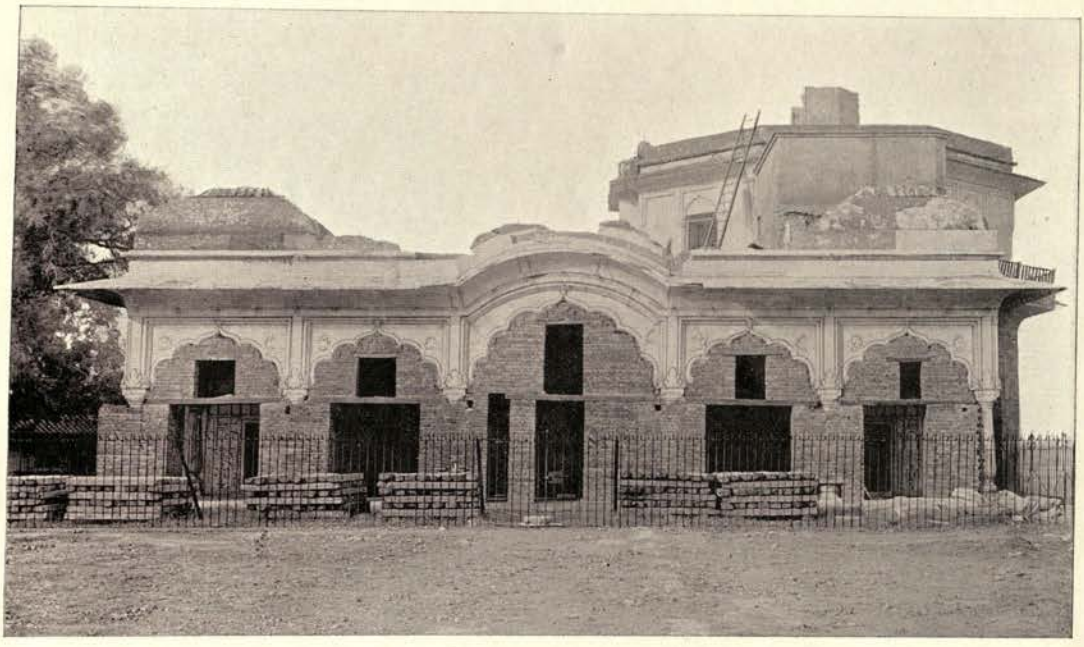
Photo.-Mechl Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(A) EAST FALSE GATE—BEFORE CONSERVATION.



(B) EAST FALSE GATE—AFTER CONSERVATION.

(A) BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE.



(B) AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

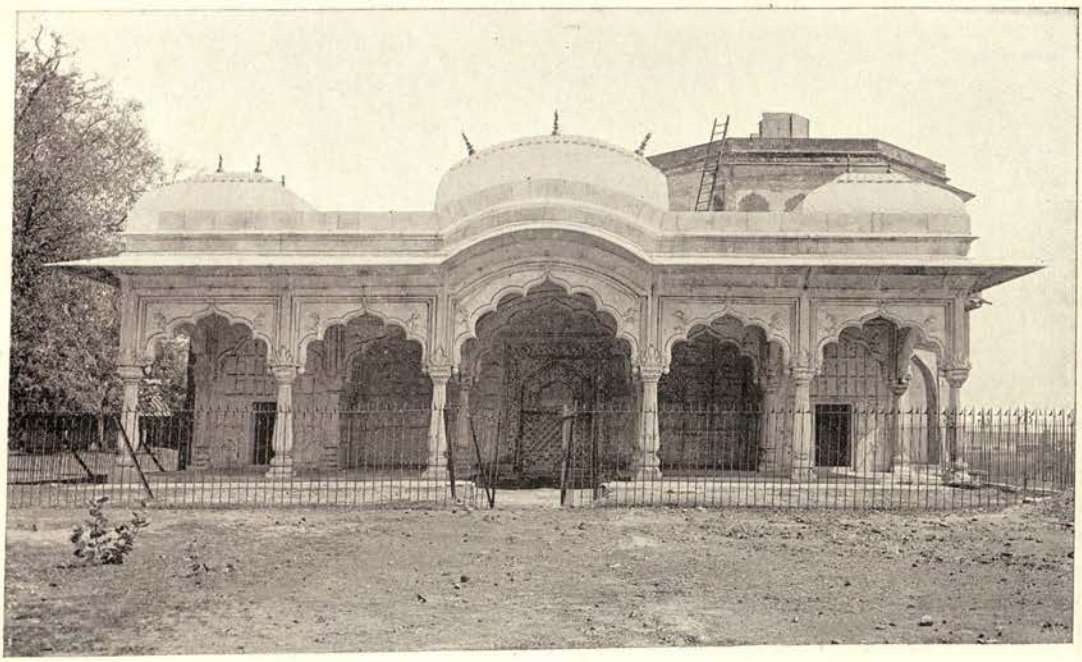


Photo -Mechl Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

(C) AFTER CONSERVATION.

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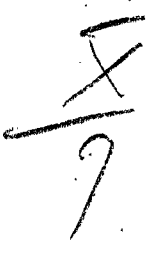


PART I.

NOTE.—Owing to my absence from India on long leave shortly after the end of the financial year, the greater part of this Report has been written in England and its proof-correcting has been entrusted to the officer-in-charge.

1. *Office routine.*—There is no change in my staff to be recorded and for the most part useful work has been done by its members. A brief account of their work will be found in section 3. It does not seem just that the clerk's labour should always pass without recognition by reason of its routine character and I would here record my appreciation of his good work and the many extra hours which he has devoted to the service of Government.

For the whole of the year under review, an apperntice, B. Muhammad Saleh, has been working in my office. During a very busy year his services have been of considerable value, as he has been able to relieve the draughtsman of much of the easier work and has been of assitance to the photographer also.

For two months the services of M. Zafar Hasan, Scholar of the Archæological department, were placed at my disposal with a view to his completing the record of inscriptions in the neighbourhood of Agra, for inclusion in the Epigraphia Moslemica, Indica, now in preparation. As will be seen from Appendix D, he has done excellent work, copies of 144 inscriptions having been taken. In this task he was assisted throughout by my photographer and the apprentice.

The only member of the staff to take privilege leave was the photographer who availed himself of the full time due to him.

Two changes in the scope of my work are now in contemplation by the Government of India. I have frequently been appealed to on the subject of Christian Monuments and as this formed no part of my specified duties I applied to Government for orders.

I gather from subsequent correspondence that it is the intention of the Government of India to place in my charge all British monuments of historical interest; but no orders on the subject have yet been received. The other matter to which I refer concerns my official designation. The ambiguity of the title "Archæological Surveyor" has made itself felt more and more, leading to much confusion and misdirection of correspondence; many letters, which should have been sent to me, being directed to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, and vice versa. The need of a distinctive title, clearly indicating my particular sphere of action—Muhammadan Archæology—and removing the implied subordination of my post to that of the Superintendent, has been recognized by the Government of India and the question of a suitable designation is now under consideration.

At my representation the Government of the United Provinces has passed orders to the effect that Completion Certificates and Annual Repair Estimates shall be forwarded to me for approval. These orders however although passed early in April, have produced but little result as yet.

In the Punjab also orders to much the same effect were issued to secure my fuller knowledge of the nature and progress of all archæological works in the province.

The Comptroller of India Treasuries having objected to my travelling allowance to and from the hills, and the matter having been referred to the Government of India, occasion was taken to lay down definite rules for the annual recess of Archæological officers. These, in so far as they affect me, decide that I am entitled to draw the usual allowances between my head quarters and Naini Tal, or any other hill station, duly authorized, provided that the former allowances be not exceeded.

2. *Diary*—

Archæological Surveyor's Diary.

April	1st and 2nd	...	At Delhi.
„	3rd ...	...	Left for Agra.
„	4th to 13th	...	At Agra.
„	14th ...	...	Left for Delhi.
„	15th ...	...	At Delhi.
„	16th ...	...	Left for Muzaffarnagar.

April	17th and 18th	At Muzaffarnagar.
„	18th	Arrived at Delhi.
„	19th	Left for Agra.
„	20th to May 5th	At Agra.
May	6th	Left for Delhi.
„	7th	Left for Simla.
„	8th	Arrived at Simla.
„	9th to July 11th	At Simla.
July	12th	Left for Agra.
„	13th	Arrived at Agra.
„	14th and 15th	At Agra.
„	16th	Inspected Fatehpur-Sikri.
„	17th to 19th	At Agra.
„	20th	Inspected Itmadpur.
„	21st to 24th	At Agra.
„	25th	Left for Delhi.
„	26th and 27th	At Delhi.
„	28th	Left for Agra.
„	29th to August 20th	At Agra.
August	21st	Inspected Sikandrah and left for Simla.
„	22nd	Arrived at Simla.
„	23rd to October 8th	At Simla
October	9th	Left for Agra.
„	10th	Arrived at Agra.
„	11th to 21st	At Agra.
„	22nd	Left for Delhi.
„	23rd	At Delhi.
„	24th	Left for Ajmer.
„	25th	Arrived at Ajmer.
„	26th to 28th	At Ajmer.
„	29th	Left for Agra.
„	30th	Arrived at Agra.
November	1st to 6th	At Agra.
„	7th	Left for Lahore.
„	8th	Arrived at Lahore.
„	9th to 11th	At Lahore.
„	12th	Left for Delhi.
„	13th	At Delhi.
„	14th	Left for Agra.
„	15th to 17th	At Agra.
„	18th	Left for Lucknow.
„	19th	Arrived at Lucknow.
„	20th and 21st	At Lucknow.
„	22nd	Left for Allahabad.
„	23rd and 24th	At Allahabad.
„	25th	Left for Agra.
„	26th	At Agra.
„	27th	To Parkham and Muttra.
„	28th to December 1st	At Agra.
December	2nd	Left for Delhi.
„	3rd	Visited Ghaziabad.
„	4th	Visited Gurgaon.
„	5th	At Delhi.
„	6th	Left for Agra.
„	7th and 8th	At Agra.
„	9th	Left for Muzaffarnagar.
„	10th	Arrived at Muzaffarnagar.
„	11th	Left for Benares.
„	12th	Arrived at Benares.
„	13th and 14th	At Benares.
„	15th	Left for Azamgarh.
„	16th	Inspected Mehnagar.
„	17th	Left for Jaunpur.
„	18th	At Jaunpur.
„	19th	Left for Bhita.
„	20th	Arrived at Bhita.
„	21st to January 11th	At Bhita.
January	12th	Left for Agra.
„	13th to 16th	At Agra.
„	17th	Left for Delhi.
„	18th	Left for Qutb.

January	19th to 23rd	... At Qutb.
„	24th...	... Left for Delhi.
„	25th and 26th	... At Delhi.
„	27th...	... Inspected Hashtsat and Sonepat.
„	28th...	... Inspected Qutb.
„	29th to February 2nd	... At Delhi.
February	3rd ...	... Left for Kaithal.
„	4th ...	... At Kaithal.
„	5th ...	... Laft for Delhi.
„	6th ...	... At Delhi.
„	7th ...	... Left for Agra.
„	8th to 10th	... At Agra.
„	11th...	... Left for Hissar.
„	12th ...	... Arrived at Hissar.
„	13th to 18th	... At Hissar.
„	19th...	... Left for Hansi.
„	20th...	... Left for Delhi.
„	21st...	... At Delhi.
„	22nd	... Left for Agra.
„	23rd to 31st	... At Agra.
March	1st ...	... Inspected Fatehpur-Sikri.
„	2nd...	... Left for Multan.
„	3rd...	... Arrived at Multan.
„	4th to 6th	... At Multan.
„	7th ...	... Left for Lahore.
„	8th to 11th	... At Lahore.
„	12th	... Left for Agra.
„	13th	... Arrrived at Agra.
„	14th to 18th	... At Agra.
„	19th	... Left for Cawnpore.
„	20th	... Arrived and left for Lucknow.
„	21st	... Inspected Bahu Begam's Tomb at Fyzabad.
„	22nd	... At Lucknow.
„	23rd	... Left for Agra.
„	24th	... Arrived at Agra.
„	25th to 28th	... At Agra.
„	29th	... Visited Bayana.
„	30th and 31st	... At Agra.

3. *The year's work.*—While at Simla I was chiefly engaged in writing up the notes on the Muhammadan Monuments of the Punjab obtained during the previous year and mostly from the Delhi division. The whole of the touring season has been fully occupied with visits of inspection and this has left but little time for any other work.

In November I attended a committee held at Lahore to consider the question of the transference to the Public Works Department of Mughal palaces in the Fort, now in military occupation. The proceedings of the committee are not yet published. At the end of December, three weeks were spent in excavating and for upwards of a fortnight in January I was Superintending the telephotographing of the inscriptions on the Qutb Minar near Delhi.

During the year I was fortunate in being able to meet the Director-General of Archæology on the occasion of his visits to Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad and Delhi.

Eighty-seven estimates were examined and countersigned in token of approval.

Maulvi Shu'aib has continued his routine work of translating the works of native authors, notably Sayyid Ahmad Khans. *Atharu-s-Sanadid.*—It is satisfactory to note that his article on Delhi fort which has been many years in the compiling is now ready for publication. He has also visited some places in the Punjab with me and has collected there many useful inscriptions amongst others of importance being one dated 593 A.H. = 1197 A. D.

The Photographer has been kept very busy and many photographs still remain to be taken before he will be abreast of his work.

For over a fortnight in January he was engaged in taking an exhaustive set of telephotographs of the inscriptions on the Qutb Minar near Delhi. At the instance of the home office a complete series of rubbings of these inscriptions has been in contemplation some months, but the work presented very many difficulties, the chief of which was the inaccessibility of the inscriptions and their large size. The intention to take rubbings had consequently to be abandoned as

being too expensive, and a telephoto lens having been purchased, the desired record has been obtained in a more expeditious and equally satisfactory manner.

In addition to some inscriptions over the doorways, there are ten inscribed bands encircling the *minar*. As is generally known the shaft alters its plan with each successive storey, except in the fifth which is circular like the one below. The first three stories are, roughly speaking, star-shaped in plan and the inscriptions are consequently broken by acute angles every foot or so. Each section of the shaft presents 48 different facets and in many cases it was necessary to take a separate photograph of each of these. In all, 160 exposures were made and the greater number of these I personally viewed on the screen before they were taken. A careful record was kept and the numbers of the facets taken with each exposure, carefully noted. The resulting prints have been mounted so as to present as far as possible a continuous reproduction of the inscribed bands. The difficulty of the task was much increased by the very cumbered state of the ground near the *minar* which prevented a clear view from many desirable points, so it was impossible to keep all the photographs the same size.

The Draughtsman, in addition to his ordinary work has completed the survey of the archæological buildings in Agra Fort. It is unfortunate that much that is of interest will have to be omitted from the finished plans, as all the outer wall, the gates, and that part of the fort which lies to the north and contains many Mughal buildings, are in the possession of the Military Works Department and the Government of the United Provinces were not of the opinion that it was desirable to apply for permission to measure in these prohibited places.

During the year under review I was asked to report on the following monuments :—

United Provinces	...	Nadan Mahal, Lucknow. Dianat-ud-Daulah, Lucknow. Kazmain Tomb, Lucknow. Dargah Hazrat Abbas, Lucknow. Tehsin Mosque, Lucknow. Walls of Khusru Bagh, Allahabad. Tomb of Bahu Begam, Fyzabad. Tomb at Mehnagar, Azamgarh.
Punjab	...	Tomb of Qutb-ud-din Ghori, Lahore. Talaqi Darwaza, Purana Qila, Dehli. Well at Kaithal. Walls of Hissar. Gateway of Jalalabad, Gujranwala. Ten tombs at Multan.

Recommendation regarding the following buildings were also submitted :—

United Provinces	...	Zenana, Allahabad Fort. Raj Ghat Fort, Benares. Tomb of Lal Khan, Benares. Palang Shahid, Benares. Ganj-i-Shahidan, Benares. Battis Khamba, Benares. „ „ Mosque, Benares. Aurangzeb's Mosque, Benares. Jama Masjid, Jaunpur. Atala „ Jaunpur. Lal Darwazah „ Jaunpur. Khanqah, Jaunpur. Tomb of Ghairat Khan, Muzaffarnagar. „ Jahan Khan, Muzaffarnagar. Akbar's palace, Agra Fort. Shish Mahal, Agra Fort. Fountains in Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
Punj	...	Gardens in Delhi Fort. Shah Burj, Delhi Fort. Lahore Gate, Delhi Fort. Arab ki Sarai, Delhi. Nila Burj, Delhi. Kos Minar, Delhi. Purana Qila, Delhi. Road Diversion, Qutb, Delhi. Qutb Masjid, Delhi. Jahaz ki Kothi, Hissar.

Punjab	...	Firozi Masjid, Hissar. Ali Tajir's Tomb, Hansi. Unnamed Tomb, Hansi. Tomb of Shaikh Salah-ud-din Balakhi, Kaithal. Akbar's Throne, Kalanaur. Tomb of Shamsher Khan, Batala. New Approach, Lahore Fort. Tomb of Jahangir, Lahore.
Ajmer	...	Ana Sagar Bund, Ajmer. Badshahi Building, Ajmer. Tomb of Abdullah Khan, Ajmer. ,, Ala-ud-din, Ajmer. Tahsil Ajmer.

Of the proposals submitted by me to the Government of the United Provinces this year, by far the most important relates to the Nadan Mahal at Lucknow. It is astonishing that this veritable archæological treasure should have remained so long unnoticed. Not only is it a generous and perfect example of the best period of the Hindu-Mughal style, decorated with carving, encaustic tile work, marble and inlaid pavement, but in a city like Lucknow, where all that is most debased in Mughal architecture grew and flourished exceedingly, its value is proportionately increased. In recommending its thorough conservation, I have also advocated the clearance of the whole tomb enclosure of the squalid hovels with which it is now crowded and its conversion into a shady open space in the heart of the city.

At Benares I have put forward for consideration a proposal to convert the old Raj Ghat Fort into a garden in conjunction with the conservation of the monuments which crown this picturesque plateau. A slight outlay would turn it into a delightful spot with a fine view, picturesque buildings, shady trees and, a not unimportant factor, a breeze in the evening.

In July 1910, I had the privilege of meeting His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and discussing with him various archæological projects brought forward by me.

These met with His Honour's approval and were incorporated in a printed note issued with his authority.

Of these projects, one schemed for a new approach to the interior of Lahore Fort. The present road which debouches in the midst of a barren waste bordered by unsightly barracks, is an eyesore and cannot fail to disenchant the visitor. The new proposal is to utilize the old Mughal paved ramp, down which the ladies of the *harem* proceeded on elephants on the rare occasions when they left the palace. From just within the Hathi Pol gate this leads up, round three sides of an open court, to an enclosure on the upper level of the palace and thence to the Samman Burj court through a fine marble archway.

The whole of this proposed route is in the charge of the Military Works Department but the scheme has been given very sympathetic consideration.

Another proposal relates to the conservation of the famous groups of buildings at the Qutb, Delhi, and to the amelioration of their present surroundings, which detract so much from their beauty and interest. The general lines of the scheme are to remove all modern additions which do not tend towards the improvement of the monuments (this includes the expulsion of the modern, cupola, once erected on the *minar*, and its mound which form so prominent and incongruous a feature in every view of the Qutb); to remove the ever-encroaching scrub and excavate the soil down to the proper level at which the Muhammadan builders left it; to lay down grass and shrubs in place of the present untidy scrub-grown waste; and to divert the traffic which now passes through the midst of the mosque, by completing the enclosure and making a small diversion of the Delhi-Gurgaon road. To the last part of this project His Honour made reference in his speech at a Divisional darbar held in the Delhi Fort on 2nd February 1910.

In January, I accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor on an inspection of the archæological buildings in Delhi Fort; the Museum was visited also, the Diwan-i-khas, the Shah Burj, and the Hayat Bakhsh Garden where His Honour gave instructions regarding the new water supply, in the new scheme for which electricity is to form the motive power for the pumps.

Other proposals submitted to Government relate to the conservation of a most valuable group of tombs at Multan, a place whose monuments, great in

interest both from their history and structure, and rich with the colour of their famous tiles, have been too long neglected; to the preservation of the picturesque city walls of Hissar with some of the monuments they encircle, and to certain relics in the Gurdaspur district where the rough brick throne on which Akbar was crowned Emperor of Hindustan, will be rescued from the oblivion with which it was threatened.

4. *Conservation.*—The amounts spent on the conservation of Muhammadan monuments during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In the United Provinces	46,375	5	3
In the Punjab	52,812	0	2
At Ajmer	5,381	5	10

The accuracy of these totals cannot be vouched for, but they are taken from the statement in Appendix A, the particulars of which were supplied by the various Superintending Engineers.

The grants-in-aid from Imperial revenue, included in the above statement, were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To the United Provinces	17,740	0	0
To the Punjab	13,000	0	0
To Ajmer	...		

Although the sums expended on special works in the United Provinces (as opposed to maintenance and repair) fall far short of the totals of preceding years, yet but few works of conservation were carried out. The cause of this was the heavy allotment to the new Sarnath museum, which is now close on completion. It absorbed no less than Rs. 34,051 of the special grants and in view of the depleted funds, the Government of the United Provinces decided to defer the conservation of the zenana in Allahabad fort, which headed my list of proposals for last year. It is understood that it will be put in hand this year.

The only other work of any magnitude, executed in 1909-10, was the conservation of Akbar's palace in Agra fort, which, it will be seen, is practically completed.

In the Agra district it was found possible to effect some useful works from the annual repairs allotment, notably repairing the fountains in the Anguri Bagh in the fort, and the conservation of Jodh Bai's graden at Fatehpur-Sikri.

At Fatehpur-Sikri also, a brass hanging lamp, purchased from funds provided by the Dargah committee, has been hung in the mosque. The municipality of Agra have placed a drinking fountain in the garden of the Taj. Both the above were executed from designs supplied by me and will be found illustrated at the end of the report.

In the Punjab a large proportion of the grant was again devoted to the Hayat Bakhsh Garden in Delhi fort, but funds were also allotted to the first fourteen items on my list of proposals. Also, late in the year, special funds were provided for new proposals of the Public Works department at Shahdara and Shalimar, at Lahore. The year's work in the Province is very satisfactory, for it has witnessed the execution of many works of an urgent nature, the completion of which will render it possible to enlarge the sphere of activity and to include in the annual programe the conservation of many monuments outside the capitals of divisions, which are waiting for attention.

A noticeable feature of the year under review is the number of lamps which have been provided to monuments or are on order. Last year, as noted in my report, a silver and bronze lamp was suspended over the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal in the Taj; another lamp has recently arrived and this will be hung in the Tàj gateway. A short time ago a brass hanging lamp was presented by the local Government to the Badshahi Masjid at Lahore; a somewhat simlar one is now on order for the mosque of Wazir Khan in the same city, and also a standard lamp for its courtyard. The neighbouring tomb of the Emperor Jahangir is soon to be provided with much needed light, from a bronzed hanging lamp; while hand lamps for illuminating the inlaid work of the sarcophagus will probably be shortly added. Similarly handlamps for Salim Chishti's tomb at Fatehpur-Sikri will be designed and reference has already been made to the lamp newly hung in the prayer chamber of the mosque. The majority of these lamps are sadly needed and replace dirty *chirags* or ordinary hurricane lamps. With the exception of the first two, all are from designs which I have supplied.

5. *Protected Monuments.*—The only monument in my circle which has been declared protected under the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act of 1904, is Jaswant Singh ki Chattri, Agra (*United Provinces Gazette*, Part I, page 291, Notification no. 758M, dated the 31st March 1910). It is understood however that agreements have been drawn up and will shortly be signed, transferring to the possession of Government the Nadan Mahal at Lucknow, and the Khanqah at Jaunpur to its charge for conservation.

The following monuments have recently been recommended for protection :—

Locality.	Name of Monument.	Proposed classification.
Lucknow ...	Nádán Mahal	I. A. (*a*)
„ ...	Kazmain Tomb	III. A.
„ ...	Dianat-ud-daulah Tomb	„
Benares ...	Tomb of Lal Khan	I. A. (*a*)
„ ...	Mosque at Bakaria Kund	II. A. (*a*)
Jaunpur ...	Khanqah, Jami Masjid	III. A.
Azamgarh ...	Tomb of Harbans at Mehnagar... ...	„
Delhi ...	Ala-ud-din's Minar	II. A. (*a*)
„ ...	Ala-ud-din's Extension of Masjid ...	„
„ ...	Nila Gumbaz near Humayun's Tomb ...	III. A.
„ ...	North and East Gateways, Arab-ki-Sarai ...	„
Gurdaspur ...	Tomb of Shamsher Khan at Batala ...	II. A. (*a*)
„ ...	Takht-i-Akbari at Kalanaur	„
Hissar ...	Part of town wall	„
„ ...	Gujari Mahal	I. A. (*a*)
„ ...	Jahaz-ki-Kothi	„
„ ...	Firozi Masjid	„
Hansi ...	Barsi Gate	I. A. (*b*)
„ ...	Tomb of Ali Tajir	I. A. (*a*)
„ ...	„ Diwans	III. A.
„ ...	Unnamed Tomb	„
Gurgaon ...	Tombs of two French officers	I. A. (*a*)
Multan ...	„ Rukn-ud-din	III. A.
„ ...	„ Shams-i-Tabrez	„
„ ...	„ Baha-ul-Haqq	„
„ ...	„ Mai Pakdaman	„
„ ...	„ Shah Yusaf Gardezi	„
„ ...	„ Khwaja Wais	„
„ ...	„ Ali Akbar at Surah Miyani ...	„
„ ...	„ Ali Akbar's Mother	„
Ajmer ...	„ Ala-ud-din	„

6. *Native States.*—In March with the approval of the local Government and of the Bhurtpur darbar, I accompanied the Director-General of Archæology to Bayana, where my advice was required on the conservation in progress there.

7. *Excavation.*—From December 21, 1909, to January 11, 1910, I joined the Director-General in camp at Bhita, near Allahabad, and assisted him in the excavation he was conducting there. Under his guidance I was thus enabled to study the principals of scientific excavation.

Under instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, I had proposed to carry out some small excavations at the Talaqi Gate of Purana Qila, near Delhi. This was with the object of ascertaining if the real gateway were blocked or not and its state of repair, the entrance being now buried deep under an accumulation of debris. Unfortunately however the Deputy Commissioner was unable to supply me with the information necessary before I could break the soil. Consequently the project had to be abandoned and the Imperial Grant, which had been promised for the purpose, forfeited.

8. *Original Exploration.*—

9. *Publications.*—

(1) Annual report of the Archæological Surveyor for 1908-9.

(2) Article on "The Elephant Statues at Agra and Delhi" contributed to the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for March 1910.

(3) Contribution to the annual report for 1908-9 of the Archæological Survey of India; "Delhi fort as described by native historians" (by M. M. Shuáib).

(4) Report on the Nádán Mahal at Lucknow.

(5) "The Archæology of the Gurgaon district" contributed to the new Gazetteer.

(6) Conservation notes on the following localities: Agra, Ajmer, Benares district, Delhi, Hayat Bakhsh Garden, Hissar district.

10. *Contravention of standing orders.*—

11. *Office library.*—The following books have been purchased during the year:—

Roe's Embassy to India.
Fryer's Travels in India.
Bellew's Memoirs of a Griffen.
Oaten's European Travellers in India.
Archer's Tour in Upper India.
Hakluyt's Vogages. Volumes I to VIII.
A. D's Tour in the Upper Provinces.
Gerrard's Tour in the Himalayas.
Moorcroft's Tour in the Himalayas.
Ryley's Ralph Fitch.
Lane Poole's Baber.
Lane Pool's Aurangzeb.
Stewart's Humayun's Memoirs.
Price's Jahangir's Memoirs.
Gillman's The Saracens.
Pierrot et Chipriez, Persia.
Furnival's Decorative Tile Faience.
Journal of Indian Arts, July 1903.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, January 1910.
Furgusson's Lecture on Indian Architecture.
Newton's Essay on Art and Archæology.
Sleeman's Illustrations of Art.
Corotti's History of Art, Volume II.
Constable's Hand Gazetteer of India.
Coomaraswami's Indian Craftsman.
Keenee's Agra, 7th Edition.
Grave's Benares.
Atlas of Ancient Geography.
Pioneer.
Vergleichangs Tabellen der Christlichen Zeitrechnung. Muhammedanischen und.
Jahangir Námah.
Imadu-s-Saadat.

The following books have also been acquired among many others :—

Archæological Survey of India, Report for 1906-7.
The Tomb of Akbar.
Gujarat Architecture.
Ahmadabad Architecture.
Pallava Architecture.
Proceedings of the Archæological Society of Agra.
Imperial Gazetteer of India, Panjab, 2 volumes.
District Gazetteer of United Provinces, 6 volumes.
Report of the Punjab Circle, Archaeological Survey, 1888-89.
Golden Temple of Amritsar.
History of Badshahi Masjid, Lahore.

Extracts have been taken from the following private manuscripts.

Tazkiratu-s-Salatin, by Shah Rukun-ud-din of Hissar.
Tarikh Hisar-i-Firozah, by Maulvi Rukun-ud-din of Hissar.
Mirat-i-Masudi, by Abdu-n-Nabi, obtained in Rewari.

12. *Compilation of Lists.*—The predominant claims of conservation and touring left but little time for the systematic listing of monuments. An attempt was made to carry on this work *pari passu* with my other duties but the results are naturally spasmodic and scattered. Experience has shown that it is impossible to visit a place and return from it with the list of its monuments written up and ready for press. The material to be incorporated requires much greater time for collection and arrangment.

The year's work under this head may be summed up as follows:—

Hissar District, Kaithal, Sonpat, and Delhi Town listed; Gurgaon and the south of Delhi District written up. Several buildings of interest have been noted and certain of them recommended for conservation. The first-fruits of the undertaking have been already reaped, as I was able to contribute an article on the Monuments of the Gurgaon District to the new Gazetteer.

In his No. 1541, dated the 6th November 1909, the Director-General of Archæology addressed the Government of the Punjab on the subject of the List of Monuments, requesting the assistance of local officials in the early stages of the work and detailing the proposed outlines of the publication. At my request the

Commissioners of Delhi and Lahore have kindly supplied me with preliminary lists of the antiquities in the following districts :—Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala, Simla, Gujranwala and Gurdaspur.

13. *Annual office expenditure.*—

	Salaries. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Archæological Surveyor's pay	...	6,369 5 8
Establishment.—		
One Munshi	1,705 5 4*	
One Clerk	660 0 0	
One Photographer	554 8 0	
One Draughtsman	600 0 0	
Two Peons	166 0 0	
Temporary Establishment	154 2 6	
		3,839 15 10
Allowances.—		
Travelling allowance	2,722 4 0	
Supplies and services.—		
Photographs and photo. materials ...	380 12 0	
Purchase and repair of tents	50 0 0	
		430 12 0
Contingencies.—		
Purchase of Stationery	2 9 6	
Purchase of Books and Newspapers ...	217 4 0	
Belts, Badges and Liveries to Peons ...	15 0 0	
Rents, Rates and Taxes	662 0 0	
Postage charges	170 0 0	
Telegram charges	20 0 0	
Conveyance of Tents, Stores, Records, &c. ...	130 0 0	
Hot and Cold weather charges	38 8 0	
Miscellaneous	99 13 6	1,355 3 0
Total ...	...	14,717 8 6

14. *Museums, the Taj Museum, Agra.*—In G. O. No. 2035/595, dated the 21st July 1909, I was nominated to the 'Taj and other Gardens Committee,' under whose control the museum is and, at a committee meeting held subsequently, it was resolved that "the Archæological Surveyor be treatad as curator." Unfortunately, the same resolution stated that there were no funds for the maintenance of the museum, so any progress will be entirely dependent on the generosity of the imperial Government.

Very late in the year my proposals for the rearrangement of the museum were approved by the committee, but without funds, it is impossible to do much.

The Delhi Museum of Archæology.—Most satisfactory progress has been made here both towards the completion of the necessary fittings and with the acquisition of exhibits, though it must be confessed that many of the latter have been purchased with imperial funds and are consequently only on loan by the Director-General of Archæology. The year's allotment of Rs. 500 has been fully expended, for the most part in providing three new cases for dresses, jewels and coins, while the pay of the chowkidar further depleted the narrow margin left for the purchase of exhibits.

Some very interesting relics have been acquired. At my instance the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Frontier Province kindly presented to the museum the coat which was worn by General Nicholson at the time he received his mortal wound. A dress of cloth of gold and embroidery, belonging to Zinat Mahal, the last queen of Delhi, and also a collection of her jewels have been secured, while I was fortunate in obtaining many other exhibits, closely related to the past history of the palace. Notable among these are a Mughal presentation robe (khilat), a marble unguent dish from the Hammam, marble slab with inlay of precious stones, newpapers with daily accounts of the progress of the mutiny, and forty-five pictures. Among the water-colours are now included portraits of ten Mughal emperors with numerous Wazirs and the more prominent Generals and Governors of the first half of the 19th century.

On January the 29th the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab visited the Museum and subsequently referred to it in his divisional darbar speach, wherein he

* This includes charge allowance from the 11th September to 31st October 1908 at Rs. 50 per month.

named it "asmall but most interesting collection" and called upon his distinguished native audience to assist it with gifts and loans. It is much to be hoped that His Honour's appeal will bear good fruit, for there must still be in existence very many relics of the splendour of the Mughal Court.

In addition to the exhibits received on loan from the Director-General, the following presents have been made to the museum :—

Khilat ...	...	... Mr. Imre Schwiger.
Picture ...	...	... Mr. Imre Schwiger.
Picture ...	...	... Dr. Vogel.
Seal ...	...	... Mr. Tucker.

In January of this year, I approached Government on the question of the administatrion of the museum. The Commissioner of the Delhi Division has now been placed in full control of this collection (initiated, inaugurated and very largely endowed by the Archæological Department) and by him the Deputy Commissioner has been made chairman of the committee, apparently with full control over all matters of finance and administration. The other members of the committee (the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, and myself) will merely act as technical advisers.

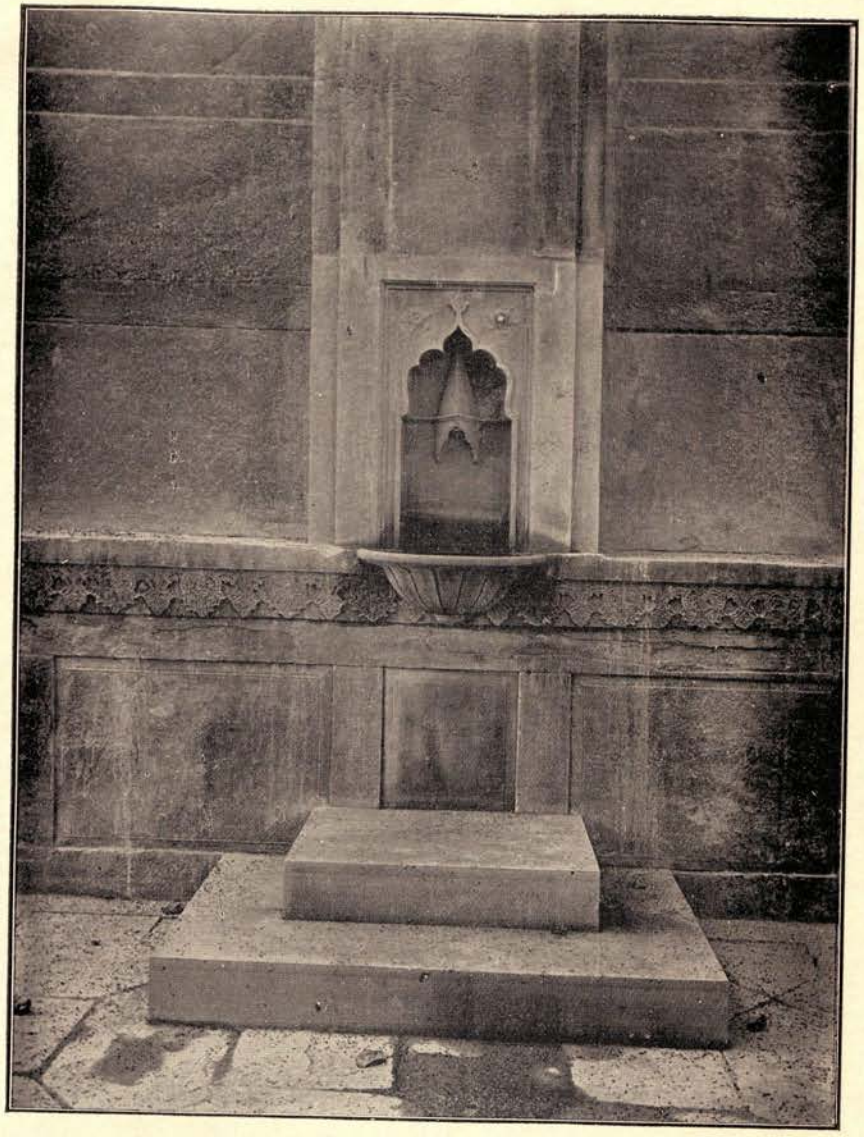
During the 15 months for which it has been on sale Rs. 133 have been realized from the proceeds of the catalogue, and this sum has been duly placed to the credit of Government.

In letter No. 624 (C. and I.), dated the 4th November 1909, from the Punjab Government a special grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned to pay the outstanding bill for the printing of the museum catalogue (Rs. 302-6-0) and for that of the coin catalogue, compiled by Mr. Whitehead. This is now in the press.

Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.—My services as a member of the Advisary Committee have not yet been called upon. I visited the museum in November.

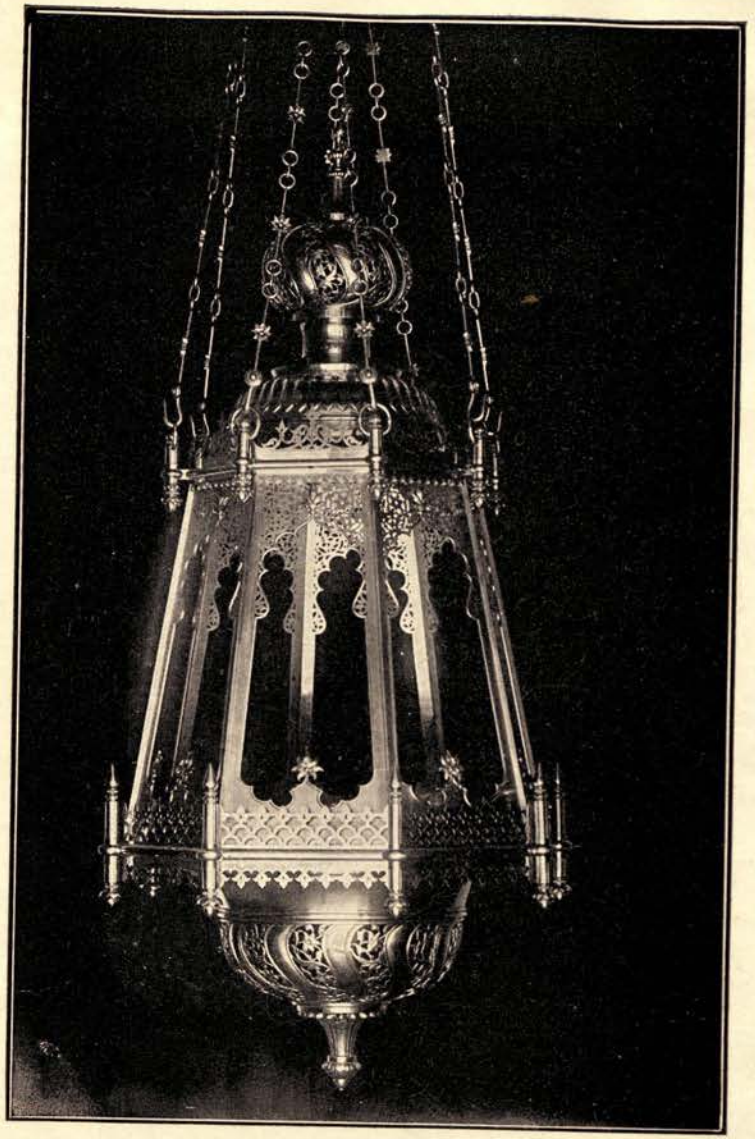
15. *Programme for* 1910-11.—The month of April will be spent at head quarters in writing reports and in completing the year's work. Combined leave for six months has been granted to me from the 29th of that month. November to the end of March will, as usual, be spent in touring and in compiling the Lists of Monuments in the Punjab.

AGRA—THE TAJ.



(A). New drinking Fountain.

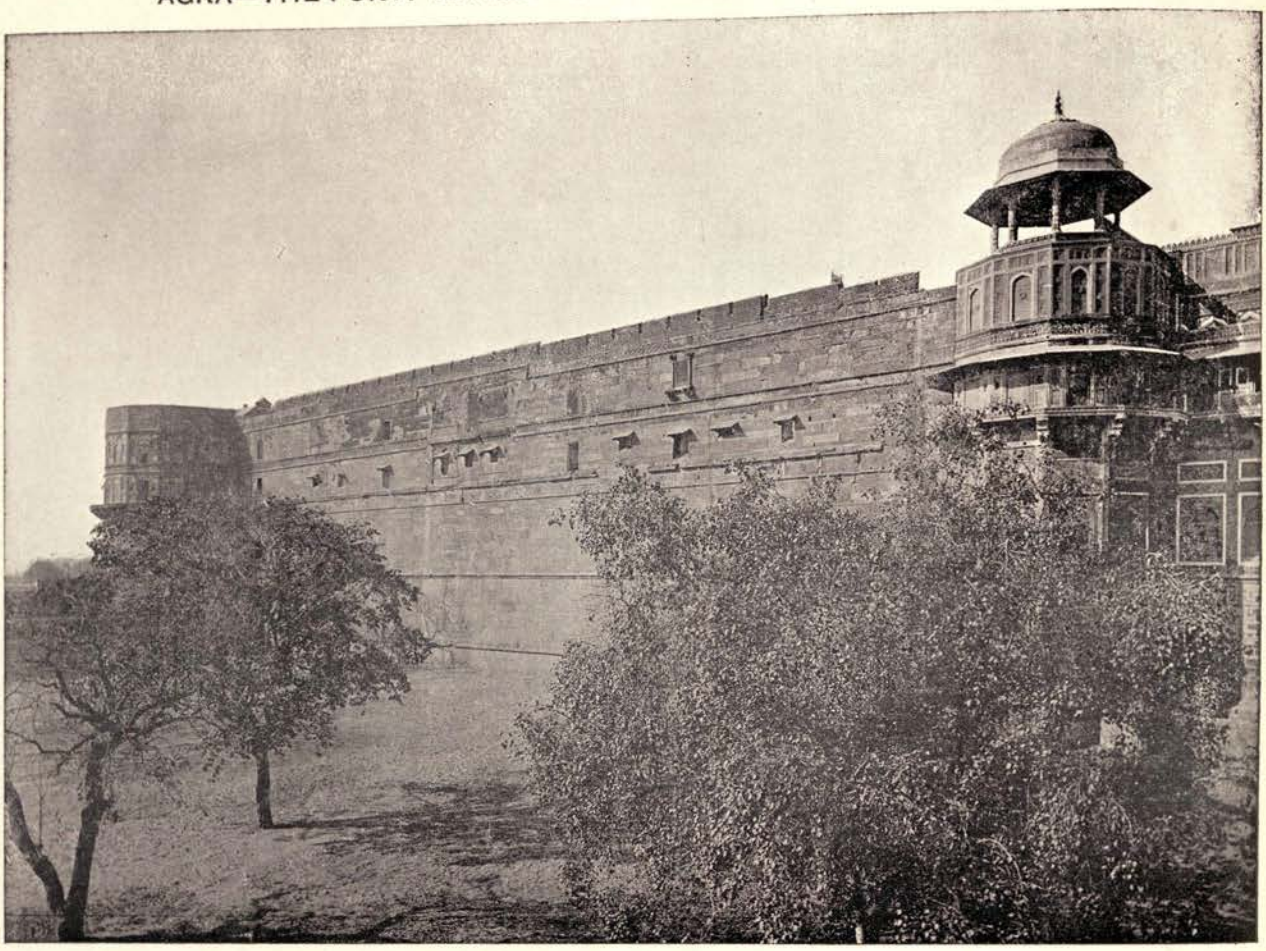
FATEHPUR SIKRI MOSQUE. Plate I.



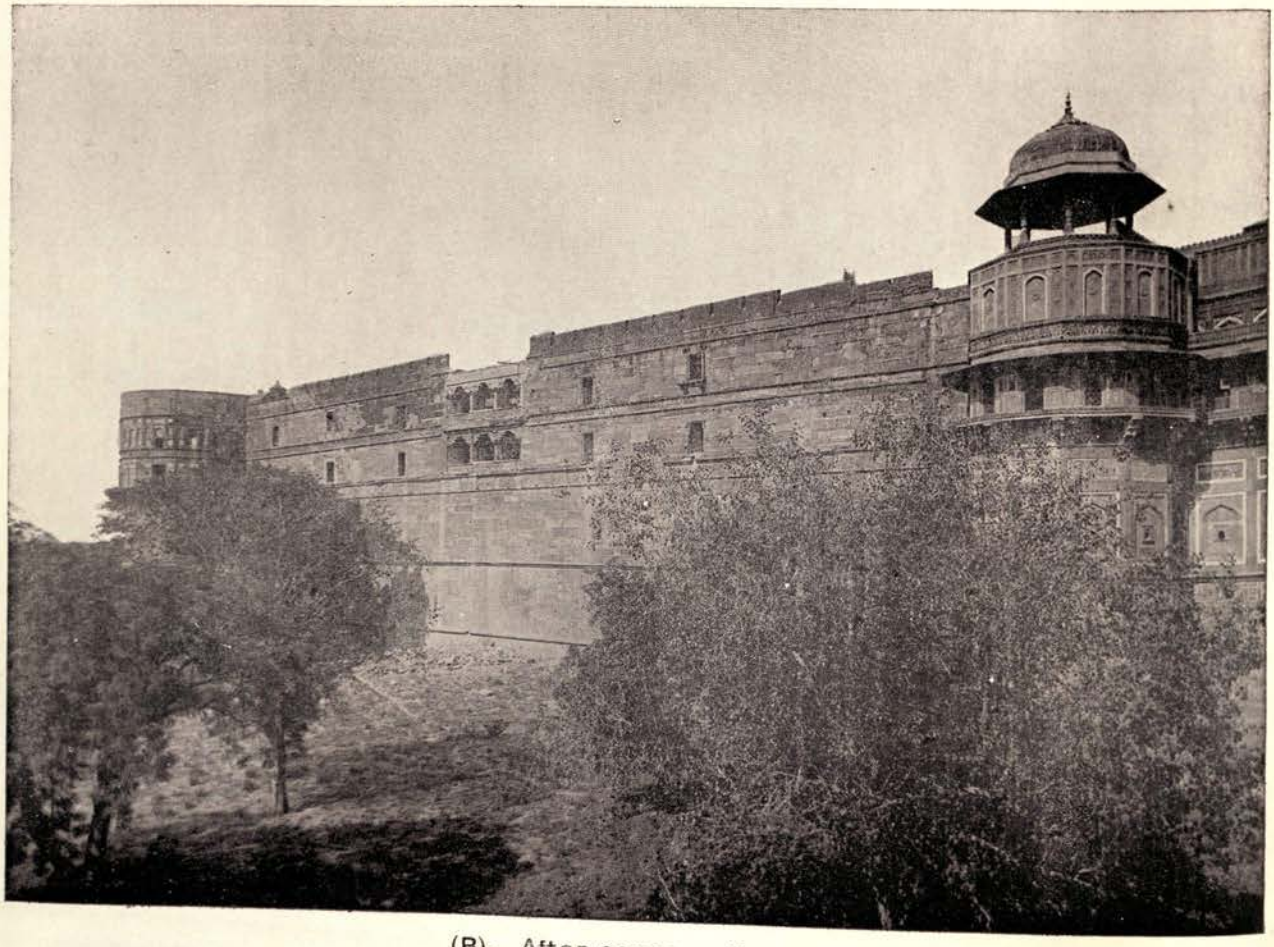
(B). New hanging Lamp.

Photo-Mechl Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

AGRA—THE FORT. RIVER FACE OF AKBAR'S PALACE.

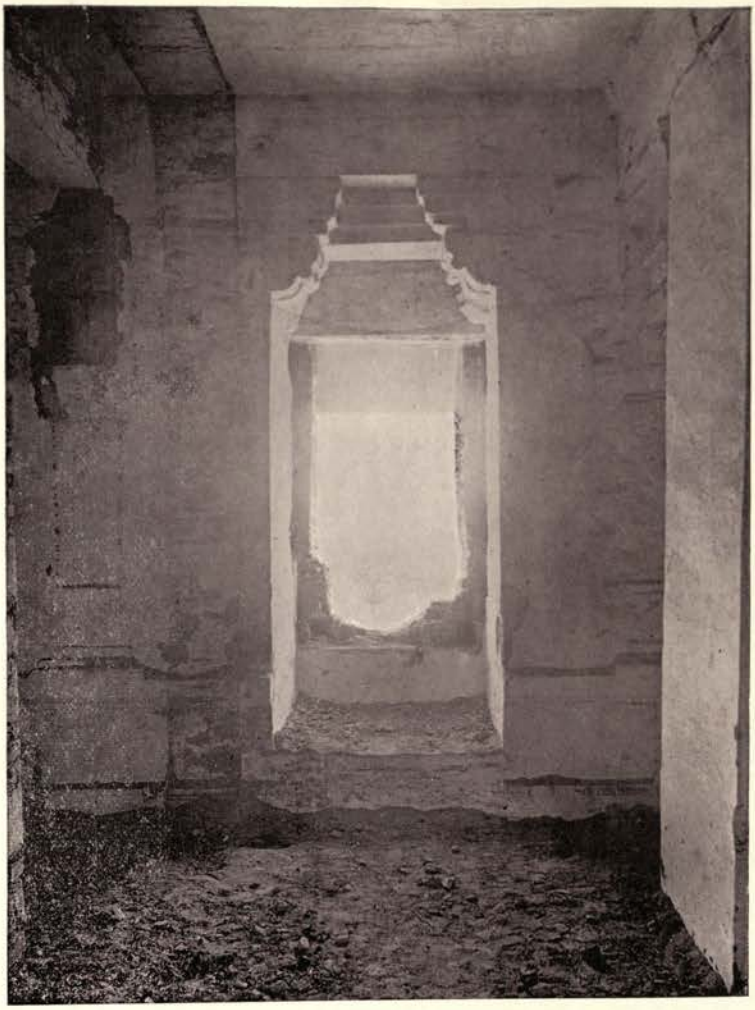


(A). Before conservation.

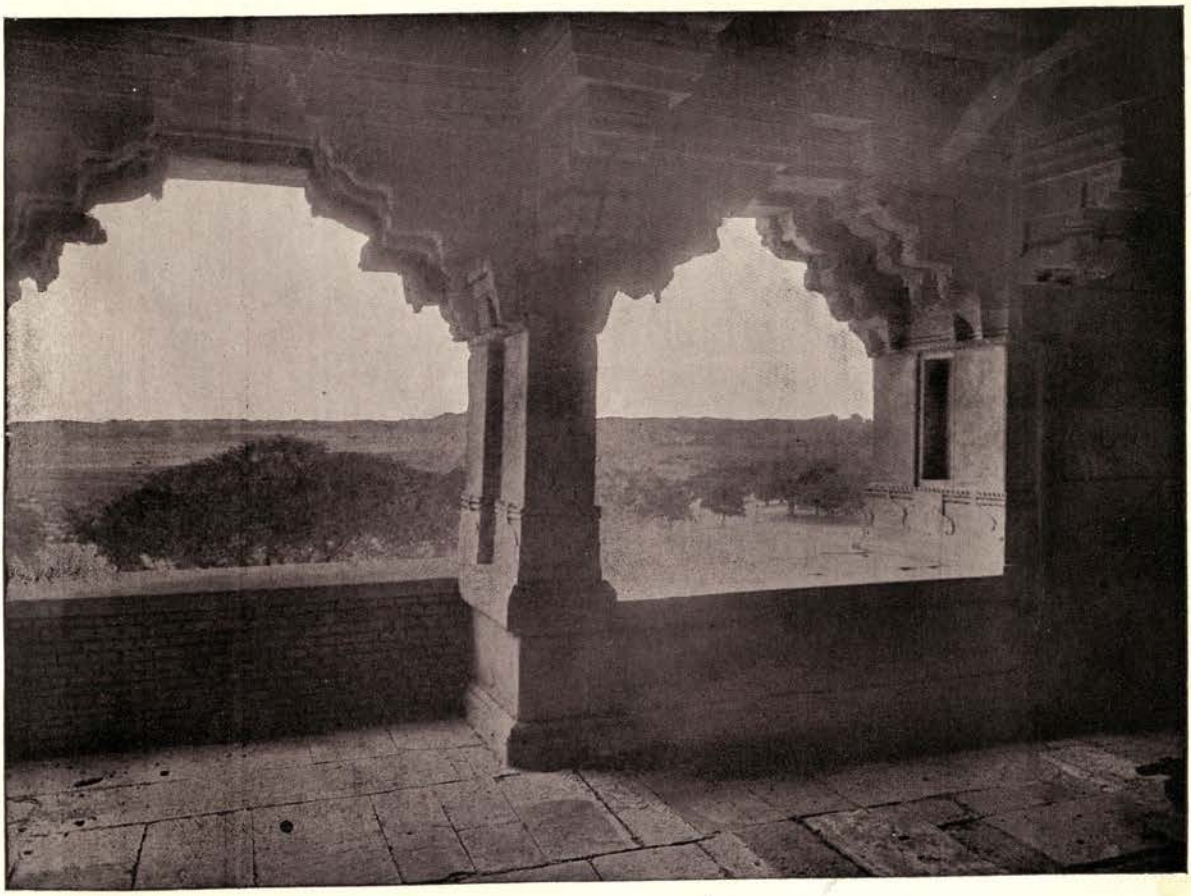


(B). After conservation.

Photo-Mechl Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

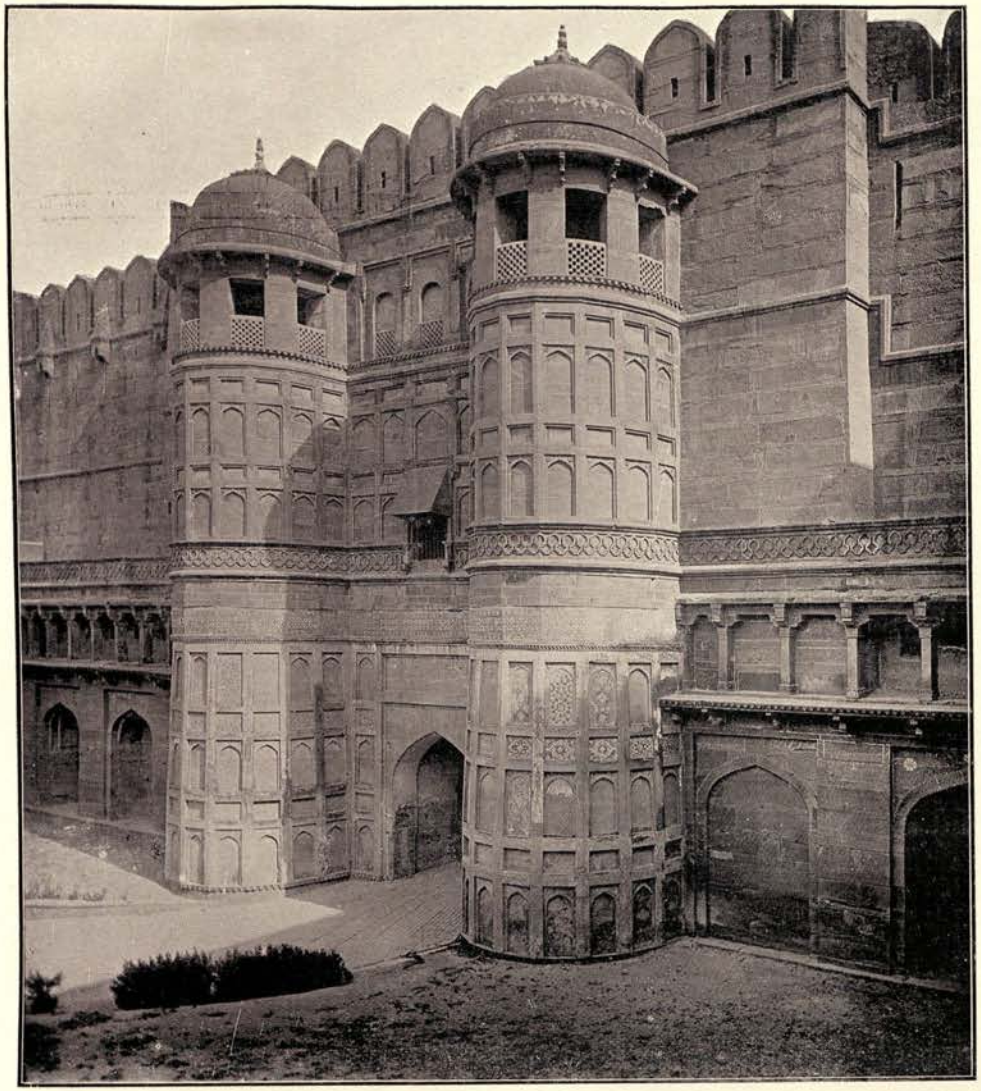


(A). Before conservation.



(B). After conservation.

Photo.-Mechl. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



(A). Before conservation.

(B). After conservation.

Photo-Mechl Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

PART II.

Notes on the conservation of Muhammadan Monuments in the United Provinces, in the Punjab and at Ajmer.

AGRA.

The Taj.

Lamp.—The large bronzed lamp, executed some years ago by order of Lord Curzon, at the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, has at last been delivered at Agra after being exhibited in England at the "White City Exhibition." It will be hung in the entrance gateway which is badly in need of illumination. The question of the source of this illumination is still under discussion, various projects having been put forward. The Gardens Committee have unanimously voted for an electric instalation to light this lamp, the one in the mausoleum and the lamp posts which it is proposed to set in the fore court at some future period in place of the inelegant stone pillars crowned by ordinary street lamps which now do duty there.

Channels.—Some repairs to the beds of the waterways have been carried out (my conservation notes, dated the 3rd December 1909, section 2) but it has not yet been possible to give effect to my other proposal by which the fountains will be kept playing continuously.

Fountains.—At the end of the south-western avenue, a drinking fountain has now been placed in the west wall of the garden. The design was kept as unobtrusive as possible and in accord with its surroundings. It is illustrated in Plate I(*a*) at the end of the report.

The fort.

Akbar's Palace.—The conservation of this interesting relic is now approaching completion C. N. 20th June 1908, section 1) as was anticipated, the work especially as regards the shattered west front has proved of exceptional difficulty and every praise is due to the Public Works department officer who has been in charge. I inspected the progress made every time I returned to head quarters and the difficulties of the case required my frequent advice. The policy adopted was that of strict conservation, but structural demands necessitated an extension of this in a few cases. From the west face, a good deal of the old face work had to be removed as it was absolutely shattered, but every piece of stone which could be left with safety has been kept *in situ*.

The south-west corner has been rebuilt. For the most part it consisted of a facing of modern brick work supporting a broken wall. Not only was this unsafe but it marked any remaining fragments of the old work. Careful demolition revealed several of the old facing stones and also a staircase in the upper storey of which the steps and one wall were nearly intact, while a passageway leading to another staircase was opened upon the ground floor.

Throughout the course of the work, where stone has been removed owing to its insecurity, it has been replaced by stone; elsewhere small country bricks have been employed with wide recessed joints. This has been found to give a very good effect after a few years. In some places it has also been necessary to use stone beams for door-lintles, &c. No fea ture, such as a niche or a window, has been repropduced unless its existence and design were fully indicated In the west front, the width of the passage just referred to, was clearly shown by marks on the ceiling slabs, an outer door was also demonstrated and its positions set asked with its inner door, as in the case with the majority of the other openings—was indicated by weatherings and analogy. Similarly three doorways, which have been closed up, were clearly shown to be modern. The data was amply sufficient but unfortunately some of it has of necessity vanished in the repair of the gaps.

The open courts which flank the central hall and the Bengali Bastion have been repaired and made stable. In the southern rooms this necessitated the introduction of two or three stone pillars, as the root slabs had broken. These however are not noticeable. In the north court three brick buttresses of recent date have been removed and plain stone brackets take their place in supporting the narrow rampart which must be retained for military purposes. In this court the vanished cross-walls of the palace have been indicated by slight projections from the wall in small brickwork.

The most noticeable effect of the repairs to the east side will be seen from outside the Fort. Thence it will be observed that many windows and doors, which formerly opened on to a spacous balcony running from end to end of the facade, have been re-opened, while others, cut through the wall to satisfy modern requirments have been closed up again. The somewhat unattractive facade in short, has resumed something of its pristine state but this is mainly due to the conservation of its central feature.

This consisted of a double-storied open arcade, three bays in width with a balcony to each floor and a deep *chajja* over-head. In common with the rest of the palace, the construction was of the Hindu lintle and bracket type and of rich design. Before conservation little of this was to be seen, the spaces between the columns having been filled with rubble and blackened plaster. On the removal of this from the ground floor the belvedere was found to be in very fair condition and this encouraged the hope that the upper floor would be tolerably perfect. For structural reasons it was advisable to demolish the wall at this point and if anything but a reconstruction had been decided upon, all trace of the original feature would have been lost. Unfortunately nearly every column which remained was so unsound that it had to be replaced by a new one, while most of the brackets had broken off short and were without bearing. Such renovation as has been effected is however fully warranted by the existence elsewhere of the particular feature ; in the case of the *chajja* this does not hold good but its length, slope and thickness were fully indicated by marks on the wall and its reconstruction was necessary. No attempt has been made to restore the balconies. (See Plates II and III.)

In the long narrow room behind this arcade, two or three brackets have been renewed and two new lintels supplied in place of the temporary wooden ones inserted in recent times. The two remaining lintels, though badly cracked, have been retained in position, being strapped up to small girders. The floor above had of necessity to be taken up and relaid but this was successfully done without the loss of one of the old stones.

To the courtyard in front of the palace little has been done since it was cleared of debris. The obviously modern stairway down to the great well has been partly demolished and has laid bare a few steps of a staircase and the corner of the court.

Jahangiri Mahal.—The *burj* at the south-east corner, which planks the facade of Akbar's place, has shared in its attention. All its doorways, giving on to a wide balcony, had been blocked up with plaster coloured red. From below this gave a very erroneous impression, the general effect being that the tower was solid at this floor. Of the seven openings, three were originally furnished with doors, two with open and two with closed *jali*. Two new screens have been put in and one repaired. Behind these various openings were short passages and beyond the *burj* had been filled up solid in Mughal times as was evident from the class of mortar used. It is probable that this was done at the time an open *chattri* was added to the tower.

Fountains in the Anguri Bagh.—On the occasion of the visit of the Amir to Agra in 1907, the greatest difficulty was experienced in temporarily patching up the fountains so that they should play in his honour. In view of the probabililty of Agra being honoured with Viceregal *darbars* in the near future, I recommended that these fountains should be systematically repaired. The work was taken in hand early in the year and is now practically finished. To effect the necessary repairs, the whole of the sandstone causeway below the plinth of the terrace and to the south, was taken up and the original pipes exposed. These were at a depth of some three feet and were for the most part of solid stone in short sections of about 18″ long, roughly fitted into each other. Specimens of these pipes and the method of construction are now to be seen in the pavilion near the Somnath gate. It was considered useless to repair the old pipes which were badly broken and leaked at every point, so new lines of iron pipes have been laid down and securely bedded in concrete.

The jets in the tank and those surrounding its edge have been repaired and fitted with new nozzles. Unfortunately the least breath of wind carries the spray all over the platform ; consequently it has been necessary to deflect the jets from the perpendicular so that they now form a curving trellis over the tank.

With what true judgement the Mughals introduced water channels and *jets d'eau* at every possible point is well illustrated here and the charm of these

marble pavilions on their high terrace about the garden is greatly enhanced by the playing fountains.

By a special effort the work was completed and the fountains were playing their best on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's informal visit to the palace on the 4th of April.

Amar Singh gate.—The arcade which crowns the top of the gate and the arches of its planking towers had been filled in with modern masonry, thus completely destroying the effect of lightness in the crowning storey which is so pleasing. This filling has been removed (C. N. 20, 6, 08, sections 3 and 4) and one or two broken brackets renewed (see Plate IV). The disfiguring iron sunshade has been taken down and a sandstone shade substituted. The condition on which the removal was permitted by the military authorities in whose charge the gate is, was that a shade of some sort should be provided and a *chajja* of ordinary design was proposed. A careful examination of the frame of the window, after the iron shade had been removed, made it clear however that no *chajja* had ever existed there but a flat superstructure carried on small brackets was clearly indicated. This has accordingly been renewed.

Chittori gate.—This interesting gate, Akbari's spoil of war from the defeated city of Chittore was sadly in need of attention. A careful comparison with a photograph taken in 1903 showed that many of the iron plates with which it is partly covered, had disappeared in the interval. These plates, which decorate the meeting rails of the two leaves of the gate, are inlaid with brass wrought into conventional designs. The main part of the gate is covered with raised panels of irregular shape in bronze. The whole was suffering from neglect and much of the woodwork had rotted away. This was replaced, all the loose metalwork was made secure, modern bolts and locks was removed and many of the missing plaques which were opportunely discovered in a godown were refixed. No restoration of the missing metalwork was advised (C. N., 20th June 1908, section 8).

Moti Masjid.—In view of my proposal (C. N., 20th June 1908, section 6) to level the ground to the north of the mosque, the present slope of which is composed of debris and drains all the rain water into the foundations of the building, excavations were made at the west end and foundations were disclosed which correspond to those of the existing buildings on the south side. The surface water has been temporaily diverted from the foundations.

Exterior of the Fort.—Before leaving the subject of the Fort the improvements to the ground to the south-east, now in progress, must be noticed. Here a new alignment of the road and a regularising of the *nalla* between it and the Fort wall are approaching completion and the lowering of the general ground level will decrease the wall of the outer moat by 1'6" of its height which will be an improvement. It is unfortunate that the open space beyond cannot be turned into a garden as was once proposed. Such measures as are considered necessary for the security of the Fort must undoubtedly be carried out but it is very unfortunate that the erections of the Military Works Department are so seldom in accord with their Mughal surroundings. The additions in front of the two gates of the Fort are no exception to this, although the Garrison Engineer courteously modified the design at my suggestion. The two new spiked iron gates set between brick walls and piers, (now capped with sandstone but at first with whitewash and broken glass !) cannot be regarded as an improvement to these historic portals and one hopes that the time will soon come when they can be removed.

Sikandrah.

Tomb of Maryam-uz-zamani.—This monument, purchased by Government early in 1908, was handed over by the Church of England Mission on the 13th June 1909. A preliminary estimate for its conservation has been sanctioned.

Itimad-ud-Daulah.

Two Guldastas, the finials of which fell to the ground, have been repaired and a like attention has been paid to one of the *chattris* of the tomb (C. N.'s, 20th June 1908, section 9 and 3rd December 1908, section 7).

Fatehpur-Sikri.

The mosque.—A brass hanging lamp has been suspended in the prayer-chamber (C. N., 3rd December 1908, section 14) and will replace the dirty iron

chiragh which has hitherto done duty every evening. The new lamp, illustrated on plate I-(*b*), was executed to my design by the Jeypur School of Art and cost Rs. 590. The necessary sum was supplied from a Dargah Fund, originally endowed by the Government of India

Sehdari.—Attached to the west wall of the Dargah enclosure, on the outside, is a small pavilion of three bays, erected according to an inscription in 1087 A. H., 1667 A. D. (Aurangzeb). Descendants of Sheikh Salim Chisti are allowed burial in the court of this Dargah and this pavilion is used as a mortuary chapel when a short form of service is held before the body is brought within the enclosure.

A subsidence beneath the front of the pavilion had caused the whole structure to lean dangerously forward. The back wall has been partly rebuilt and the rest made secure.

Zanana garden.—To the north of Jodh Bai's palace lies a little garden in two terraces with a kiosk and a water chute in the middle of the minature. Channel which runs through both gardens. The upper terrace was in a fair state of preservation and its paved walks have now been repaired and the channel mended (C.N. 3rd December 1908, section 9). It is hoped that despite the difficulty of the water supply it will be possible to keep this formerly untidy, arid spot, green with grass and shrubs—at least during the winter months. If this can be done the little green oasis in the midst of so much red sandetone will afford a most welcome relief.

Rang Mahal.—It has been necessary to rebuild part of the north wall (coursed rubble) but this has resulted in the removal of two unsightly supporting piers and two others will shortly vanish from the other side of the *Mahal*, their place being taken by two brackets which will be renewed.

Diwan-i-am.—The court in front of Akbar's Hall of Public Audience was very irregular in surface and trial excavations (C. N., 3rd December 1908, section 13) have disclosed a roughly-paved raised wall all round about 1′ higher than the general level of the court. On the north side, five steps leading to the verandah have been found *in situ*. The whole court will gradually be cleared down to its original level.

DELHI.

The Fort.

Hayat Bakhsh garden.—It is very satisfactory to be able to record substantial progress this year in the recussitation of the palace garden. The works left incomplete at the end of 1909 have all been finished and with them it will be well to deal first.

The iron railing (C. N., 2nd November 1906, section 11), now that it is fixed in position, is not nearly such an eyesore as might be expected. It is complete except for short lengths at three different points. At one of these the present road to the Diwan-i-khas intersects its course and a space will be left here to serve as an exit until the removal of a servants' godown which is within the enclosure. Funds for this purpose have been handed over to the Military Works Department to whom the godown belongs and it is understood that the new building, which is to replace the godwon, is approching completion. The other points are adjacent to the barrcks and here the line of railing is interrupted by two wash houses. Funds have not yet been provided for their removal, but it is hoped that their presence will not long delay the completion of the work.

There will be three entrances to the gardens. One near the Shah Burj, for the private use of the fort garrison, leads to the Moti Mahal Battery ; another, to the south of the Diwan-i-am, will act as a service gate or private entrance; and the third, in the archway of the Naubat Khana, will be the main entrance. The gate (C. N., 23rd January 1908, section 9) has recently been fixed in position here and is of a collapsable trellis pattern, shutting back flat against the wall where its presence is scarcely noticeable. Its introduction at this point secures a greater measure of safety for all exhibits in the museum at night when the gate is shut, as the *chaukidar* will be free from all molestation from outside. Henceforth the visitor to the palace will alight at the Naubat khana and all access to the gardens will be through their gateway. Incidentally an old Mughal custom will be revived; for at this point all visitors of whatever degree, descended from palanquin or elephant and approched the royal presence on foot.

Proceeding to the "life-bestowing garden," progress is at once evident. The whole of the garden level has been lowered to the required depth below the causeways and the surface dressed for the grass with which it will soon be clothed (C. N. 2nd November 1906, section 9).

Regularly intersecting the four quarters of the garden run the lesser causeways without their miniature water channels. The latter have been plastered within and without where necessary, the sandstone curbs of the pathways completed and the intervening space spread with *bajre* (C. N's. 22nd November 1907, section 3 and 23rd January 1908, section 8). The transformation of a barren waste into a pleasant garden is in progress and gives abundant promise of future charm.

Despite the change that has been brought in the last few years much still remains to be done before the recussitation of the garden will be complete. A comprehensive illustrated note has been printed, dealing with the garden only, and estimates for many of the items advocated therein have already been sanctioned and will be taken in hand this coming year. First and foremost in importance is the water supply (C. N., 2nd November 1906, section 3). This has been a source of considerable difficulty and ever since the inception of the garden scheme has occupied the attention of the Engineers. Many projects have been put forward and allotments made year by year. A scheme which promises to solve all difficulties has now been sanctioned and I understand that the proposal to use electricity as the motive power for the pumps (which is its distinguishing feature) eminated from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. At the end of the year the work was well in hand, practically the whole of the year's allotment having been expended in the purchase and collection of pipes, in securing tanks and in excavating for their foundations. Every effort is being made so that an efficient water supply may be ready by the end of next rains and it is hoped that at last the Superintendent of gardens will be able to plant the grass, trees and shrubs which are to be the completing note in the harmonious chord of waterways terraces, and pavilions.

A very careful scheme for the horticultural treatment of the gardens as a whole has been prepared in which the guiding principle has been to introduce only such features as are fully in accordance with Mughal precept. Broadly speaking, the open spaces will be laid with grass intersected with paths following so far as is possible the old lines; the positions of the old palaces, now demolished but of which record remains in plans and foundations, will be indicated by dense beds of flowering shrubs carefully selected, while the line of the fence when it does not align with an old site will be hidden by a wall of *gravillia* trees in front of which will be planted a row of variegated *conifers*. A few years must necessarily pass before the scheme can approach maturity but when it does do so the matchless palaces of Shah Jahan will once more grope together as parts of a component whole, relieved of all that was discordant and placed in a setting more worthy and reviving in some measure the former configuration of the palace.

Naubat Khana.—Under a special estimate the northern face of the getaway has been repaired, the staircase being made accessible. Also all modern additions have been removed including doors, window, frames, iron waterpipes and whitewash.

Humayun's Tomb.—The work of re-edging the water channels with red sandstone, which has been in progress some years, is now finished (C. N., 11th April 1905, section 14*f*). The regrading of the channels however to which I referred in my report for last year will necessitate a considerable extra outlay in the raising of the pathways with their curbs on either side of the waterways which have been altered. Two new ducts from wells at the east end of the garden will also have to be built as the present arrangement is very *kaccha*. The horticultural treatment of the gardens cannot yet be considered very succesful and it is much to be hoped that, now that there is an adequate water supply, the civil authorities, responsible for its upkeep, will make an effort to treat the garden more in accord with Mughal tradition.

Isa Khan's Tomb.—The recently laid earthernware pipes conveying the water under the pathways have been taken up and replaced by iron pipes laid below the level of the paths.

Tughlaqabad.—The repairs to the causeway are now completed.

Khirki Masjid.—The repair to the Mosque, which were in progress last year, have been successfully completed, and this interesting example of the work of

Khanjahan is now cleared of hovels and has been cleaned and placed in a sound structural condition. Owing to lack of funds the ground surrounding it has not yet been brought up.

Moth ki Masjid.—As the gateway of this well preserved mosque appeared in dangar of collapse I advocated its repair without delay. All that can be done for it, short of reconstruction, has been done this year. The conservation of the mosque itself will probably be taken in hand during 1910-11.

The Tomb of Safdar Jang.—Presumably owing to a subsidence in the outer foundation of the mausoleum, the verandah showed signs of falling outwards in many places. Prompt measures however were taken by the Executive Engineer, good lime concrete being rammed in all the outer cellars and the repairs seem to be very effective. The *chajja* and *jali* where broken have been repaired.

The Jami Masjid.—The metal lamps on the top of the marble posts have been improved in execution and securely fixed to their supports with screw joints.

After erection, the railing round the north-east plot of ground outside the mosque was found to be too slight in construction, as boys swinging on the pendant chains broke the sandstone posts at their junction with the dwarf wall. The Muncipality also appear to have changed their minds with regard to the design supplied at their request by my office and approved by the late Deputy Commissioner. The railing, erected at the cost of the Government of India, has consequently been dismantled and matters appear to be at a standstill as the Municipality have no funds and the Government of India does not propose to extend their original grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000.

Kos Minar.—Half a mile to the south of Purana Qila is an anicent mile stone, set in the middle of the old road which can still be traced, running from the west gate of Humayun's Tomb to Lal Darwaza II near the jail. I found this on the very point of falling but prompt measures were taken and it is now secure.

LAHORE.

The Fort.

Diwan-i-am.—The mort important items of the conservation of the Hall of Public Audience have been completed. In most respects the least interesting of the three similar halls built by Shah Jahan, this Diwan-i-am is unique in having considerable fragments of the marble railing which closed in the spaces between the outer range of columns. The removal of the modern floor has also disclosed some of the bottom rails still in position.

It possesses a large raised court in front, bordered with remains of a fine sandstone railing and in this particular also it differs from the audience halls at Delhi and Agra. Excavation showed that this platform was overlaid with a considerable deposit, over 3′ in depth near the hall. Most of this has been removed but the original level could not be resumed as the problem of drainage would have been difficult of solution if that had been done. The surface has been spread with *bajri* and drained outwards on all sides. It was strongly advised that the court be planted with grass but the irrigation of this raised platform presented some difficulties. It is hoped that, in a few years' time, an interval which will witness many changes for the improvement of the palaces in the fort, it may be found possible to overcome these.

The red sandstone railing which borders the court is of unusual design. The *mutakka* posts, square in section, are set at irregular intervals. They are linked together by two cross bars in a total height of about 4′ and at the junction, the posts are enriched with moudlings above and below the rails, somewhat resembling brackets. Presumably this railing once completely enclosed the three sides of the court but very little of it now remains except on the south sides opposite the hall of justice. Here many gaps had been filled with a railing of an entirely different pattern. These discordant portions have been removed and the original railing made secure.

Although it was known that the main entrance to the great Diwan-i-am court was on the west and not opposite the Jheroka (c. p. Agra and *per contra* Delhi) yet it was fully to be expected in accordance with all precedence, that the entrance to the raised inner court would have been opposite the royal throne.

Here at this access, the new arrival, be he tributary envoy or petitioner to the king's justice, made his first humble obeisances before daring to approach. And here in apparent confirmation of precedent were the ruins of a flight of steps. Examination showed however that they were undoubtedly of modern construction and no trace of other steps could be found. Moreover the capping stone of the terrace, wherein were once fixed the *Mustakka* posts of the railing, remain in position at this point and a careful examination, after the stones had been well cleaned, showed that no central entrance through the railing had ever been left nor was there any tell-tale weathering of the stone.

Consequently the entrances must have been from the east and west sides, but all that now remains is two brick ramps presumably of Sikh origin. There were no steps to the narrow ends of the great hall as at Delhi, and the existing flight in the centre of the main facade were obviously modern. I had it demolished brick by brick, in my presence and was rewarded by finding three small fragments of the old sand stone steps. These were fortunately in such positions that the dimensions of the original flight could safely be deduced and it has consequently been restored. The top step thus arrived at, agrees with the space indicated by the marks of the marble *mutakkas*.

Coming now to the hall itself, the floor of modern bricks has been removed and the old floor of *lakhuri* bricks disclosed. This proved to be in a less damaged condition than had been anticipated but a good deal of patch work had to be done. Various small items of conservation (C. N., 6th March 1908, section 1), have been carried out and the marble *jhoroka* has been thoroughly cleaned. On this floor but facing north, many modern parapet walls and partitions have been demolished and the marble dados cleaned. This has given this side of the palace a new appearance.

To the Diwan-i-am at Lahore two periods are generally assigned, the pillared hall being acknowledged to be the work of Shah Jahan while the back part usually bears Ranjit Singh's name. The fact that the hall was added in front of an already existing building (co-eval with Akbar's Zenana Court to the north) is generally lost sight of. The early style of the *jharoka* and the marble hall behind it are clear evidence in support of this and further indications are now forthcoming.

Flanking the throne-balcony is a long narrow passage, blocked at intervals by partition walls but running the whole length of the hall on to which it opens at intervals between the pillars. A little careful demolition of these partition walls and elsewhere, clearly showed that before the erection of the great hall an arcade of richly painted columns and brackets formed the main feature of the facade in the centre of which was the *jharoka* when the hall was added, the bays against which the back row of half columns were set, were filled up to support them and the continuity of the arcade was thus broken. At some later period, the lateral thrust of the arches being feared, the partition walls were built to take it and iron lies embedded in them. On one of these walls being partly demolished all this became clear, the painted brackets of the embedded arcade, the rough filling and the back of the half column. Also three periods of decoration could be traced on the roof of the passage. First, a plaster face on the shallow vault composed of small facets set at slight angles with each other and decorated with gold and red incised lines. This was continuous from end to end of the gallery. Next followed a Sikh addition of glass *applique* to the original contours; this was also continuous. The third period was the flat panneld ceiling with a curved cornice which we now see, decorated with the crudest painting and an inlay of round pieces of glass. This was not continuous but broken at a point 4″ from the centre line of the per and coved as at the far ends. This coved end however does not appear to have rested on any wall as the painted brackets, hitherto concealed by the modern partition wall of still later date, show no trace of any other wall. It is hoped that it will be possible to open up the whole length of this gallery despite the thrust of the outer pillars.

Chhoti khwabgah.—The floor of this marble pavilion is paved with a mosaic of *Badal* and *Abri* stone inlaid in marble. This had been torn out and decayed in places and has been repaired. Similar repairs have been effected to the platform of the *Chabutra* in the little garden but no attempt has been made to restore the missing inlay of precious stones in the marble tank which graces its centre. (C. N., 24th September 1907, section II). The improvements to the garden have

been continued and the new trees being well established, some of the old unsightly ones have been uprooted. The brick paths set in herring bone pattern with borders of *Sang musa* stone, have been repaired in various places while a modern platform to the west of the hall has been removed, disclosing some of the old work.

Shish mahal.—For the last five years the interior of this hall has been disfigured by a row of unsightly scaffold poles and battens of timber which upheld the rotten beams of the ceiling. Full details of the necessity for this were given in the report for the year ending 31st March 1906, and it was then said that the arrangement was to be only a temporary one. But the problem of the support of the thin ceiling of glass and lacquer which had become detached from the beams of the roof and of these beams themselves proved difficult of solution and eventually an estimate was sanctioned for replacing the scaffolding by less obtrusive supports. However what is hoped will prove a most satisfactory solution of the problem has now been arrived at and at the close of the year the work was being put in hand. It is feared that action may have been too long deferred as, at the beginning of March, there were two large gaps in the ceiling. It is proposed to attach the thin ceiling to the supported cross beams by means of buttons at the ends of steel wires.

On instructions received from the Government of India, in November I attended a committee (most of the members of which were officers of the Military Works Department and Royal Army Medical Corps) held at Lahore, one of the objects of which was to consider the feasibility of resigning certain parts of the Fort for conservation as ancient monument.

The resolutions of the committee have not yet been published but I may be permitted to say that many of the proposals received favourable consideration.

SHAHDARA.

Jahangir's Tomb.—No special works have been carried out to the tomb itself this year but the paving of the roof (inlaid with *badal*, *abri* and *khattu* stone) has been repaired where it leaked and some of the damaged stone replaced.

The garden.—For the maintainance and improvement of the garden an annual grant of Rs. 6,656 was allotted and this is under the control of the civil authorities. Particulars are not yet to hand as to which of the following works have been carried out from this fund.

A large area to the east of the tomb, one plot wide and four deep, has been rescued from the jungal, planted with grass and made accessible by partially repaired causeways.

The water supply still continues to receive much attention and should soon be complete for the whole garden.

The sloping banks which rose from the level of the garden to the floor of the causeways, thus robbing them of the emphasis they were intended to receive, have been removed from the central western plots and adjacent to the tomb (C. N., 6th March 1908, section 17). Funds for this purpose were provided by the Government of India.

Other improvements, both horticultural and structural have been effected and among the latter must be noted the small repairs which have secured the stability of an oddly shaped ruin at the east end of the central causeway.

This is a single pier supporting two half arches, all that remains of the eastern pavilion which was washed away with the walls by the river floods. An old picture of Jahangir's tomb which I have recently secured, shows this pavilion as a reproduction of the western gateway and it also shows the river flowing close under the walls.

Baradari.—In the middle of the south wall of the garden was a pavilion in a badly ruined state. Late in the year and on an allotment specially made from reserve funds, the complete restoration of the central chamber was put in hand by order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. An attempt has been made to completely restore the room to its original appearance and it is understood that it will be used for tea parties.

Sarai.—The gateway leading into the garden has been conserved at one or two points (C. N., 15th February 1909, sections 8 and 9) and the final traces of its occupation by the Railway Department have now been removed.

The old country *colabas*, by which water was conveyed to the tank of the mosque, have been repaired. The tank with its fountains has been put in good

order and will now be available for the ablutions of those who use the mosque (C. N., 15th February 1909, section 4).

The new iron shutters to the water channels have been rendered less obtrusive (C., N. 15th February 1909, section 1).

Outside the *sarai*, the service gate has been supplied with a gate of suitable design (C. N., 6th March 1908, section 16) and the adjacent wall clothed with railway creeper.

Tomb of Nur Jahan.—The enclosure railing has been repaired and the floor repaired. It is satisfactory to note that the *fakir*, to whom reference has been made in my conservation notes and in Reports, has at last been finally disposed of and that he will no more desecrate this tomb.

In a speech delivered at Delhi, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor stated that he had in contemplation the restoration of this mausoleum and that subscriptions towards this end had already been received. No reference on the subject has yet been made to this office however and until the delails of the scheme are made known it is premature to do more than record the proposal.

Shalimar Bagh.—I am very glad to report that this delightful garden, the sole example of a Mughal pleasure garden remaining in British Punjab (there is another at Pinjour in Patiala state) is receiving more attention each year. The changes effected since I first urged its claims for the consideration of Government, are remarkable, but it is unfortunate, I think, that some of my suggestions, which were embodied in a printed programme of works to be carried out in the garden, issued by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, have since been set aside. However very great improvements have been effected, the most pleasing of which is the opening up of the vistas down the long side channels which once ran parallel to the central waterway. The plots in the lower garden have been cleared of all undergrowth and useless trees while a few new ones have been introduced. More flowers have been planted round the central tank this year and it has consequently gained much in brightness of colours. The beds in the lower garden are still much too small and are quite out of scale with the garden.

Intersecting the brick causeways (which have been repaired when necessary) are sunk drains for the passage of water from the main channels to the side plots. Nearly all of these were broken but they have now been repaired, the small bricks for the purpose being specially made to match the old.

In the little Sikh house, rescued last year from the *malis*, a small marble tablet has been let into the wall to record the fact that the intrepid traveller, William Moorcroft, stayed here on the occasion of his visit to the court of Ranjit Singh.

In August 1908 the south-east turret of the enclosure wall collapsed owing to the heavy rains. Its repair has been completed, the old stones being used as far as possible.

Outside the garden experiments are being made to test the yield of the two large *baolis* situated to the west and south of the enclosure. The first, known as the Bara Harta Baoli, is over 33' in diameter and is a regular decagon for the greater part of its depth below which it is circular. It is understood that although the yeild has been much improved by the cleaning, it is still unequal to the supply required to play the fountains and to water the plots and it is probable that the other well will have to be called into requisition.

Jallunder.

Annual repairs have been carried out to the gateway of Dakhni Sarai, the Lahori Gate of the Sarai at Nurmahal and Abul Mali's tomb at Nakoder.

Tomb of Shamsher Khan, Gurdaspur.—The more urgent repairs to this mausoleum (C. N., dated 17th March 1909) have already been effected.

Ambala.

Tomb of Shaikh Chilli at Thanaser.—The only original work carried out this year in the division was the execution of a Shisham wood door of Mughal pattern in this tomb. Here also, from the annual repairs allotment, a good deal of useful repair work asked for by me has been carried out; notably the fixing of loose tiles, removal of vegetation and refixing of some loose facing stones. Annual

repairs have been done to the tombs and mosques at Kaithal and Panipat for which there is an annual allotment.

AJMER.

The conservation of the Badshahi building is believed to be practically completed but no details have been received from the Public Works Department.

R. FROUDE TUCKER,
Archæological Surveyor,
Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1910.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1909-10.	Amount spent during the year 1909-10.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun ...	Kalanga monuments ...	6	6	8 0 0	Completed.
Muzaffarnagar.	Majhera ...	Tombs of Saiyid Hussain, Saiyid Muhammad Khan, Saiyid Umar Nur Khan, and Saiyid Saif Khan and octagonal well.	100	98	100 0 0	Do.
reilly ...	Fatehganj west of Bitaura village in Tahsil Bareilly, 12 miles west of Bareilly city.	A large obelisk of red sandstone.	42	42	34 8 3	Repairs completed.
Agra ...	The Taj ...	Drinking fountain in west enclosure wall.	993	...	993 0 0	Completed.
		Hanging a lamp in the main dome.	...	...	170 0 0	,,
	Agra Fort ...	Conservation of Akbar's Palace.	5,949	...	5,777 0 0	In progress.
		Conservation of inner Amar Singh gate.	99	...	99 0 0	Completed.
		Conservation of the Chittore gate.	150	...	71 0 0	,,
	Agra ...	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings in the Agra district.	13,550	...	13,548 0 0	,,
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	Lal Bardari Museum ...	226	..	226 0 0	
		Kaisar Pasand kothi (Deputy Commissioner's Court).	500	...	500 0 0	Annual repairs Rs. 500.
			20,000	20,000	20,270 0 0	Special repairs Rs. 20,000.
		Chatar Manzil palace ...	3,000	...	2,996 0 0	
		Old palace at Dilkusha ...	500	...	480 0 0	
		Sikandr Bagh Buildings	300	...	293 0 0	
Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	Maqbara of Nawab Deler Khan.	325	...	330 13 0	Under pinning walls with pacca masonry, renewing pacca plaster and filling if cracks in domed roof completed. Materials collected to renew stone work in lintels and block kanker facing.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur ...	Annual repairs to ancient buildings at Jaunpur :— Atala Masjid. Jami Masjid. Laldarwaza Masjid. Jhanjri Masjid. Royal cemetery Shaikh Burhan's Masjid, Zafarabad. Sher Zaman Khan's Tomb. Kalij Khan ka Maqbara.	482	482	411 0 0	Repairs completed. They mainly consisted of removal of vegetation and trees, repairs to masonry in places, replacing stones filling holes in walls, pointing and other minor works, &c.
Benares	On the banks of the Ganges.	Aurangzeb's mosque ...	65	65	68 0 0	A large broken stone finial was replaced and ordinary repairs &c., uprooting vegetation were carried out.
		Total United Provinces ...	...	...	46,375 5 3	
		II.—PUNJAB.				
Delhi ...	Tughlaqabad ...	Restoration of causeway to the tomb of Emperor Muhammad Tughlaq Shah.	13,722	1,100	902 0 0	
	Near Qutb ...	Special repairs to Khirki Masjid.	2,768	1,200	807 0 0	
	Qutb Road ...	Conservation of Moth-ki-Masjid.	4,835	800	654 0 0	In progress.
		Carried over ...	...	...	2,363 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending 31st March 1910*—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1909-10.	Amount spent during the year 1909-10.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB—*(continued)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	2,363 0 0	
Delhi...	Near Delhi ...	Special repairs to main gateway, Purana Qila.	813	...	44 0 0	
		Ramming good lime concrete in cellars and all round Safdar Jang's Tomb.	1,505	1,400	1,207 0 0	
		Edging water channels with Agra stone, Humayun's Tomb.	14,532	900	922 0 0	
		Rebuilding compound wall of Humayun's Tomb.	1,051	...	401 0 0	
		Replacing earthenware pipes with 4" cast iron pipes, Tomb of Isa Khan.	61	61	61 0 0	
	Delhi ...	Annual repairs to Muhammadan Historical Buildings in Delhi district.	2,562	2,500	2,428 0 0	
		Marble lamp post, Jami Musjid, Delhi.	3,295	...	499 0 0	
	Delhi Fort ...	Fencing in gardens, Delhi Fort.	15,882	5,600	5,113 0 0	Practically completed.
		Water supply, Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	Not yet sanctioned.	9,900	9,522 0 9	In progress.
		Lowering level of Hayat Bakhsh garden.	2,849	1,800	1,843 0 0	
		Edging minor channels, Hayat Bakhsh garden.	7,414	3,800	3,614 0 0	
Karnal	Kaithal ...	Annual repairs to Shaikh Shahab-ud-din's tomb.	42	300	40 0 0	Ordinary repairs.
	Panipat ...	Annual repairs to Kabul Bagh mosque.	71		68 0 0	" "
	" ...	Annual repairs to Ibrahim Lodi's tomb.	11		10 0 0	" "
	Thanesar ...	Annual repairs to Shaikh Chilli's tomb.	215		203 0 0	" "
	" ...	Providing dark shisham wood door to Shaikh Chilli's tomb.	81	80	78 0 0	Original work completed.
Lahore	Shahdra ...	Watering grass plots in sarai and tomb garden.	3,035	...	2,253 5 6	
	Lahore ...	Rebuilding of south-east corner turret, Shalimar gardens	1,595	...	594 1 4	Completed.
	Shahdara ...	Removing grass slopes to causeways, Jahangir's tomb gardens.	5,336	...	4,990 4 9	
	" ...	Providing cast iron pipes for watering grass plots in Jahangir's tomb gardens.	3,984	...	3,543 15 4	
	" ...	Providing a wooden gate to gardens, Jahangir's tomb.	58	...	47 13 0	
	" ...	Certain restorations of the Baradari on the south side of Jahangir's tomb.	1,227	1,200	1,216 9 7	In progress.
	Lahore Fort ...	Strengthening the roof of the Shish Mahal.	2,291	...	372 5 0	"
	" " ...	Conservation of Diwan-i-Am.	4,831	...	3,138 0 8	
	" " ...	" " Chhoti Khwabgah.	1,435	...	1,300 8 9	
	Lahore ...	Providing inscribed marble tablet in the west wall of Sikh pavilion at Shalimar gardens.	29	...	28 7 0	In progress.
	" ...	Repairing brick causeways, Shalimar gardens.	539	...	519 12 0	
	" ...	Shalimar pumping scheme ...	3,520	...	3,235 3 2	
	" ...	Annual repairs to Historical buildings.	2,940	...	2,764 1 3	
Jullundur	Jullundur ...	Annual repairs to Delhi gateway, Lakhni Sarai, Lahori gateway of Sarai at Nur Mahal and Abul Mali's tomb at Nakodar.	...	...	63 8 9	
		Carried over ...	...	...	52,484 0 1	

APPENDIX A.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces, Punjab and Ajmer, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1910—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1909-10.	Amount spent during the year 1909-10.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		II.—PUNJAB *(concluded.)*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	52,484 0 1	
Gurdaspur.	Batala ...	Conservation of the tomb of Shamsher Khan.	128	...	113 8 6	
Multan...	Multan ...	Annual repairs to the Archæological buildings.	...	...	98 10 4	
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Dera Ghazi Khan	Annual repairs to the Archæological buildings.	175	...	115 13 3	
		Total Punjab ...	...	...	52,812 0 2	
		III.—AJMER.				
Ajmer-Merwara.	Ajmer ...	Restoration of Badshahi Masjid in Naya Bazar.	22,382	3,520	3,511 4 6	Completed.
„	„ ...	Repairs to Abdulla Khan and his wife's tombs on the 1st mile of Beawar Road.	1,971	1,671	1,870 1 4	„
		Total Ajmer ...	...	...	5,381 5 10	

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1910.*

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plates in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1900	Delhi Fort	Shah Burj	10×8	General view after restoration	South.
1901	" "	Samman Burj	"	River front showing new marble railing	East.
1902	Delhi	Jami Masjid	"	General view of courtyard showing new lamps	South-west.
1903	"	Qutb Minar	"	View of the deposed cupola	East.
1904	"	" "	"	" " " " "	South.
1905	"	" "	"	General view showing road	North-west.
1906	"	" " Tomb of Altamash	"	General view of west gate after repair	West.
1907	"	Purana Qila	"	" " " north gate	North-west.
1908	Agra Fort	" "	"	General view of site	West.
1909	" "	Akbar's Palace	12×10	" " " "	South-west.
1910	Agra	" "	"	View of hanging lamp	" "
1911	Bhondsi (Gurgaon)	The Taj	"	General view	North-east.
1912	" "	Mosque	10×8	View of façade	South-east.
1913	Sohna (Gurgaon)	"	12×10	General view of façade	North-east.
1914	" "	Mosque of Qutb Khan	10×8	View of west and south façades	South-west.
1915	" "	" " " "	8½×6½	General view	South-east.
1916	" "	" " " "	12×10	" " "	North-west.
1917	" "	Dak Bungalow	10×8	View of interior	South-west.
1918	" "	" "	"	View of courtyard and gateway	South-east.
1919	" "	Mosque of Nizam-ul-Haqq	8½×6½	View of façade	North-west.
1920	" "	" " "	"	View of interior shewing mihrab	South-east.
1921	" "	" " "	6½×4½	View of gateway	South-west.
1922	Kotila (Gurgaon)	" " "	"	Inscription on gateway	South-east.
1923	" "	Mosque	10×8	View of interior	" "
1924	" "	"	"	General view	East.
1925	" "	"	"	View of gateway from courtyard	South-east.
1926	" "	"	"	The tomb in the court	" "
1927	" "	"	"	View of gateway	South-west.
1928	" "	"	8½×6½	" " "	South-east.
1929	" "	"	8½×6½	View of west façade	" "
1930	Pahwal (Gurgaon)	"	"	View of east façade	North-east.
1931	" "	Jami Masjid	10×8	" " " "	South-west.
1932	" "	Shahab-ud-din's Idgah	"	General view	South-east.
1933	" "	Tomb of Shaikh Shahbaz	"	View showing plaster work	" "
1934	" "	" " " "	"	" " " " "	South-west.
1935	" "	" " " "	"	General view	South-east.
1936	" "	Tomb of Roshan Chiragh	6½×4½	View of sculptures in wall of tank	North-west.
1937	Delhi Fort	Ram Talab	8½×6½	View of excavated east terrace	South-east.
1938	" "	Hayat Bakhsh Garden	"	" " " " "	North.
1939	Itimadpur (Agra)	" " "	5×4	View of bridge leading to Chhatri	North-west.
1940	"	Tank	"	General view	East.
1941	Fatehpur Sikri	Tomb	"	Aurangzeb's addition on west side	"
1942	" "	Mosque	"	General view of north façade	"
1943	" "	Rang Mahal	8½×6½	" " " south "	North-west.
1944	" "	" "	"	" " " east "	South-west.
		" "	"		North-east.
		" "	"		South-west.

1945	...	" " ...	...	" " ...	...	" " ... ... South-east.
1946	...	" " ...	...	Houses ...	...	" " ... ... North-east.
1947	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" " ... ... " "
1948	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" " ... ... " "
1949	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" " ... ... South-west.
1950	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" " ... ... North-east.
1951	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" " ... ... " "
1952	...	" " ...	...	Elephant gate ...	...	" " ... ... North-west.
1953	...	" " ...	...	Near Khwabgah ...	...	" " ... ... South.
1954	...	" " ...	...	Bazaar ...	...	" " ... ... South-west.
1955	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" " ... ... North-east.
1956	...	" " ...	...	Zanana garden ...	...	" " ... ... North-west.
1957	...	" " ...	...	" " ...	...	" " ... ... South-east.
1958	...	" " ...	...	Diwan-i-Amm ...	...	10×8 ... ... West.
1959	...	Fatehpur Sikri ...	...	Diwān-i-Amm ...	...	8 ½ × 6 ½ ... North-east.
1960	...	" " ...	...	Caravansarai ...	...	" ... "
1961	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" ... "
1962	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" ... "
1963	...	" " ...	...	Sarai ...	...	12 × 10 ... South-west.
1964	...	Jajao (Agra) ...	...	" ...	...	8 ½ × 6½ ... North-west.
1965	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" ... South-east.
1966	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" ... North-east.
1967	...	" " ...	...	Well ...	...	" ... South-east.
1968	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" ... "
1969	...	" " ...	...	Mosque of Humayun ...	...	" ... South.
1970	...	Katchpura (Agra)...	...	Chhatri opposite the Taj ...	...	" ... "
1971	...	Agra ...	...	" " " " ...	...	" ... South-east.
1972	...	" ...	...	Palaces west of the Taj ...	...	10 × 8 ... South-west.
1973	...	" ...	...	" " " " " ...	...	" ... North-west.
1974	...	" ...	...	Hanging lamp	...	12 × 10 ... South-east.
1975	...	" ...	...	Masjid-i-Mukhan nisan ...	...	10 × 8 ... "
1976	...	Lohamandi (Agra) ...	...	" ...	...	8 ½ × 6 ½ ... South-east.
1977	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" ... North-east.
1978	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	" ... "
1979	...	" " ...	...	Kali Masjid or Kalan Masjid ...	...	10 × 8 ... North-west.
1980	...	Agra ...	...	Mosque of Shah Wilayat ...	...	8 ½ × 6 ½ ... North-east.
1981	...	" ...	...	" " " " ...	...	10 × 8 ... "
1982	...	" ...	...	Nadan Mahal ...	...	" ... South-west.
1983	...	Lucknow ...	...	" " ...	...	8 ½ × 6 ½ ... Sauth-east.
1984	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	" ... "
1985	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	" ... South-west.
1986	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	" ... "
1987	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	" ... North-west.
1988	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	10 × 8 ... "
1989	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	" ... South.
1990	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	" ... "
1991	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	" ... South-west.
1992	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	" ... "
1993	...	" ...	...	Kazmain ...	...	8½ × 6 ½ ... South.
1994	...	" ...	...	Diānatu-d-daulah ...	...	10 × 8 ... North-east.
1995	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	" ... South west.
1996	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	8 ½ × 6 ½ ... South east.
1997	...	" ...	...	Tomb of Saadat Ali ...	...	" ... " ... South-west.

" " " west "	...	...
View from Buland Durwaza	...	...
" " Buland Darwaza showing houses to be demolished	...	...
" " near Khirki Darwaza	...	...
View showing entrance to Rang Mahal " " "	...	...
View from near Khirki Darwaza	...	...
View of courtyard below Rang Mahal	...	...
" " " showing conservation and excavation	...	...
View of broken stone basin ...	...	...
View looking east showing gateways	...	...
" " west " "	...	...
General view ...	...	...
" "	...	...
General view of courtyard before excavation	...	...
View showing steps after preliminary excavation	...	...
General view of south side	...	...
View of west side	...	...
View of north-east angle	...	...
General view of east side	...	...
South gate	...	...
View of north gate from outside	...	...
North gate from inside	...	...
View of mosque	...	...
View looking down	...	...
" " "	...	...
General view	...	...
Chhatri from river bank showing compound wall	...	...
View of Chhatri	...	...
Palaces on river bank	...	...
" " "	...	...
View of the brass hanging lamp for Jami Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri	...	...
General view	...	...
View showing tank	...	...
General view of west facade	...	...
" " " "	...	...
View from courtyard	...	...
General view	...	...
" " showing tomb	...	...
" "	...	...
" "	...	...
View showing ceiling of pavilion	...	...
General view	...	...
" "	...	...
" "	...	...
" "	...	...
" " of pavilion	...	...
View of enclosure and huts	...	...
" " " " "	...	...
General view	...	...
" " showing iron roof	...	...
General view	...	...
View showing inlaid wooden columns	...	...
General view	...	...

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken during the year ending 31st March 1910*—(concluded).

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate in inches.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
1998	Lucknow	Tomb of Saadat Ali's wife	8½ × 6½	General view	South-west.
1999	Jhanjhana (Muzaffarnagar)	Mosque of Shah Abdul Razzaq	10 × 8	„ „ of east façade	East.
2000	„ „	„ „ „ „ „	„	View of Mihrab	South east.
2001	„ „	„ „ „ „ „	„	General view of mosque and tomb	„
2002	„ „	„ „ „ „ „	„	General view	North-west.
2003	„ „	Tomb „ „ „ „	„	View of interior	North.
2004	„ „	Dargah of Imam Sáhib	„	General view	South-east.
2005	„ „	„ „ „ „	„	„ „ showing Baoli	South-west.
2006	The Taj, Agra	The new fountain	8½ × 6¼	General view	East.
2007	„ „ „	The garden	10 × 8	View showing west channel	South-east.
2008	„ „ „	„ „	12 × 10	General view	South.
2009	„ „ „	„ „	10 × 8	„ „ of main channel	„
2010	„ „ „	„ „	„	„ „ showing tank	South-east.
2011	Delhi	The Qutb	6¾ × 4¾	Sculptures in south wall of the Masjid	South.
2012	„	„ „	„	„ „ north „ „ „	North.
2013	„	Tomb of Imam Zamin near Qutb	8½ × 6½	View of inscription over south door	South.
2014	„	The mosque at Qutb	„	Inscription over north door	North.
2015	Mahrauli, Delhi	Shamsi Tatah tomb	„	Inscription in an octagonal tomb	South.
2016	„ „	Mosque behind Idgah	„	Inscription	East.
2017	„ „	Idgah	„	General view	South-east.
2018	Delhi	Purana Qila	„	„	South-west.
2019	„	„ „	„	Telephoto view of elephants on south-gate	South.
2020	„	„ „	„	„ lions on north gate	North.
2021	„	Inscription	„	Cour-yard south-east of Purana Qila	West.
2622	„	Posh Sabz Tomb	„	View showing painting in spandril	South-west.
2023	„	Mosque near Humayun's Tomb,	„	Inscription	East.
2024	Ghaziabad	East gateway	5 × 4	General view	South-east.
2025	Mehnagar (Azamgarh)	Fort	„	„	...
2026	„ „ „	„	„	„	...
2027	„ „ „	„	„	„	...
2028	„ „ „	„	„	„	...
2029	„ „ „	„	„	„	...
2030	Agra Fort	Akbar's Palace	10 × 8	Photograph of clay models excavated from Akbar's Palace, Agra Fort	A.
2031	Delhi	Qutb Minar	8½ × 6½	Inscription over north door (left-hand side portion)	...
2032	„	„ „	„	Ditto (right hand „)	North.
2033 to 2038	„	Masjid at the Qutb	„	Telephoto views of central arch of façade	„
2039	„	„ „	„	General view of central arch of façade	East.
2040	Agra Fort	Akbar's Palace	„	View of window before conservation outside	„
2041	„ „	„ „	„	Ditto before ditto outside	„
2042	„ „	„ „	„	Ditto during ditto inside	„
2043	„ „	„ „	„	View of window during conservation inside	North-west.
2044	Lahore Fort	Hathi gate	8½ × 6½	General view	South-west.
2045	„ „	„ „	„	„ „ showing gates and stair case	South-east.
2046	„ „	„ „	10 × 8	View of ramp looking up	North-east.
					„

2047							
2048	...	" " ...	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...
2049	...	" " ...	...	Godown near Hathi gate	...	6½ × 4¾	...
2050	...	" " ...	...	Diwan-i-am ...	...	10 × 8	...
2051	...	" " ...	...	" ...	...	8½ × 6½	...
2052	...	" " ...	...	Sher Singh's Kutchori	...	"	...
2053	...	" " ...	...	" " "	...	"	...
2054	...	" " ...	...	" " "	...	"	...
2055	...	" " ...	...	Marble gate ...	...	10 × 8	...
2056	...	" " ...	...	North wall ...	...	"	...
2057	...	" " ...	...	" " ...	...	"	...
2058	...	Lahore ...	...	Hazuri Bagh Pavilion	...	6½ × 4¾	...
2059	...	" ...	...	" " "	...	"	...
2060	...	" ...	...	" " "	...	"	...
2061	...	Hissar ...	...	Gujari mahal ...	...	"	...
2062	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	"	...
2063	...	" ...	...	Building to north of Gujari mahal.	...	"	...
2064	...	" ...	...	Gujari mahal ...	...	8½ × 6½	...
2065	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	10 × 8	...
2066	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	"	...
2067	...	Hissar Fort ...	...	East wall ...	...	"	...
2068	...	" " ...	...	" " ...	...	"	...
2069	...	" " ...	...	West wall ...	...	"	...
2070	...	" " ...	...	" " ...	...	"	...
2071	...	" " ...	...	" " ...	...	10 × 8	...
2072	...	" " ...	...	Talaqi gate ...	...	8½ × 6½	...
2073	...	" ...	...	Firoz Shah's Mosque	...	"	...
2074	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	"	...
2075	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	10 × 8	...
2076	...	" ...	...	Jami Masjid ...	...	"	...
2077	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	"	...
2078	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	8½ × 6½	...
2079	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	"	...
2080	...	" ...	...	Dargah of Shah Junaid ...	...	10 × 8	...
2081	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	8½ × 6½	...
2082	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	6½ × 4¾	...
2083	...	" ...	...	Jahaz Kothi ...	...	"	...
2084	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	10 × 8	...
2085	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	"	...
2086	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	6½ × 4¾	...
2087	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	"	...
2088	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	"	...
2089	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	8½ × 6½	...
2090	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	"	...
2091	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	10 × 8	...
2092	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	"	...
2093	...	Hansi ...	...	Group of nine tombs	...	8½ × 6½	...
2094	...	" ...	...	Barsi gate ...	...	12 × 10	...
2095	...	" ...	...	" ...	...	8½ × 6½	...
2096	...	" ...	...	Tomb of the Skinner family ...	...	"	...
2097	...	" ...	...	Tomb of Ali Tajir	...	10 × 8	...
2098	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	"	...
2099	...	" ...	...	" " ...	...	"	...
2100	...	" ...	...	Unnamed tomb ...	...	"	...
2101	...	Khusru Bagh, Allahabad ...	...	Tomb of Nine Diwans	...	8½ × 6½	...
				Tomb of Khusru ...	...	"	...
						10 × 8	...

" " "		South-west.
General view		South-east.
" " of north side before conservation		North-east.
" " " " "		North-west.
General view		South-east.
View of painting on north wall		South.
" " "		"
General view		North.
" " showing tile work		North-east.
" " " "		North-west.
General view		South-east.
" "		North-east.
" "		South-west.
" " of south side		South-east.
West side		South-west.
General view		South-east.
East side		North-east.
Interior		South-east.
"		South-west.
General view		East.
" "		North-east.
" "		North-west.
General view		South-west.
View showing Talaqi gate		North-west.
General view		West.
"		North-east.
"		South-east.
View of west façade		South-west.
General view of east façade		South-east.
" from bazar		"
Interior		North-east.
"		South-west.
View of Junaid's tomb		"
The mosque, east façade		South-east.
Batti's khamba		"
General view of Court		North-east.
" "		South-east.
" front		East.
View of gateway		North-east.
"		South-s
General view from roof		"
General view of gateway		West.
View of west front showing cracks		South-west.
General view of west front		North-west.
General view of south wall...		South-east.
General view		West.
General view from outside		South-east.
" "		South-west.
General view		South-east.
"		"
Interior		North-west.
General view		"
"		"
View of tomb		North.
		South-west.

APPENDIX C.—*List of drawings made in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1910.*

Serial no.	Place.	Title.	Scale.
1337	Delhi Fort	Coin case for the Delhi Museum of Archæology ...	1″=1′ and full.
1338	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra ...	Design for a hanging lamp for the Jami Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri.	No scale.
1339	Thanesar	Sketch of a door for Sheikh Chilli's tomb, Thanesar ...	1″=1′.
1340	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra ...	Sketch design for wooden doors for the south gate of the Jami Majid, Fatehpur Sikri.	1″=1′.
1341	Kalanaur	Sketch for enclosure posts, Kalanaur	No scale.
1342	,, ...	Inscription for the throne of Akbar at Kalanaur ...	½ full size.
1343	Ajmer	Sketch for steps to tomb of Abdullah Khan, Ajmer ...	1′=1′.
1344	Sikandara, Agra ...	Sketch design for compound wall round the tomb of Maryam at Sikandara.	1″=1′.
1345	Delhi Fort	Rough sketch showing approach to Lahore gate, Delhi Fort	No scale.
1346	Panipat	Suggested monument on the site of the third battle of Panipat.	,,
1347	Delhi Fort	Plain of Delhi Palaces showing the proposed lay out of the gardens.	1′=50′
1348	Wazir Khan's Mosque, Lahore.	Design for a Standard Lamp Post for a mosque ...	1″=1′.
1349	Hissar	Sketch plan of Jahaz kothi	No scale.
1350	,, ...	Do. Firozi Masjid	,,
1351	Lahore	Do. Pavilion in Hazuri Bagh	1′=100′.
1352	Delhi Fort	Design for a Jewel case, Delhi Museum of Archæology ...	½ full size.
1353	,, ...	Design for a case for dresses, ditto ...	1′=1′.
1354	Lahore	Plan of Diwan-i-am in Fort	1′=150′.
1355	Wazir Khan's mosque, Lahore.	Sketch for a pulpit cover in cloth and silk	1″=1′.
1356	Agra Fort	Plan of Diwan-i-am and court	1′=150′.
1357	,, ...	Ditto	,,
1358	,, ...	Ditto	,,
1359	,, ...	Moti Masjid	,,
1360	,, ...	Salimgarh	,,
1361	,, ...	Machchi Bhawan, &c.	,,
1362	,, ...	Do. upper floor	
1363	,, ...	Delhi gate	,,
1364	Delhi Fort	Reconstruction of marble chamul Shah Burj, Delhi Fort	1″=1′.
1365	Agra Fort	Copy of an old plan of Agra Fort	$\frac{3}{4}$″=1′.
1366	,, ...	Do. subterranean passages	1″=150′

APPENDIX D. (A).—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending* 31*st March* 1910.

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
1. Kaithal, district Karnal.	A beam of red sandstone, fixed to the west of the dome of Shaikh Saláh-ud-din Balakhí's tomb, situated inside the Siwan Gate.	Arabic. Naskh.	A. H. 643 A. D. 1245, Sultan Násir Mahmúd, son of Sham su-d-din Altamash.	Hand copy	Records that the Shaikh lived 98 years and died on Friday, the 9th of Zul Hijyah in the year A. H. 643.
2. Ditto ...	A beam inside the dome of Shaikh Saláh-ud-din Balakhí's tomb.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Quotes the "Áyalu-l-kursí', which is a part of the chapter of Al Baqar the Cow from the Quran.
3. Ditto ...	A pakka brick, fixed on the entrance of the tomb of Khwajah Abdur Rashid, known as Sháh Wiláyat, situated near the Jámí Masjid, Kaithal.	Persian Nastáliq in bad hand writing.	A. H. 1068 A. D. 1657. Sháhjahan.	Do. ...	This inscription records that this tomb was in the Jágir of Nawab Qásim Khán, that it was built under the management of Mír Walí Beg, and that Muín-ud-din was its architect. The date of the erection is given as A. H. 1068.
4. Ditto ...	A slab of brown stone, fixed on the left side of the central mihráb of the mosque situated to the west of the tomb of Sháh Wiláyat.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh, similar to Cufi character.	Balban ...	Do. ...	The lower right-hand corner of the inscribed stone is broken. It is of the time of Balban.
5. Ditto ...	Written on the right side of the mihráb of the Jámí Masjid.	Persian, Nastáliq.	A. H. 1290 A. D. 1873.	Do. ...	Records that the Jamí Masjid first was repaired by Maulvi Qumar-ud-din in A. H. 1290.
6. Kaithal ...	Written on the left side of the mihráb of the Jámí Masjid.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1316 A. D. 1898.	Do. ...	Records that the second repairing of the mosque was made by Maulvi Shams-ul Islám, the present Imám of the Jami Masjid.
7. Ditto ...	A reddish stone slab fixed on the façade of the central mihráb of Mian Shaikh Tayyib's Mosque, situated to the east of the Jámi Masjid.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 854 A. H. 1450.	Do. ...	Records that the mosque was built by Shaikh Tayyib, a notable inhabitant of Kaithal, in A. H. 854.
8. Ditto ...	Written inside over the entrance of Sháh Iskandar's tomb, situated on the road leading to Karnal.	Persian, Nastáliq.	A. H. 1024 A. D. 1615. Jahángír.	Do. ...	It is a chronogram which gives the date of the death of Sháh Iskandar as A. H. 1024.
9. Hissar district ...	A slab of brown stone, fixed over the mihráb of the mosque of Abd-un-nabí, situated inside the enclosure of Sher Dáná Bahlole's tomb, about 2 miles from Hissar, on the Hánsí road.	Arabic, and Persian Naskh, and Nastáliq.	A. H. 1106 A. D. 1694. Aurangzeb.	Do. ...	It contains a verse from the Quran, and the name of the founder of the mosque, together with the year A. H. 1106.
10. Hissar ...	A slab of brown stone, fixed on the façade of the mihráb of the mosque of Abd-un-nabi, situated inside the enclosure of Sher Dáná Bahlol's tomb.	Perisan, Nastáliq.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Records that Abd-un-nabi built this mosque in front of Sher Dáná Bahlol's tomb in A. H. 1106.
11. Ditto ...	A red sandstone beam inside the tomb of Sháh Junaid, situated outside the Nágorí Gate.	Arabic, Naskh.	A. H. 931 A. D. 1524. Ibrahim Sháh Lodi.	Do. ...	Records that Junaid, son of Chandan, son of Mahmúd of Ajodhan, built this tomb.

APPENDIX D.(A).—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910*—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
12. Hissar ...	A red sandstone beam inside the dome of Sháh Abdulla's tomb, situated near the tomb of Sháh Junaid.	Arabic Naskh.	A. H. 927 A. D. 1520. Ibrahím Sháh Lodí.	Hand copy	Contains "Bismillah," date, year and the name of the founder.
13. Do. ...	A táwíz of red sandstone on the grave of Shaikh Muhammad Chishti, situated within Sháh Junaid's enclosure.	Do. ...	A. H. 892 A. D. 1486. Bahlol Sháh Ladí.	Do. ...	States that Muhammad, son of Shaikh Mahmúd Chishti, died on the 9th Shábán, year 892 A. H.
14. Do. ...	A marble slab, fixed over the mihráb inside the mosque known as Jámí Masjid, situated in the heart of the town.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 942 A. D. 1535. Humáyún.	Do. ...	It contains verses from the Quran, a saying of the prophet, the name of the King (Humáyún) in whose time the Jámí Masjid was built, the name of the founder (Amir Muhammad), and the name of the writer and carver of inscription with the date 942 A. H.
15. Do. ...	A marble slab, fixed over the mihráb inside the mosque known as Sarái kí Masjid, situated outside the Delhi Gate.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh resembling Cufi character.	A. H. 939 A. D. 1532. Humáyún.	Do.	Contains "Bismillah," a saying of the prophet, name of King Humáyún, name of the founder (Nazar Qulí), and name of the writer, together with the date A. H. 959.
16. Do. ...	A slab of marble, fixed over the entrance of the tomb of Sháh Ismáil, situated outside the Taláqí Gate.	Persian Nastáliq.	A. H. 1236 A. D. 1820.	Do.	Records the date of Sháh Ismáil's death as A. H. 1256.
17. Do. ...	A big slab of red stone, fixed over the mihráb of the Masjid connected with the tomb of Sháh Ismáil, situated outside the Taláqi Gate.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Contains a poem in praise of Sháh Ismáil composed by his grandson Rukn-ud-din, and records that this mosque was built by Ismáil himself. It is interesting to note that every first hemistich of this poem gives the date of Sháh Ismáil's death.
18. Do. ...	A stone, fixed on the wall of a domed tomb, situated to the east of Gosala quarter.	Ditto ...	A. H. 975 A. D. 1567. Akbar.	Do.	This inscription has been copied from a manuscript borrowed at Hissar. It records that a tomb with a dome and garden with a channel were constructed by Abá bin Yazíd. Writer's name is Kallan Beg.
19. Hánsi, district Hissar.	A red sandstone inside the doorway of the second enclosure of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla Shahíd's tomb in the Fort.	Arabic, Naskh.	Presumably of Altamash time.	Do.	Although this fragment gives no date and records no historical event, yet the style of carving in raised letters and the Cufi character of the writing, indicate that it belonged to some old inscription of not later than Altamash period.
20. Ditto ...	A marble slab, fixed on the façade of the central mihráb of the mosque attached to the tomb of Sháh Ni'imat-ulla Shahid.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nastáliq.	A. H. 1097 A. D. 1683. Aurangzeb.	Do.	Records a sentence in Arabic expressing thanksgiving to God, and the name of the founder Hasan Razá who built the mosque in A. H. 1097.

APPENDIX D.(A).—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910*—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
21. Hansri ...	A slab of red sandstone fixed on the facade of the northern arch of the above mosque.	Arabic, Naskh.	...	Hand copy	Contains a verse from the Quran. Most probably it belonged to some old mosque or a tomb of Shahid (martyr).
22. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the entrance of the tomb of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla Shahid.	Ditto ...	A. H. 593. A. D. 1197. Shahab-ud-din Ghori.	Do. ...	This inscription is an important one, being one of the oldest in India. It records that Ali, son of Isfandyár, ordered the erection of a mosque on the 10th of Zu-l-Hijjah A. H. 593. There is no trace of the mosque but the inscription was placed here recently.
23. Do. ...	A big square slab of red sandstone, erected as a tomb stone to the grave of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla Shahid.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Records that the Amir, the great Sipah Sálár (Commander-in-Chief) Táj-ud-din (Yeldoz, one of the generals of Shaháb-ud-din Ghori) ordered the erection of the Jámí Masjid.
24. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed outside the west wall of Sháh Ni'mat-ulla's tomb enclosure.	Ditto ...	...	Do. ...	Contains "Bismillah" and an incomplete saying of the Prophet referring to a mosque. From this one can infer that this belonged to an old mosque.
25. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed outside the west wall of the enclosure of Sháh Ni'imat-ulla Shahíd.	Ditto ...	Muhammad bin Sám.	Do. ...	Though the inscription is dateless, but the name of the Emperor, which it contains, shows that it is also one of the oldest Muhammadan inscriptions in India. Muhammad bin Sám is the same as Shahá b-ud-din Ghori.
26. Do. ...	An oblong slab of brown stone, fixed over the façade of the Barsi Darwázah.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 702. A. D. 1302. Alá-ud-din Khilji.	Do. ...	It records that this Darwazah and the wall of the Hansi town were built by Ala-ud-din Muhammad Sháh Khilji in A. H. 702.
27. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed to north-west corner of the Barsi Gate.	Ditto ...	A. H. 928, A. D. 1522, Ibrahim Shah Ledi.	Do. ...	Records that the gate and the walls of the town were repaired by Malik Mammá Kamál Bakhtiar, during the Governorship of Hamid Khan and the reign of Ibráhím Sháh (Lodi) in A. H. 928.
28. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, placed over the façade of the central arch of Adinah Masjid (now known as Dini Masjid) in the Bázár Mohallah.	Ditto ...	A. H. 767. A. D. 1966. Firoz Shah Tughlaq.	Do. ...	States that this mosque was built by Sáhan Sultáni during the reign of Firoz Sháh in A. H. 767.
29. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the wall of Ghosiyon-ki-Masjid, situated below the Fort in the north-east part of the town.	Arabic, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	It is a fragment of an old inscription which, local tradition says, was brought from the Fort. It has no historical interest, being the last verse of Ayat-ul-Kursi, most probably it was on a mosque, or on a táwiz of a grave.

APPENDIX D.(A)—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910*—(contd.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
30. Hansi ...	Carved on red sand stone on the façade of the central arch of the mosque called "Masjid Bu Ali Bakhsh" in the Mughalpurah Mohalla.	Arabic, Naskh.	A. H. 623 A. D. 1226. Shams-ud-din Altamash.	Hand copy.	Records that Ahmad, son of Muhammad Asmandi, built this in the middle of Rabi II in the year A. H. 623.
31. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed over the facade of the right side arch of the above mosque.	Persian, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	It is a verse containing two hemistiches. From this inscription we learn that a holy place (like mosque or Khán Qáh) was built, to which it belonged.
32. Do. ...	Carved on both sides of a slab of red sandstone, placed over the southern entrance of the said mosque.	Arabic, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	Contains "Bismillah" and chapter "Ikhlás" of the Quran.
33. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, placed on a shop close by the southern entrance of the said mosque.	Ditto ...	A. H. 667 A. D. 1268. Ghias-ud-din, Balban.	Do. ...	The first part of the inscription is missing. It records the title of the king as Muizz-ud-dunyá, and the year as A. H. 667 from which it appears to be of Balban's time.
34. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the west wall of the tomb of Muhammad Jamil Shahid, situated in muhalla Mughalpurah, in the house of Mirza Abdul Ghaffár.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1056 A. D. 1646. Sháhjahán.	Do. ...	Records that a well for women was sunk by Nand Rám, son of Tulsidás of Hansi, in the reign of Sháhjahán and in the month of Shábán A. H. 1056.
35. Do. ...	Carved on red sandstone, set up to the west of the tomb of Sultan Shahid Shah Wiláyat, situated outside the Hansi Fort to the north.	Ditto ...	A. H. 713 A. D. 1318. Alá-ud-din Khilji.	Do. ...	It is the last part of an old inscription of Alá-din's time. It only gives date A. H. 713.
36. Do. ...	An oblong slab of red sandstone, broken in two pieces, and set up in the central and left hand arches respectively, in the Idgah mosque.	Arabic, Naskh.	Násir-ud-din, Mahmúd, son of Shams-ud-din Altimash.	Do. ...	This inscription records "Bismillah," and another verse from Quran referring to Jesus who requested God to send food from Heaven and the name of Nasir-ud-din Mahmúd, son of Shams-ud-din Altamiah.
37. Do. ...	A slab of marble, fixed over the entrance of the tombs of Mukhtar Báhu Sáhibah, wife of Alexander Skinner, situated in the enclosure of Chár Qutub.	Persian, Nastaliq.	A. H. 1274 A. D. 1858.	Do. ...	Records the date of the death of Alexander Skinner's wife.
38. Do. ...	A slab of marble fixed over the entrance of the tomb of Anwar Mahal, wife of Colonel Skinner, situated inside the enclosure of Chár Qutub.	Ditto ...	A. H. 1283 A. D. 1867.	Do. ...	Records the date of the death of Colonel Skinner's wife.
39. Do. ...	A slab of brown stone, fixed in the centre of the first arch from the right side of the Jámí Masjid, situated close to the tomb of Chár Qutub.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 896 A. D. 1491. Sultan Sikandar Sháh Lodi.	Do. ...	Records that this Jámi Masjid was founded by Abu Bakr Jalwáni below the tomb of Qutub Jamal-ud-din, in the reign of Sikandar Sháh, son of Bahlol Sháh, on the 5th Rajab A. H. 896.

APPENDIX D (A).—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910*—(contd.).

Serial, number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
40. Hansi ...	A small slab of red sandstone, attached to the outer wall of the northern arch of the mosque above-mentioned.	Persian, Naskh.	...	Hand copy	It is a fragment of an old inscription. It contains nothing except "through Divine help . . . . . the mason of this mosque."
41. Do. ...	Incised on a slab of red sandstone, placed on the buttress of the mosque, situated to the south of the said mosque to the Chár Qutub.	Arabic, Naskh.	A. H. 612 A. D. 1216. Shams-ud-din Altamash.	Do. ...	It is an old inscription of Altamash's reign as it appears from the date and records that a tomb of a lady was completed on the 11th of Zul-Hijjah, A. H. 612.
42. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the western wall of the entrance of the enclosure of Chár Kutub.	Persian, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	It is a fragment of an old inscription, and records that an embankment was built by Masud Muhammad of Isfahán.
43. Do. ...	A slab of marble, fixed inside the pucca well, situated to the north of the Jámi Masjid near Chár Qutub.	Persian, Nastaliq.	A. H. 1230 A. D. 1814.	Do. ...	Records that this well was built by Muhammad Shádal Khan, a servant of Colonel Skinner.
44. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the right side of the central arch of Hammálon ki Masjid.	Arabic, Naskh.	...	Do. ...	It contains "Bismillah," a saying of the Prophet, and a genealogical table (perhaps) of the founder.
45. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the left side of the central arch of Hammálon ki Masjid.	Ditto	A. H. 671, A. D. 1280, Ghiyás-ud-din Balban ...	Do. ...	The inscription gives the date A. H. 678.
46. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, fixed on the entrance of the mosque of Makhdum Shahid.	Persian, bad Naskh.	A. H. 989, A. D. 1581. Akbar,	Do. ...	Records that the mosque was built by Sayyid Kamál in A. H. 989.
47. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, set up in the north-east corner of the courtyard Joláhon ki Masjid.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1087. A. D. 1676. Aurangzeb.	Do. ...	The greater part of this inscription has been peeled off, only the year is left.
48. Do. ...	A slab of red sandstone, set up on the outer wall of the mosque to the south-east corner in the same mosque.	Arabic, Naskh.	Muizz-ud-din	Do. ...	The inscription contains the name Muizz-ud-din, but whether this is the title of Shaháb-ud din Ghouri (587-602, 1191-1205) or of Bahrám Shah, son of Shams-ud-din Altamash (637-639, 1234-1241) or of Kaiqubad, son of Ghiys-ud-din Babban (686-688, 1287-1289) cannot be said.
49. Do. ...	A slab of marble fixed on the gate of the garden, situated outside the Hansi town near the Dak Bungalow.	Roman and Persian, Nastaliq.	A. D. 1849.	Do. ...	Records that this garden was laid out by Alexander Skinner in A. D. 1849.
50. Mahrauli, district Delhi ...	A marble slab erected on the tomb of Khwajah Shams-ud-din, situated to the south of Hauz-i-shamsi, Mahrauli, Delhi.	Persian and Urdu, Nastaliq.	A. H. 901 A. D. 1495. Sultan Sikandar Lodi and A. H. 1314. A. D. 1896.	Photo ...	This inscription is recently erected. It records the date of Khwajah Shams-ud-din's death, and states that this incised stone was erected by some Hámid Ali Khán of Amroha.
51. Do. ...	A marble slab fixed over the facade of the central arch of a mosque near Humayun's tomb.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1258 A. D. 1842.	Do. ...	Records Kalmah Sharif, and the date A. H. 1258.

APPENDIX D (A).—*List of inscriptions taken during the year ending 31st March 1910*—(concld.).

Serial number and locality.	Inscribed object.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Hand copy, photo, or rubbing.	Remarks.
52. Delhi	A slab of brown stone, set up on a small mosque, situated to the west of the Idgah, near Lal Kot, Delhi.	Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1270 A. D. 1853	Photo ...	Records that this mosque was repaired by Zafar, in A. H. 1270.
53. Mahrauli / Delhi ...	A slab of marble fixed over the entrance of Imam Zamin's tomb, situated outside the Alai Gate.	Arabic, Naskh.	A. H. 944 A. D. 1537, Humayun.	Do. ...	States that Imam Muhammad Ali, who is known as Imam Zamin, built this tomb in his lifetime, in A. H. 944, and that according to his will, he was buried here.
54. Purana Qila / Delhi ...	An oblong post of red sandstone, set up in the courtyard of a deserted house, situated to the south-east of Purana Qila, Delhi.	Sanskrit and Persian bad Nastaliq.	...	Do. ...	Records that 12 bighas of land with a pucca well near the Qila Kuhna, have been bought, and a temple of Shri Kirishna Bhagwan was erected. Also states that the income of this land should be spent on this temple.
55. Delhi	A slab of marble, fixed over the entrance of the encolsure of Shah Turkaman's tomb, situated inside the Turkaman Gate, in Bulbuli Khana muhalla.	Persian, Nastaliq.	A. H. 1179 A. D. 1765, Shah Alam.	Hand copy	Records the date of erection of the doorway to the enclosure of Shah Turkaman's tomb.
56. Do.	A marble slab, fixed over the central arch of the mosque built by Nawab of Rampur, situated inside the enclosure of Shah Turkaman's tomb.	Ditto	A. H. 1296 A. D. 1878	Ditto ...	Contains the date of erection of the mosque.
57. Do.	A marble slab, set up over the central arch of Saleh's mosque inside the Turkaman Gate.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	A. H. 1083 A. D. 1672 Aurangzeb.	Ditto ...	Records that Saleh, son of Bahadur Husain, built this mosque in the 19th year of Aurangzeb's accession, corresponding with A. H. 1083.
58. Do.	A slab of marble, fixed over the central arch of Dai ki masjid, situated at the point of Tiraha Bahram Khan.	Persian, Nastaliq.	A. H. 1064. A. D. 1653. Shahjahan.	Ditto ...	Records the date of erection of this mosque.
59. Do.	A marble slab, fixed over the arch of the mosque built by Roshan-ud-daulah Zafar Khan in mahalla Qaziwarah.	Ditto	A. H. 1137 A. D. 1724, Muhammad Shah.	Ditto ...	Records that Roshan-ud-daulah built this mosque in honour of his spiritual teacher, Shah Bhik, in the reign of Muhammad Shah, in A. H. 1137.
60. Do.	A slab of marble, fixed over the façade of the central arch of the mosque built by Roshan-ud-daulah Zafar Khan, in Daribah Kalan, near Kinari Bazar.	Ditto	A. H. 1134 A. D. 1721. Muhammad Shah.	Ditto ...	Records that this mosque was built by Roshan-ud-daulah in honour of Shah Bhik, his spiritual leader, in the reign of Muhammad Shah, in A. H. 1134.
61. Lucknow ...	Carved in raised letters on a slab of brown stone fixed over the southern doorway of the tomb of Shaikh Ibrahim Chishti, situated in Yahya Ganj.	Ditto	A. H. 961 A. D. 1553, Muhammad Adil Shah of the Sur dynasty.	Rubbing.	Records that Shaikh Ibrahim Chishti died in A. H. 961.

M. MUHAMMAD SHU'AIB.

APPENDIX D (B).—*List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March* 1910.

FATEHPUR-SĪKRĪ, DISTRICT AGRA.

Serial number.	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
1	Eastern wing of the inner gate of the Buland Darwāzah.	Persian and Arabic.	Akbar 1010	Akbar reached Fatehpur after the conquest of the Deccan and started for Agra.
2	Western wing of the inner gate of the Buland Darwāzah.	Arabic ...	1042 ...	Name of Panjtan and the Caliphs.
3	Ditto ditto ...	Persian and Arabic.	...	A Hadīth and a verse composed by Nāmī expressing the instability of the world.
4	Eastern wing of the outer gate of the Buland Darwāzah.	Arabic ...	...	Name of the Scribe Ḥusain, son of Aḥmad Chishtī.
5	Inside central arch of the mosque of Dargāh.	Persian ...	Akbar ...	Construction of the mosque by Shaikh-ul-Islām during the time of the King Akbar.
6	On the brim of the tank in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1170 ...	Construction of the tank by the architects Ghāsī of Delhi and Mūlchand of Akbarābād.
7	On the entrance to the Mahjar of Bībī Zainab; towards the west of the mausoleum of Shaikh Salīm Chishtī.	Do. ...	1225 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of a lady (Bībī Zainab).
8	Inside the above Mahjar ...	Do. ...	1225 ...	Tomb of Bībī Zainab Ṣāḥiba; seventh night of the month Zīqad 1225 A. H.
9	Outside the above Mahjar on its northern wall.	Do. ...	...	Verses in praise of 'Alī.
10	On a marble tomb in the tank near the Dargāh.	Do. ...	...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Shaikh 'Alī Aḥmad, the successor of Shaikh Salīm.
11	On a tomb in zanāna rauzah in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1011 ...	Bībī Matūla, grand-daughter of Chishtī Khān, son of Makhdūm Shaikh Kamāl, died on the ninth Rajab 1011.
12	On a tomb in front of zanāna rauzah in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1192 ...	Name of Shaikh Abdullah (the rest is illegible).
13	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1192 ...	Muhammadan creed. "Latif Khān A'zam composed a chronogram" ..... (the rest is illigible).
14	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1286 ...	Mas'ūdu-n-nisa expired by order of God on the 8th Rajab 1286.
15	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1262 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Takarrum Ḥusain. 27th Muharram 1262 A. H.
16	On a tomb in yārān-i-chabūtra in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1168 ...	Muhammad Hāshmī died on the second Zilḥijh 1168.
17	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1167 ...	Names of Panjtan and that of the deceased (Abū Muḥammad) 1167.
18	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1162 ...	Muhammadan creed, and the name of the deceased Saiyyid Muḥammad Masīh, 22 Shawwal, 1162 A. H.
19	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1224 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of a high-minded and intelligent student named Karīm-ud-dīn.
20	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1152 ...	Name of the deceased Ghulām Muṣṭufa, son of Shaikh Isḥāq.
21	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Shaikh Pīr Muḥammad who was a learned man.
22	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1011 ...	Name of Shaikh Auliyā-i-Walī-allah and the date.
23	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1108 ...	Name of Shaikh Qadir, son of Shaikh Auliya. Date 4th Zilḥijh 1108 A. H.
24	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1023 ...	Tomb of Shaikh Ḥusain Tabni. Date given is 1023 A. H.
25	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1128 ...	"Shaikh Muḥammad Lāl, son of Shaikh Abdur Rahman."
26	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1124 ...	"Hafiz Ghulam Aḥmad, son of Hafiz Badi-ud-dīn, servant and Imām of the mosque of Dargāh."
27	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1120 ...	"Jamāl-ud-din, son of Shaikh Walī Muḥammad."
28	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1101 ...	"Muḥammad Walī, son of Shaikh Yaqūb."
29	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1257 ...	"Shaikh Asad Alī, died on the 14th Sh'abān 1257."
30	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1186 ...	"Death of Shaikh Ḥusain on the 28th Jamādī II 1186."
31	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1222 ...	"Shaikh Karīm-ul-lah, son of Shaikh Hafīz-ul-lah, the grandson of Shaikh Muḥammad Lāl; 11th Shawwal, 1222 A. H."
32	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1221 ...	"Shaikh Farīd-ud-din died on the 17th Zilḥijh 1221."
33	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ..	1111 ...	Khair-ud-dīn ..... (illegible).
34	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1272 ...	"The Hāfiz of the Dargāh died on the 5th Rajab 1272 A. H."
35	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1082(?) ...	"Date of the death of Hāfiz Jamāl-ud-dīn, son of 'Ināyat-ul-lah, the servant of the Dargāh."
36	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1237 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of a Hāfiz (no name given).
37	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1210 ...	"Shaikh Walī-ul-lah, son of Shaikh 'Azīz-ul-lah, the grandson of Shaikh Muḥammad Lāl, died on the 18th Rabī 'I 1210 A. H."

APPENDIX D (B).—*List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1910*—(continued).

FATEHPUR-SĪKRĪ, DISTRICT AGRA—*(continued).*

Serial number.	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
38	On a tomb in yārān-i-chabūtra in the Dargāh.	Persian ...	1173 ...	Tomb of Qudrat-ul-lah, son of Muhtasham, grandson of Shaikh Ismaʻīl, the servant of the Dargāh. The date given is 1173 A. H.
39	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1261 ...	Mahdī who was pious Maulvī Ḥājī expired on Wednesday, the 24th Zilḥijh 1261.
40	Ditto ...	Do. ...	...	"Muaḥmmad Afzal, grandson of Shaikh Aḥmad. The month of Zīq'ad" (the rest is illegible).
41	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1265 ...	Shaikh Alauddin, who was a recluse and faithful, died in Muḥarram.
42	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1208 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death (no name given.)
43	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1213 ...	(Illegible).
44	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1266 ...	Verses in praise of Hāfiz Najībullah, and a chronoggram giving the date of his death.
45	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1099 ...	"Hāsham, son of Muhammad Yāqūb, grandson of Mukarram Khān Chishtī"
46	Ditto ...	Do. ...	...	"Tomb of Shaikh Shabbīr."
47	Ditto ...	Do. ...	...	"Shaikh Ibrāhīm."
48	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1011 ...	"Malik Pīr Muḥammad Hasan."
49	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1210 ...	"Īʻsa Khān, son of Anwar Khān"
50	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1240 ...	"Shaikh Amīrullah, son of Shaikh Karīmullah, died on the 13th Ramzān 1240"
51	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1141 ...	"Shaikh-ul-Islām, son of Khalīfa, died as martyr in the year 1141."
52	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1172 ...	Muḥammadan creed and the name of Faizuddīn, son of Ghulām Muhāiyuddīn.
53	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1010 ...	"Tājuddīn of Naishāpur died at the end of Zilḥijh 1010 A. H."
54	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1228 ...	"Shaikh Badrʻuddin died on the 11th Rabiʻ I 1228 A. H."
55	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1235 ...	"Shaikh Ghulām Muḥammad died on the 23rd Shawwal 1235 A. H."
56	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1121 ...	"Aḥmad Shaikh Ruknuddīn died on the 1st Rajab 1121 A. H."
57	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1164 ...	Shaikh Ghulām Muḥaiyuddīn (died) on the 27th Zīqaʻd 1164 A. H.
58	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1165 ...	Muḥammadan creed. Ḥasan Khan of exalted ..... dignity (illegible.)
59	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1127 ...	"Tomb of Hāfiz Muḥaiyuddīn Imām (Prelate) and Khatīb (preacher) of the mosque of Dargāh."
60	Ditto ...	Arabic ...	996 ...	"Inscriptions written by Husain Aḥmad Alchishtī."
61	Ditto ...	Do. ...	...	"Haidar Shāh."
62	Ditto ...	Persian ...	1254 ...	"Shaikh Asadullah."
63	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1126 ...	Muḥammadan creed, Abdul Ḥafīz, son of Shaikh Abdulwāḥid."
64	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1104 ...	"Muḥammad Shaqī, son of Shaikh Farīd."
65	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1074 ...	"ʻAbd' Hafīz."
66	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1249 ...	Verses in praise of a lady, with a chronogram giving the date of her death.
67	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1196 ...	Muḥammadan creed. Tomb of Shaikh ʻAbdullah, son of Shaikh Fazlullah. Death on the 8th Shwwāl 1196 A. H.
68	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1242 ...	Muḥammadan creed, "mother of Muḥammad Jahāngīr Khan expired on the 5th Rabiʻ II 1242 A. H."
69	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1180 ...	"Amīrunnisa Begam (died) on the 2nd Rabī I 1180 A. H."
70	Ditto ...	Arabic and Persian.	1180 ...	"Man is mortal. Tomb of Mirza Mannū."
71	Ditto ...	Persian ...	1202 ...	Muḥammadan creed. "Shaikh Ghulām Salīm (died) in the month of Jamdī I 1202 A. H."
72	On the entrance to the mausoleum of Shaikh Hājjī Ḥusain in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1000 ...	Verses in praise of Hājjī Ḥusain, with a chronogram giving the date of his death.
73	On the entrance to the mausoleum of Mukarram Khān in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1036 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Mukarram Khān.
74	On the gateway of the Maqbarah of Muhtasham Khān in the Dargāh.	Do. ...	1041 ...	Muhtasham Khān, the head of all the renowned men of the world expired. A chronogram gives the date of his death.
75	On a tomb within the Maqbarah of Nawāb Islām Khān.	Do. ...	1098 ...	Praises of the deceased Ibrāhīm Maʻsūm. The chronogram gives the date of his death.
76	Ditto ...	Do. ...	1197 ...	Muḥammadan creed. "Death of Nawab Murtaza Khān on the 29th Shawwāl 1197."
77	Ditto ...	Do. ...	...	"Tomb of Shaikh Jiwan."
78	Ditto ...	Do. ...	...	Muḥammadan creed. Tomb of Shaikh Sirājuddīn. Date illegible.
79	Ditto ...	Do. ...	...	Muḥammadan creed. Shaikh Yāqūb, son of Shaikh Mustafa died. Not fully legible.

APPENDIX D (B).—*List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1910*—(continued).

FATEHPUR-SIKRI, DISTRICT AGRA—*(concluded)*.

Serial number	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
80	On a tomb within the Maqbarah of Nawāb Islām Khān.	Persian ...	1125 ...	Shaikh Farīd, son of Shaikh Yāqūb, ... Not fully legible.
81	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1091 ...	"Tomb of Shaikh Aḥmad, son of Shaikh 'Alī Asghar, son of Shaikh Maudūd Chishtī."
82	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1025 ...	"Shaikh Zain Auliya".
83	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1011 ...	"Muḥammad Ma'sūm, son of Shaikh Zain Auliyā."
84	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	...	"Shaikh Afzal."
85	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	...	"Dāūd, son of Shaikh Mūsa"
86	On a tomb in front of Zanāna Rauzah.	Do. ...	1247 ...	Praises of Fazluddīn Ḥusain Sajjādah Nashīn, and a chronogram giving the date of his death.
87	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1099 ...	"Hāsham, son of Muḥammad Yāqūb, grandson of Mukarram Khān Chishtī."
88	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1112 ...	Chronogram giving a date . . . . (no name given).
89	On some stone slabs built into the back wall of the Sidarī of Shaikh Ma'sūm, near the western gate of the Dargāh.	Do. ...	'Ālamgīr ... 1099.	Erection of a hall and bath when Shaikh Muḥammad Islām Ibrāhīm Ma'sūm, son of Shaikh Zain Auliyā was Sajjādah Nashīn, a chronogram gives the date.*
90	On an arch of the Stone Cutters' mosque.	Arabic ...	...	Quotations from the Qurān. Scribe Faqīr 'Ajāib, son of Nūrullah
91	On some pieces of stone built into the eastern wall of the Anbiyā wālī mosque at Nagar.	Persian ...	713 (?) ...	Records the erection of a mosque. (The greater part of the inscription is obliterated).
92	Ditto ditto ... (on one piece of stone).	Do. ...	...	(Illegible).
93	On a piece of stone found in a ruined mosque near the Maqbarah of Makhdūm Ṣāḥib.	Do. ...	714 ...	Records the construction and completion of a mosque.
94	On the tāwiz of a tomb near the mosque at Delhi gate.	...	1098 ...	(Illegible).
95	On a broken piece of stone fixed on the entrance to a mosque near Lāl Darwāzah.	Persian ...	Aurangzeb 1111	Erection of a mosque by Faqīr Mast 'Alī.
96	On two pieces of stone found in the ruins of a mosque near Lal Darwāzah.	Do. ...	Aurangzeb (?) 49th year of his accession i.e., 1116 or 17.	Erection of a mosque by Fateh Muḥammad.
97	Over the central Mihrāb of Khalīl's mosque.	Arabic and Persian.	1195 ...	Erection of a mosque under the supervision of Mīr Ismāīl, son of Mīr Ḥasan 'Alī.
98	On a tomb in Khalīl's mosque	Do. ...	1205 ...	Verses expressing the instability of the world, and that man is sure to die. The chronogram gives the date of the death of Mirza Ismāīl Beg.
99	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1196 ...	Death of Mīr Ismāīl, son of Mīr Ḥasan 'Alī.
100	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1195 ...	Date of the death of Karbalī khalīl. The verse contains the praises of God and request all passers-by to say prayers for the defunct The chronogram gives the date 1195.
101	On a tomb in the north wing of Khalīl's mosque.	Persian ...	1267 ...	Muzaffar Ali, a teacher of the religion, repaired to paradise.
102	On a tomb in Khalīl's mosque	Arabic and Persian.	1203 ...	Verses stating that man is mortal, with a chronogram giving the date of the death of Mirza Abbās Beg.
103	On the northern arches of the Maqbarah of Bahauddīn (outside)	Persian ...	Jahāngīr 1019	Bahāuddīn Chūna Paz (lime-stone burner) built a mosque in Fatehpur.
104	Over the doorways of the Maqbarah of Bahāuddīn.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Praises of the King. The chronogram gives the date of the completion of the Maqbarah.
105	Over the arches of the mosque of Bahāuddīn.	Do. ...	Do. ...	(The same as no. 103).
106	Over the Mihrāb and the side walls of the mosque of Bahauddīn.	Do. ...	Do. ...	The same as no. 104, with the exception that there is one most distinct in this than in no. 104.
107	On a tomb in Churyari village, near Fatehpur-Sikri.	Arabic and Persian.	994 ...	Quotations from the Qurān. Verses recording that one Muḥammad Yār Khān who was very brave, died in Kashmīr when he was 20 years old.
	SIKANDRAH, DISTRICT AGRA.			
108	On a tomb within a room, towards the east of the tomb of Akbar.	Persian ...	...	Tomb of Ārām Bānu.
109	On a tomb within a rooms towards the west of the tomb of Akbar.	Do. ...	...	Tomb of Shakrunnisa Begam.
110	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1250 ...	Verses recording the death of Sulaimān Shikoh, son of Muḥammad Shāh 'Ālam

* The date of erection of the hall and the bath is A. H. 1087 (A. D. 1676) according to the value of the letters of the chronogram khuld-i-jannat contained in the text, and not A. H. 1099.

M. M. SHU'AIB.

APPENDIX D (B).—*List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the 31st March 1910—(continued).*

SIKANDRAH, DISTRICT AGRA—(concluded).

Serial number.	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
111	At the foot and head of Akbar's tomb.	Arabic ...	...	Praises of God.
112	On the arches of the uppermost storey.	Persian ...	...	Verses recording the praises of the King, the instability of the world. The accession date of Akbar is given in words as 962 A. H.
113	On the grand southern gate (outside).	Do. ...	1022 ...	Verses in praise of the mausoleum.
114	Ditto ditto (inside)	Do. ...	Akbar ...	Praises of Akbar who through his wisdom had no regard for this unstable world.
115	On an unoccupied guard-house near the Delhi gate.	...	...	The whole of the inscription is obliterated, a word or two only is readable.
116	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Jahāngīr 1014.	Records Jahāngīr's ascending the throne. The chronogram gives the date. Scribe Muḥammad Maṣūm Albikrī.
117	On the black marble throne	Do. ...	1011 ...	Prayers for Jahāngīr. Praises of the throne; the chrongram giving its date.
118	On a piece of stone at the mouth of a pipe in front of Dīwān Khās.	Do. ...	...	"Fountain of Burji Muthamman."
119	On the cistern of Jahāngīr...	Do. ...	Jahāngīr ...	Praises of the cistern (obliterated).
120	On a tomb stone found buried in the fort where it is still lying.	Do. ...	1010 ...	Expressions of sorrow on the death of some one (no name given).
121	Water work on the roof of a building between Jahangiri Mahal and Angūrī-Bāgh.	Do. ...	...	Name of eight different pipes.
		AGRA CITY.		
122	On the central arch of the mosque near the police station in Muḥalla Tājganj.	Persian ...	1269 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the construction of the mosque.
123	On the entrance to the mosque of Chauk in Muḥalla Tājganj.	Arabic and Persian.	Aurangzeb 1094.	Quotation from the Qurān. Erection of the mosque by some one (no name given).
124	On the Hammām of Allahwardī Khān in Muḥalla Chhipītola.	Do ...	Jahāngīr ...	Records that a very beautiful bath was built by Allahwadī Khān in Agra. The chronogram giving the date is obliterated.
125	On the central Miḥrāb of a mosque in Muḥalla Nāī kī Mandī.	Do. ...	Ibrāhīm Shāh 926.	Erection of a mosque by Majlis Ali Zafar Khān also called Miyan Kallan. (Not fully legible).
126	On a tomb in the Maqbarah of Shāh Wilāyat in Muḥalla Nāī kī Mandī.	Do. ...	1209 ...	Verses in praise of one Zukā Khān, with a chronogram giving his death.
127	On a tomb in the Maqbarah of Shāh Wilāyat in Nāī kī Mandī.	Persian ...	1215 ...	Laqā Khān, who was a second Bū Alī, expired on Monday, the month of Shawwal.
128	On a piece of stone built into a mausoleum near the Maqbarah of Shāh Wilāyat in Muhalla Nāī kī Mandī.	Do. ...	984 ...	Muhammad Mujāhid, who was very brave, was put to death by the infidels. The chronogram gives the date of his death.
129	On a piece of stone built into a wall near Baker Bāgh and Pachkuiyan.	Do. ...	1031 ...	The humble slave Ḥajjī Sulaimān built this mosque and dome.
130	On a tomb in the cemetery of Pachkuīyān.	Do. ...	1181 ...	Death of Kulthūm Khānam.
131	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1080 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of Muḥammad 'Ārif.
132	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	978 ...	Abul Fattah, son of Bārī Sulṭān died in the beginning of his youth.
133	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	9 ...	(Fragmentary).
134	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	1033 ...	Verses expressing sorrow on the death of Abul Fateh.
135	Ditto ditto ...	Do ...	1038 ...	Chronogram giving the date of the death of the mother of one Shakrullah.
136	Over the Miḥrāb of a mosque near Mewāh Katra in Kanārī Bāzār.	Do. ...	Akbar 968	Ikhtiyār Khān Faujdār, son of Shahābuddīn, erected this mosque.
137	Over the arches of the mosque of Khwāja wafa in Seb kā Bāzār.	Do. ...	1122 ...	Records the erection of the mosque, and the pious endowment of ten shops to meet the expenses of the mosque. All the Muhammadans of the city are requested to be the witnesses of this endowment. Anyone doing against what is inscribed is cursed.
138	On a small piece of stone near the Saqāyā in the mosque of Parwiz in Kashmīrī Bāzār.	Do. ...	1095 ...	(Fragmentary).
139	On a loose piece of stone in the mosque of Mu'tamid Khān in Kashmīrī Bazar.	Do. ...	1094 ...	Records the reparation of a mosque which was then hundred years' old.

APPENDIX D (B).—*List of the inscriptions taken during the year ending the* 31*st March* 1910—(concluded).

AGRA CITY—(concluded).

Serial number.	Inscribed object.	Language.	Date and ruler's name.	Short abstract of the inscriptions.
140	Over the Miḥrāb of Humāyūn's mosque in the Kachpura village.	Persian ...	Humāyūn 937.	Verses in praise of the mosque, with a chronogram giving the date of its erection.
141	On a piece of stone built into a side wall of the Humāyūn's mosque in the Kachpura village	Do. ...	937 ...	Completion of the mosque under the supervision of Zain Khawāfī. Scribe Shahāb Al-Ma'ānī.
142	On a tomb near Humāyūn's mosque in the Kachpura village.	Do. ...	...	Verses expressing sorrow on the death of one (name illegible).
143	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	...	Praises of the defunct (no name given).
144	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	987 ...	Records that some one died a martyr (no name given).

Rubbings of all the above have been taken.

ZAFAR HASAN.

APPENDIX E.

List of public libraries, institutions, &c., which are supplied with Reports of the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

United Kingdom.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover Square, W. London.
Bendall Library at Cambridge.

France.

Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musee Guimet, 7 Place d'Iena Paris.

Germany.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenlándischen, Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Kgl Preussische Akademie der Wissenchaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse, 120, Berlin.
The Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Konigliche Gesellschaft der Wissenchaften zu Gottingen, Gotteingen, Germany.

Austria.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

Italy.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome.
American School of classical studies at Rome.
The Societa Asiatica Italiana, Firenze.

Other countries in Europe.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetensehappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands, India, the Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéolgie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
University Library, Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Societe Archeologique d'Athenes, Athens, Greece.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*(concluded)*.

AMERICA.

Field Museum of Natural History Chicago, U. S. A.
American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn, U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole Francaise d' Extreme Orient, Hanoi.
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Institut Francais D'Archeologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior Manila.
North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.
LeDirecteur de l'Institute Francais D'Archeologie Orientale due Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
*Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.
Central Library, Army Head quarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University Library, Madras.
Public Library, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
School of Art, Madras.
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University Library, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Unversity Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College, Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park, Street, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Baniapoker Lane, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University Library, Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.
Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares.
The Archæological Museum at Muttra.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

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* Director-General's Report, Part II.

II.—INDIA—*(concluded)*.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore.
Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.
Public Works department Secretariat Library, Rajputana.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

LIST OF PLATES.

I.—(*a*) AGRA. The Taj. New drinking fountain.
(*b*) FATEHPUR-SIKRI. Mosque. New hanging lamp.
II.—AGRA. River face of Akbar's Palace.
(*a*) Before conservation. | (*b*) After conservation.
III.—AGRA. Akbar's Palace. The arcade.
(*a*) Before conservation. | (*b*) After conservation.
IV.—AGRA. Amar Singh Gate.
(*a*) Before conservation. | (*b*) After conservation.

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